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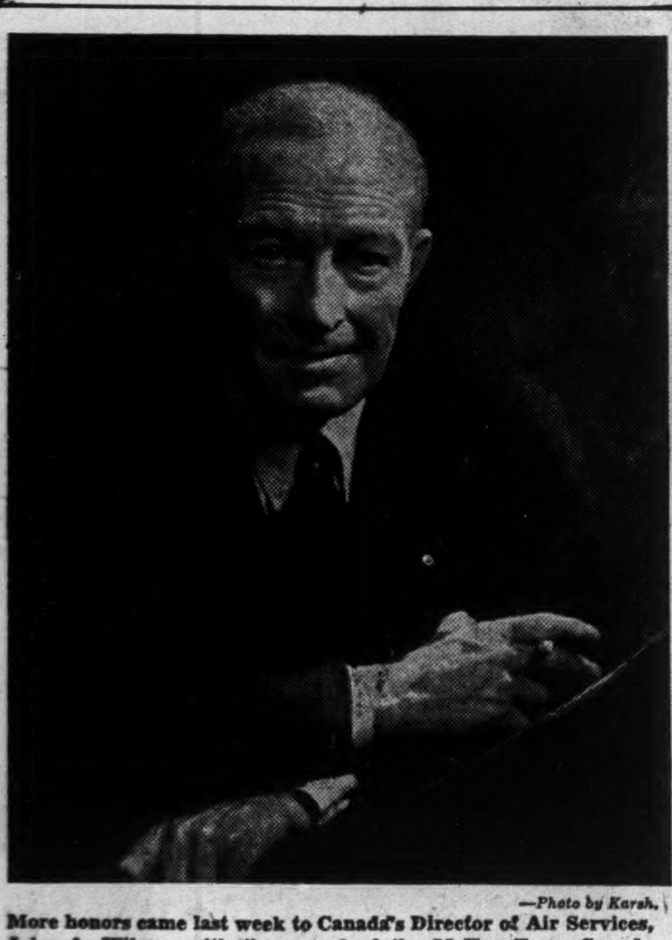
Father of Civil Flying



—Photo by Karsh.

More honors came last week to Canada's Director of Air Services, John A. Wilson, with the award of the McKee Trans-Canada Trophy for outstanding contribution to Canadian aviation. Now visiting Australia and New Zealand at the request of those governments to discuss civil aviation, Mr. Wilson is "builder" of original air stations at Halifax and Sydney; organized air protection there for the Navy in the last war as assistant deputy minister for naval services. He wrote the first Canadian Aeronautics Act in 1919 and was member of the original air board. Since then for 20 years he has been, under various titles, the Number 1 civil aviation authority at Ottawa.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

The Key to Health In Building Trades

What happens in the construction industries in the years ahead is one of the most important business factors for Canadians individually and nationally.

The decision of an individual Canadian to build or buy a home; of an individual businessman to build a store or a factory, hotel, theatre, etc., is a supreme act of faith in the system of individual competitive enterprise and of private property. Those decisions of individuals, singly and in total are of the most immense importance to our national economic health. More sharply than any other business activity, they reflect the state of mind, the confidence or lack of it, the profit-making and wage-earning hopes of men of enterprise.

Now providing employment for about one out of every eight Canadian wage-earners (1939 basis), the construction industry says it must double its present nucleus of skilled labor (about 50,000) to meet the task already assigned.

There is much current talk about public works as the key source of building activity and employment in the years ahead. Much talked about is the "timing" of public works to minimize the excessive swings from boom to depression which have characterized this industry in the past and which have had such serious effects in every nook and cranny of our national economy.

The basic fact that should be kept clear in the mind of every Canadian is that the welfare of the building industry depends primarily and above all, not on public works, but on private building, residential, industrial and commercial. Unless government is to go into gigantic new fields of public works, to build for the sake of building, public works building volume represents only about one quarter of all building.

High levels of construction activity cannot be maintained by public works. This can only be done by private building.

And those building decisions of individuals depend chiefly on what those individuals believe to be the economic climate of tomorrow. Those decisions depend on people's expectation of security in their jobs, their estimate of how much money they will have left over after taxes, food and clothing, medical and other expenses to indulge their human desires for a home. Those decisions depend on the businessman's expectation of profit, of continued opportunity to do business according to predictable rules and normal hazards, of being able to build money reserves adequate for maintenance, renewal, modernization and expansion.

Looking just past the present accumulation of building projects that cannot be postponed, it is very clear that the future of this industry depends above all on maintenance and health of the individual enterprise system; eradication of threats for its destruction.

What Will Our Socialists Say Now?

We can't help wondering what some of our Canadian socialist labor leaders are thinking and going to do about the "new charter" of labor and management recently signed by the AF of L's Green, the CIO's Murray, and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce head, Johnston.

That charter is a blunt and unequivocal credo of individual competitive enterprise which recognizes that the welfare of worker and manager is inescapably mutual and interdependent.

Do these socialists among our local labor leaders (who must if they are really socialists deny the basic premise of the U. S. charter and who as CCF members or camp followers must be working for the socialist revolution) think that Murray and Green have "sold out" to the enemy or that they have "gone crazy"?

Is the CIO's Murray going to crack the whip over his affiliated unions in Canada and tell his members and workers to jump off the socialist bandwagon and get busy in helping make the competitive enterprise system function well?

Or are people like some of our socialist laborites going to continue to preach the CCF gospel and cite this incident to support the claim that the Canadian affiliates of the CIO are splendidly independent of the CIO itself?

We suspect this poses quite a problem for some of these men because few of them have had as much experience as Tim Buck and some of the members of what used to be called the Communist party in turning overnight intellectual somersaults as party policies changed. Three major points of the U. S. labor-management charter are:

> The rights of private property and free choice of action, under a system of private competitive capitalism, must continue to be the foundation of our nation's peaceful and prosperous expanding economy. Free competition and free men are the strength of our free society.
>
> The inherent right and responsibility of management to direct the operations of an enterprise shall be recognized and preserved. So that enterprise may develop and expand and earn a reasonable profit, management must be free as well from unnecessary governmental interference or burdensome restrictions.
>
> The fundamental rights of labor to organize and engage in collective bargaining with management shall be recognized and preserved, free from legislative enactments which would interfere with or discourage these objectives. Through the acceptance of collective-bargaining agreements differences between management and labor can be disposed of between the parties through peaceful means, thereby discouraging avoidable strife through strikes and lockouts.

To those who have been following the steady improvement in labor-management relations in Canada and the United States in the last decade this development will come as no surprise. For years responsible labor leaders and responsible employers of labor have realized that their respective paths were parallel.

Dosco Units Operating At Capacity

Steel Plant at Maximum — Adjustments Completed on Govt. Subsidy, Contracts

By DWIGHT MOODY

MONTREAL—Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. is currently operating its plant facilities full- t, and has been operating at capacity right along this year to date. This has reflected revived step-up in war production activities generally.

The Sydney steel plant is at or around theoretical capacity — and capacity of this plant is about 50% higher than at the start of the war. Except for temporary interruptions, the steel plant has been operated at maximum possible, since start of the war. Exceptions were in 1943, when a strike and a cut in war production activities toward the end of the year resulted in average operations for the 12 months at about 81%. The late-1943 curtailment continued for a short time into 1944, and average operations for 1944 were thus at about same ratio to capacity as in 1943.

Another factor having temporary effect on operations, from time to time, has been when production is shifted from one type of product to another, necessitating curtailed operations during the change-over.

Fabricating Plants Busy

The rolling mills, fence, wire, nail and other plants making semi-finished or finished steel products have been busy throughout the past year, and continue at capacity.

The Wabana ore mines are being operated at around 60% of capacity. During the war, due to shipping difficulties, overseas markets for this ore have been cut off, and production has been only for the Sydney steel plant which takes only part of capacity output. The Sydney plant during the past year also has been using other types of ore needed for output of certain types of steel. For a time, high-grade ore was imported from Brazil, but shipping facilities have been a problem, and lately Dosco has been picking up the special ore from various points in the United States, wherever it has been obtainable, and not so much has come from Brazil. The special ore is handled at the new benefication plant.

This plant and a 700-ton mixer, added to facilities at a cost of $1.9 million, went into partial operation in March of last year, and a few

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Ind. Bank Loans At $1.3 Millions

OTTAWA (Staff)—Since Nov. 1 Industrial Development Bank has approved 33 loans aggregating $1,340,500. This figure was announced officially by Graham F. Towers, president of the bank, this week. In addition, some 96 applications for credit are in process of being examined. Actual loans and investments made by the bank to date total only $117,-222 "because of the fact that borrowers in general only use the credits which have been approved as funds are required for their business purposes."

Offices of the bank are at present in operation in Toronto and Montreal and an office will be opened in the near future in Vancouver.

Costs of Military Relief Major Fiscal Headache

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA—One of the biggest financial and political headaches of the war came into the open this week with tabling of estimates showing the amount which Canada has paid or expects to pay on account of military relief.

Last year Canada allocated $77 millions as her share in UNRRA. This sum, it was thought at the time, would be our major contribution of this nature toward European and other relief.

It now appears that military relief is one of the most costly and difficult problems facing the United Nations at the present time. Here, briefly, are some of the sums which Canada has already been committed to spend:

In 1944-45 (fiscal year)—about $40 to $50 millions.

In the first 5 months of 1945-46—$50 millions.

Short Time, Much Money

Since military relief costs began to appear only a short time ago, this item, for Canada, mounted to roughly $100 millions within the space of less than a year. This is a commitment considerably larger than our entire share in UNRRA. It is an item which may grow to incalculable heights as the armies of Britain, United States and Canada face the problem of looking after the scores of millions of hungry, ill-clad, homeless Germans and other peoples—who are not eligible for UNRRA but who must be cared for in some measure, nevertheless.

Added to this there will undoubtedly be a period of military relief in many other parts of Europe and possibly in many other parts of the world prior to the time when UNRRA is permitted or able to take over supplies.

In Washington allegations have been made that Canada was making no contribution toward military relief. The figures put on the record in Parliament in recent days disprove this allegation. What is probably not as yet determined is the relative or actual obligation which this country will be called to bear, not only in money but in goods and services, as part of her share of military relief. Discussions along this line have been under way now for a considerable time.

Some indication of the importance of this problem was given last week in a statement issued at Washington by Robert Patterson, U. S. Under-secretary of War, in dealing with the food needs of the U. S. army. He said:

Patterson Statement

"Allied victories have brought still another food problem — the feeding of liberated civilian populations whose lands have been overrun, their livestock and other food supplies confiscated, and their sources of supply disrupted or destroyed. The Army is temporarily responsible for supplementing civilian food resources to the extent necessary to prevent disease and disorder behind the battlefront.

"The possibility of early victory in Europe holds little hope for reduction of Army food requirements during 1945. Computations based on various assumed dates for VE-day indicate no substantial reduction in net requirements, but many shifts among the various types of food required. The problem of feeding

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

U. K. Food Deal Little Changed

New Agreements Mean Britons Will Take All We Can Ship to End '46

OTTAWA (Staff)—Tabling of new food agreements between Canada and Britain discloses no material change in either prices or minimum quantities as compared with earlier understandings.

The agreements appear to assure Canada of a market for all the beef, pork and eggs which she can ship until the end of 1946. Prices remain as stated in earlier contracts.

Actually the agreement merely reiterates, in the case of pork, that Canada is to provide not less than 450 million pounds annually. There is no stated commitment on Britain's part to take all that we can ship, although the general understanding on this point seems to be along that line.

60 Million Pounds of Beef

In the case of beef and eggs the agreement calls for delivery of specific quantities in each year (60 million pounds of beef, 1,750,000 cases of shell eggs and 5,000 tons of dried whole eggs). It provides, as well, for the taking of additional supplies if shipping space can be provided.

The bacon contract asks the Canadian Meat Board to endeavor to provide not less than 75% of the amount of Wiltshire sides. A portion of the contract may be filled in fresh pork.

Meat prices in the contracts are the same as those in effect this year. Wiltshire grade A will be purchased at $22.50 per 100 pounds.

The beef contract, which is specifically for 60,000,000 pounds, sets steer and heifer carcass prices at $22.75 for choice quality, red brand; $21.75 for good quality, blue brand and $20.75 for medium quality.

900,000 Cases of Fresh Eggs

In the egg contract the special contract board undertakes to endeavor to supply 900,000 cases of fresh eggs for winter and spring shipment, 600,000 cases of storage eggs for autumn shipment and 250,-000 cases of fresh eggs for autumn shipment.

The price for large shell eggs will be 41½ cents a dozen and for medium shell eggs 39½ cents. Whole dried eggs, Grade A, in bulk are to be $1.22 a pound; Grade B, $1.17 and consumer pack Grade A, $1.29.

Army Spending Shows Increase All Others Drop

OTTAWA (Staff)—Estimates of expenditures by the three armed services for the first five months of the present fiscal year total just short of $1.3 billions.

On a pro rata basis this indicates that during the present spring and summer the Army expects to spend at a rate 13% higher than its over-all costs last year. Both the Navy and Air Force estimates call for an 18% reduction from last year.

Comparative figures as given to Parliament in recent days follow:

COST OF ARMED FORCES
(in millions of dollars)

	5-Month Est. (Apr.-Aug., 1945)	1944-45 (Fisc. Yr.)
Army	641	1,355
Air Force	454	1,325
Navy	140	407
Sund. S'vices	58	60
	1,293	3,147

Here, in brief, are the main items on which the services expect to spend their money in the five-month period:

CHIEF ITEMS OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
(April 1 to Aug. 31, 1945)

	$
Army:	
Active Army in Can.	324,000,000
Army Overseas	306,500,000
Res. Army, cadets, etc.	10,400,000
Air Force:	
O'seas War Est'ment	255,000,000
West. H'sphere Op'tions	103,300,000
Air Train. Org.	95,600,000
Navy:	
*Estimated Cost	140,000,000
Sundry Services:	
Military Relief	50,000,000
Other Special Services	8,300,000

No explanation has been given or attempted in Parliament as to why the army should budget to spend $18 millions more for its Canadian establishment in the next five months.

Howe Presents the Score On Canada's War Output

Not all the figures on war production tabled this week by Hon. C. D. Howe lend themselves to comparative presentation. Those that do are shown in the table below.

To be borne in mind is this qualification with which Mr. Howe introduced his estimates:

"I would ask the House to remember that except where items in a program are for use in the Pacific war, the estimates are subject to the revision which must be made when the war in Europe ends. As I stated recently, on the basis of the information now available we anticipate a cutback of not more than 35% in our munitions program with the cessation of hostilities in Europe."

Already, some of Mr. Howe's 1945 estimates have been upset by cutbacks in U. S. orders in recent days.

PRODUCTION GOALS AND TOTALS	1945 Program	1944 Production	Total Sept. 1, 1939 Dec. 31, 1944
Aircraft — Planes	2,261	4,178	14,696
Aircraft—weight (million lbs.)	21.3	27.9	......
Cargo ships (10,000 tons)	40	......	314
Cargo ships (4,700 tons)	12	......	31
Chemicals (million lbs.)	1,350	1,350	3,350
Guns—Barrels and Forgings	24,000	16,100	82,000
Guns—Mounts and Carriages	2,200	3,200	27,200
Small arms (units)	250,000	530,000	1,475,000
Mech. transports (units)	122,000	147,000	700,000
Rail equipment—Locomotives	439	187	......
Rail equipment—Cars	14,500	8,948	......
Construction (millions)	$35	$100	$745
Armored fighting vehicles	.....	14,200	45,700

Howe Reveals Estimates For Peak in War Output

Repeats 35% As Top Cutback Level After V-E; Pacific War Needs Still Unclear; Worst of Labor Shortage Predicted for This Summer

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA—From Hon. C. D. Howe, as Minister of Munitions and Supply, Parliament got a bird's-eye view this week of the current and cumulative record of Canadian war production. It got, as well, a few glances into the future.

Mr. Howe made no over-all estimate of what production would amount to in 1945, but he did affirm that "there is every indication that our greatest labor shortage will occur in the next six months." He also stated that 80% of all war production in Canada during 1945 would go to our Allies. (The corresponding figure for 1944 was 72%, and the cumulative over-all figure between 1939 and 1944, 66%.)

Canadian war production in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1945 he estimated at $2.2 billions, a drop of 12% from the $2.5 billion figure of 1943. The decline was attributed in part to changes in military requirements; in part to increased efficiency which has lowered dollar values. Said Mr. Howe:

> "We have made great strides in the past five years in the development of our industrial techniques. I am glad to be able to report to the Canadian taxpayer that efficiency of management and skilled labor is now being reflected in lower costs."

Mr. Howe placed cumulative war production to the end of 1944 (Dec. 31) at $10.3 billions. Of this, 34% was ordered on Canadian account; 12% went to United States; 53% for U.K. and other commonwealth nations; 1% to other United Nations.

For the future, Mr. Howe reiterated that "peak production, consistent with available manpower," would continue at least till the end of the war in Europe. After that, he stated: ". . . on the basis of information now available we anticipate a cutback of not more than 35% in our munitions program." Any capacity not required for war "will be converted immediately to civilian production."

Subject to Revision

Highlights of production and other information given by Mr. Howe follow. It is to be noted, however, that "except where items in this program are for use in the Pacific war, the estimates are subject to the revision which must be made when the war in Europe ends."

Aircraft: During 1944, production at Victory Aircraft will shift from the Lancaster to a larger type of 4-engined bomber. A new and improved Mosquito bomber will also come into production. Production of Curtiss Dive Bombers will continue at current rates. There will also be continued production of the Harvard (a secondary trainer) and the Norseman, now used as a transport craft. Though production of trainer types will shortly terminate, substantial contracts for aircraft components have been obtained from the United States to take up slack in manufacturing capacity.

Unit production in 1945 will drop 50% (from 4,178 in 1944 to 2,261 aircraft in 1945) but production poundage will drop only 25% (from 27.9 millions to 21.3 millions).

Cargo Vessels: The 1945 program calls for delivery of 40 ships of 10,-000 tons weight and 12 of 4,700 tons. This program involves production of ships equipped as stores-issuing vessels and as floating machine shops for maintenance of naval escort vessels. Cumulative deliveries to the end of 1944: 314 vessels (10,000 tons type) and 31 of 4,700 tons. Contracts have recently been placed for 30 China coasters of two types—350 tons and 1,350 tons.

Naval Vessels: Delivery of frigates, single-screw corvettes and Fairmiles is now complete. For 1945, deliveries call for 52 transport ferries; 41 minesweepers, 73 tugs. Completion of the two Tribal class destroyers is expected.

Deliveries in 1944 included 123 escort vessels of which 70 were frigates, 122 were single-screw corvettes 174 minesweepers and 88 Fairmile patrol boats. In addition, 1,026 Minca barges and 1,612 ramp-

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Inside News

Business Gains were shown by two areas in Canada in February compared with Feb., 1944: Ontario and the Maritimes. All areas show minor declines from January of this year, but business is still close to its record levels, far above pre-war standard. p. 7.

"Double Depreciation" designed to cushion reconversion, encourage export trade, is a special Ottawa tax edict that has attracted scores of Canadian industries to apply for new expansion or equipment. New projects resulting from this to date include a million-dollar cigarette factory in London, a $350,000 brass foundry in Montreal. p. 19.

Million-Dollar Question for the building industry is how to find 50,000 skilled workers to get rolling the construction boom now on contractors' doorstep. Problem is how to entice new blood to swell diminishing manpower pool. Thorough face-lifting of the industry's labor force through year-round work and other stabilization plans is suggested. p. 16.

Halifax Citizens are setting an example to the nation by participating actively in their Civic Planning Commission's plan which aims to improve housing, transportation, civic recreation. Today's demand is for 3,000 houses for present and immediate postwar populations. Long-range plans for a minimum 25-year period envisage possible population growth to 100,000 (70,000, 1941 census.) p. 24.

Silver State Senators in Washington are raising the old cry of bimetallism, this time with reference to the Bretton Woods proposals. The old battle may have serious repercussions,' as some silver men seem drawn into the growing anti-Bretton Woods camp. Silver staters might hold the balance that could make or break Bretton Woods in the U.S. Senate. p. 3.

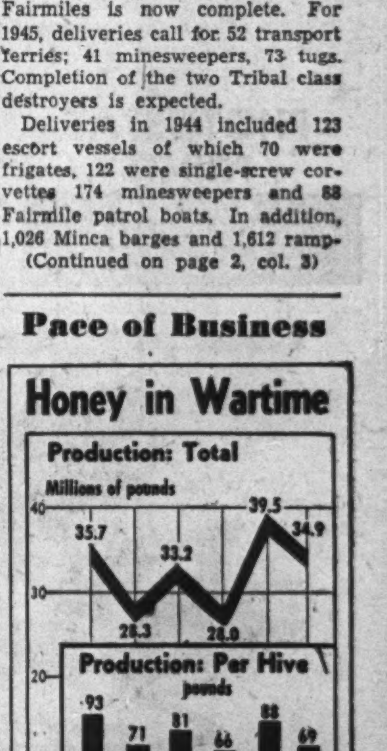
Rouyn Area is taking the spotlight in a manner reminiscent of the Noranda boom of 20 years ago. p. 26. This week Senator, Eldona, MacDonald were centres of interest, but old stagers like Quemont continue to make news and market activity.

Bank Loans have been declining as individuals and institutions who borrowed last fall to buy victory bonds have been repaying their loans. Substantial repayment of money borrowed on last year's grain crop has also been a factor in reducing the demand for bank credit. Meanwhile with the 8th Victory Loan campaign approaching, savings deposits in the chartered banks are higher than ever before. p. 11.

Temporary Houses may play a bigger role in the attack on the Canadian housing shortage. Pending at Ottawa is decision on whether to expand the present stop-gap program of Wartime Housing Ltd., DMS landlord to warworkers and servicemen. p. 23.

Car Insurance Rates are likely to be raised if the gasoline ration for civilian cars is increased after V-E Day, as expected. Present premiums are result of reductions made after gasoline rationing was introduced in 1942, when it was expected lower mileage travelled would mean lower automobile insurance losses. Recently insurance losses have been increasing and accordingly if a larger gasoline supply makes more driving probable, reductions in premium rates are likely to be restored. p. 10.

Pace of Business



Wartime shortage of sweetening agents and the resulting good market for honey brought a swift increase in the number of beekeepers in Canada. Average number operating in pre-war years was 26,860, with 382,846 colonies of bees. By 1944 there were 40,676 with 508,478 colonies. But inexperience, and in some cases, poor weather, took its toll; average production per hive, 93 lbs. in pre-war days, has never touched that level since.

Equal Treatment for Business, Co-ops Urged by Brief to McDougall Probe

By GORDON L. SMITH

OTTAWA — Co-operatives are private enterprises carrying on trade and business for the profits of their members and they should share equitably in the national tax burden with any private business. That in essence is the recommendation of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in a 29-page brief presented to the Royal Commission on Taxation of Co-operatives which commenced its final sessions of public hearings here this week.

Leaving details of application up to the Commission the CCC recommended specifically:

1. That all persons carrying on the same or similar businesses in Canada be subject to taxation on the basis under these acts and be subject to the same administrative rules and regulations in computing what shall constitute taxable profit.

2. That the double taxation of income paid out as dividends which the present Income War Tax Act imposes on all persons subject to taxation thereunder be eliminated.

3. That until such double taxation of all income paid out as dividends is eliminated, the "patronage dividends" of co-operative or mutual companies and associations be dealt with in the same manner as all other dividends which are not now exempt from taxation as income of the payer.

After exploring the growth of the co-operative movement in Canada and elsewhere and outlining the present development and tax status, the brief cited the following five reasons for its stand:

1. The profit or surplus arising from operations carried on by co-operative and mutual companies represents a true trading profit.

2. Exemption of co-operative and mutual companies from income taxation is inequitable because it increases the share of the tax burden on others in similar businesses, without regard to their respective abilities to pay.

3. Under present tax levels and those which will prevail in the future, tax-paying enterprise cannot compete with tax-exempt enterprise. Exemption of co-operatives and mutuals discourages expansion and investment in tax-paying business thereby lessening opportunities for employment.

4. Tax exemption of certain forms of enterprise leads to greater concentration of business operations in those privileged forms of organization contrary to the national interest. Any such narrowing of the tax base increases proportionately the burden of all other taxpayers.

5. Compared with exemption granted co-operatives the profits or surpluses of companies which are paid out as dividends to shareholders, are taxed twice—once in the hands of the company, and again in the hands of the shareholder. This is inequitable.

The brief was introduced by Harold Crabtree, chairman of the executive committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and he explained that with some exceptions it represented the general view of the local chambers and boards affiliated with the national body. Mr. Crabtree frankly mentioned that there was some difference of opinion as to certain recommendations and especially to whether or not patronage dividends should be taxed.

The brief itself supplied further details one page being devoted to listing the votes of the individual chambers. About three quarters of these supported all recommendations, while almost a quarter expressed no opinion.

Disagreeing with the recommendation that patronage dividends be taxed were the Montreal Chamber of Commerce and the Saskatoon Board of Trade, while those of Waterloo, New Westminster and Edmonton apparently registered general objection to the brief as a whole. The Montreal Board of Trade disagreed to the extent that it expressed the belief that a special tax on co-operatives was necessary to achieve equality.

Three large co-operative organizations also appeared before the Commission during the first part of the week. These were, a group of fishing co-ops centred around Prince Rupert on the West Coast, the B. C. fruit growers and the United Farmers of Ontario. All recommended that the tax exemption for co-operatives be continued and two of them offered the same argument that the Commission has heard frequently across the country, namely that by boosting the farmers' income the latter was put in the income tax paying class and so the Government gained in the end. They did not mention, however, that the private company does the very same thing and at the same time is taxed on these profits as well before handing them over to shareholders. Moreover none of them, at least not to date, offered any figures to prove that there was any substantial increase in the numbers of farmers paying income taxes as a result of the growth of the co-operatives.

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EATON'S

Reassimilation of War Veterans Job for Business, Conference Agrees

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTEBELLO, QUE. — Representatives of Canadian industry and finance meeting at the Seigniory Club here this week to determine ways and means of re-assimilating veterans of this war, have reached general agreement and understanding on several important points. Out of this conference with representatives of Government and the armed forces, there may arise a continuing conference which will attempt to include a far greater proportion of the nation's business.

In informal discussions the businessmen were in almost unanimous agreement on the following points:

1. Private enterprise is willing to do and will do more for returning servicemen than is required legally of them by the Dominion Government's Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act.

2. A greatly extended bureaucracy in Ottawa would do little either to help industry with this vital problem or help the returning soldier and would only add to an already overburdened tax schedule.

3. Fundamentally this job of reassimilation is a job for private business; each company has to find its own solution for its own problems.

4. Canadian business should immediately, and in the time given them before the end of the Pacific war, plan for the re-assimilation of veterans, and pool their plans. Although each company must solve its own problem, it could be helped by understanding other companies' troubles and methods of dealing with them.

5. If Canadian industry is to continue employment at wartime high, Canadian foreign trade must be maintained at the same volume or very nearly so, as has been reached during the war years.

Two Contentious Issues

Two contentious issues arose at the conference but the general harmony was not broken. The first was the question of having the armed forces release, immediately after victory in Europe, those who were key men in industries at home. The idea behind this was that these men, technical, administrative and personnel men, would be of great assistance in helping the various companies plan for the re-absorption of employees. This proposal did not meet general agreement among all delegates and was opposed by Army representatives. It was supported, however, by Navy and Air Force representatives.

The second issue concerned veterans who had gone straight into the forces from school and therefore could not be re-assimilated into any particular industry since they had no jobs to return to.

The idea of a continuing conference has been advanced several times but no definite decision has been reached. It is generally favored, however, as a means of pooling information. The Canadian Legion has acted as sponsor of the present meeting, at the request of private industry, and might be asked to act as convener of a continuing conference.

Estimate Unemployment

The delegates studied both private and Government estimates of what the unemployment situation will be after victory in Europe and the demobilization of troops. E. R. Complin, manager of industrial relations for Canadian Industries Ltd. said his company estimated there would be a surplus of 800,000 workers, men and women. "If you think this is high," Mr. Complin said, "match it with the guesses in Government circles which vary from 800,000 to 1,000,000 as predicted by the ministers of reconstruction, finance and health.

"My result, after investigation," Mr. Complin said, "was still a surplus of 610,000 men and 100,000 women, a total of 710,000. Alarming as this figure is, it is too optimistic. I had overlooked a very important factor. The developments of the last five years undoubtedly would enable production at the 1939 level with fewer people than were then required. In 1939, 3,863,000 of the population over 14 years were gainfully occupied. An additional 800,000 is a boost of about 21%."

ASSISTANT G. M.

Captain Eustace A. Brock rejoins Great-West Life Assurance Co. after active naval service of 5½ years, and is appointed an assistant general manager.

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Mis-Reports Re Canada Follow Krug Statement

OTTAWA—There is no criticism here of the Washington directive sent recently to all WPB chairmen requiring "military contracts with Canadian producers" to be "cutback on the same basis as the production of contracts with domestic producers."

Agreement on such a policy was first reported in The Financial Post on March 24, 1944. This was a few days after the meeting in Washington which gave rise to the directive; the directive itself was sent to WPB chairmen by J. A. Krug, Chairman of the Board, on March 26.

What has raised considerable Ottawa ire is the completely inaccurate and misleading figure used in the press publicity, which reported that Canada, a contractor country, was doing "about 60% of her war work on American contracts with the rest being about equally divided between Canadian and British contracts."

This figure is of course completely wild.

Unofficially 10-15%

Though no official figure has been published, the understanding here is that U.S. contracts in Canada now represent between 10% and 15% of all war production in this country. Some time ago the actual percentage was about half the present figure.

At present, Canada is producing, for her own account, between 20 and 25% of all her war production. The remainder, and by far the largest share (close to 65%), is for British account.

The reason for circularizing the WPB chairmen was of course, the alarms which spread at Washington after the statement by Hon C. D. Howe that Canada was going to cutback 35% after V-E day. Since this was a much higher figure than the one now being used in official circles at Washington, it was assumed that Canada was going to have that much edge on the U. S. in returning to production of civilian goods.

In his statement in Parliament this week Mr. Howe reiterated that "on the basis of information now available we anticipate a cutback of not more than 35% in our munitions program with the cessation of hostilities." He said nothing about Canadian cutbacks conforming to those in the United States.

The general view here is that over-all figures such as 15, 20 or 35% mean little in view of the very different type of production carried on in the two countries. What is really important is the timing and nature of cutbacks which will occur.

On this basis it is expected that conditions in the U. S. and Canada will be closely parallel so far as this country is dependent on American sources of supply, and so far as Canadian production parallels U. S. output.

No Plan to Jump Gun

Actually there has never been any serious thought at Ottawa of Canada's getting very far out of line with London and Washington in the matter of V-E day cutbacks. The Howe figure was really an "old" figure which had been generally noised abroad last fall around the time that V-E day looked imminent in September or October.

As pointed out in these columns on March 24, the smaller percentage of cutback (15 to 20%) now being contemplated may very quickly expand to the larger figure once the new situation is clarified after V-E day.

Eldona Finding Gold at Depth

Deeper drilling at Eldona Mines, east of Donalda, following a Hans Lundberg geophysical survey and shallow structure drilling, has "clicked" with interesting gold values along a length of almost 300 ft. of core in the second deep hole drilled.

A first deep vertical hole completed to a depth of 800 ft. encountered sulphides at a depth of 300 to 400 ft. and some interesting but subcommercial gold values.

The latest hole was drilled at right angles to the apparent dip, thus making core length approximately true width.

Hole log covering the four interesting gold-bearing sections is as follows:

Footage	Core length ft.	Grade $
428-481	53	3.95
533-553	20	4.20
625.1-626.8	1.7	25.20
695.1-701.7	8.6	7.32

Formation is stated brecciated all the way with quite a bit of heavy pyrite. Core material is stated to look similar to the "C" gold ore body of Noranda.

Drilling is now being done 100 ft. on either side of the intersection to pick up extensions.

U. S. Officials Fight Stock 'Bootlegging'

U.S. federal courts and many state security commissions have been waging a strenuous battle recently to have local state security laws recognized and respected by some high-pressure Canadian stock-selling organizations. These operators have been phoning, wiring and clogging the mails with offerings to U. S. residents that would be illegal if offered from a U. S. base.

Injunctions have been issued against a number of Canadian firms and individuals by the U.S. courts. Every day more "cease and desist" orders against high-pressure Toronto operators from state security commissioners are giving Canada bad publicity in many states.

Though these Toronto operators are well aware they are breaking U.S. laws, such stock offerings to U.S. citizens appear to be on the increase.

Among states which have been issuing a barrage of "cease and desist" orders against high-pressure operators are Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota and others along the Canadian border. But other formal notices of trans-border stock "bootlegging" have come from California, Missouri and the Atlantic coast.

Pennsylvania has issued "cease and desist" orders and has warned its people against Toronto operators in about 50 cases.

Obviously state security officials detect only a small minority of the offences.

Avoid Facing U.S. Courts

Several Toronto stock operators have injunctions outstanding against them in New Jersey. They must show cause why they should not be "permanently enjoined" against doing business in that state.

Operators under indictment cannot be extradited, hence they avoid facing the U.S. courts by never, for any purpose, crossing the Canadian-U.S. border.

A revision in the extradition treaty between the two countries could result in a very interesting trek of some of Toronto's high pressure operators to face the courts not only in one but several U.S. states.

Some spectacular penalties could ensue because U.S. authorities are so completely "fed-up" with the Canadian high pressure operations.

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Simpson's

The Store for Men—Second Floor.

Howe Reveals Estimates

(Continued from page 1)

ed cargo lighters were delivered, plus other small craft.

Gun Ammunition: All Canadian capacity is now being employed at the highest possible rate with expectation of producing 7 million rounds in the second quarter of 1945, plus 5 million additional cartridge cases. Total production in 1944 was 30 million rounds.

Small Arms Ammunition: 1944 production dropped 20% to 1.2 billion rounds. 1945 output now at 1944 rate.

Chemicals and Explosives: Production will continue at present high rate so long as the demand for ammunition continues.

Guns: Production in 1945 to be maintained at approximately 1944 dollar value, with 50% increase in number of gun barrels and forgings and 30% drop in output of carriages and mountings.

Small Arms: For 1945 a 53% drop in output to 250,000 units compared with 530,000 in 1944. Cumulative production to end of 1944 was 1,475,000 units.

Armored Fighting Vehicles: No estimate of 1945 output is given. Mr. Howe states: "While production of some types will terminate later this year, military developments during the past few months have resulted in additional requirements for some of the types now being manufactured and for other types not previously produced in Canada." 1944 unit production was 14,200 and cumulative to end of 1944 was 45,700.

Mechanical Transport: 1945 production is expected to drop 17% from 1944 output of 147,000 units. Though unit production fell in 1944, dollar value increased due to manufacture of heavier types and increased production of spare parts and trailers.

Railway Equipment: Production schedule for locomotives will jump from 187 in 1944 to 439 in 1945. Production of rail cars expected to rise from 8,948 to 14,500. A considerable part of this equipment will be for export.

Instruments and Communications: No estimate of 1945 production. 1944 output valued at $215 millions.

Construction Projects: 1945 total placed at $35 millions, compared with $100 millions in 1944.

General Purchases: Estimated decline in 1946 will match the drop in 1944 when $417 millions of equipment, foods, fuel, etc., were purchased. Total to the end of 1944 stood at $3,405 millions.

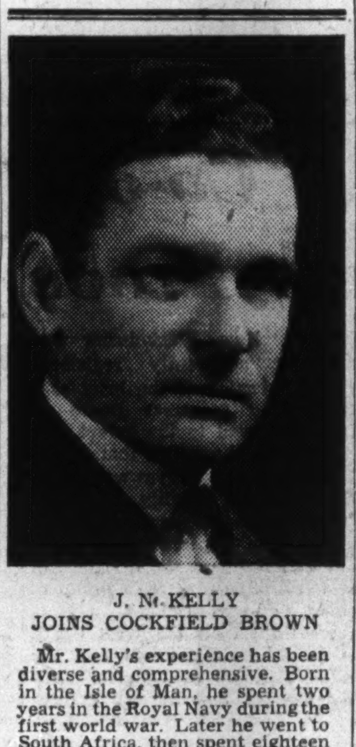
Timber: Production in 1945 estimated at 4,850 million bd. ft., of which 2,840 million bd. ft. will be available for military and civilian use in Canada. 1944 output was 4,725 million bd. ft., of which 2,750 millions were for home use and 1,945 millions for export.

Transit Facilities: City passenger services carried 1,404 million people in 1944 compared with 625 million people in 1938. Interurban bus services carried 73.4 millions in 1944 compared with 16.6 million in 1939. The W.I.T. plan has still 50,000 cars carrying 200,000 workers daily.

Employment in war production: 675,000 men and women at Jan. 1, 1945, compared with 848,000 in July, 1943.

Plant Extensions: Estimated cost in first five months of present fiscal year (April 1 to Aug. 31, 1945,) is given as $12.5 millions. This compares with $27.3 millions as total estimated expenditure in fiscal year ended March, 1945.

Housing Development: Estimated outlay in first five months of present fiscal year (April to Aug., 1945) is $4.5 millions. Total outlay in last fiscal year (1944-45) was $4.8 millions.



J. N. KELLY
JOINS COCKFIELD BROWN

Mr. Kelly's experience has been diverse and comprehensive. Born in the Isle of Man, he spent two years in the Royal Navy during the first world war. Later he went to South Africa, then spent eighteen months with Swift & Company at La Plata in the Argentine. He served with a firm of tea and sugar exporters for two years in India. Then, settling in Vancouver in 1928, he joined the Vancouver Star as reporter, financial editor and city editor. Later he was a founder of the News-Herald, receiving acclaim as Canada's youngest daily newspaper editor. When the News-Herald changed ownership he became assistant editor and editorial writer for the Vancouver Sun.

In October, 1941, Mr. Kelly was appointed National Publicity Director of the Canadian Red Cross. He now leaves that position to join the Toronto Office of Cockfield Brown & Company Limited, advertising agency.

Military Relief Cost Up Steeply

(Continued from page 1)

civilians in liberated and occupied areas will increase tremendously."

The original allocation for military relief for Great War II was a billion dollars. This was based on the assumption the European war would end last year. The definition of military relief is the prevention of "disease and unrest." Of this billion dollars, Canada's pro rata share was to have been 8% (based on Army participation) or $80 millions. It is now suspected this will fall considerably short of actual or eventual needs. In some countries (Denmark for example) military relief responsibility, supposed to have ended last year, has not even begun.

In others (Italy) the period of military responsibility has carried far beyond original estimates. Much will depend on who is to be made responsible for preventing "disease and unrest" in occupied Germany.

McGinn Gold Mines advises that an x-ray drill and all necessary equipment and supplies have arrived at the property, while a full crew is at work. A series of short drill holes are to be put down to seek geological data to govern a deep drill program.

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Dosco Factories Work at Capacity

(Continued from page 1)

months later was being operated at capacity. These additions have proven of much value to efficient operations at Sydney.

Operations at Trenton, which came in for public discussion following closing up of the bolt and nut plant and rolling mills there, have been active in the department now operated. The closed units had been unprofitable and had thus limited expansion possible in other departments at Trenton; since their closure more money has been available for other Trenton activities, and improvement in the employment situation.

The Eastern Car Co. plant at Trenton, which recently received additional business, is fully engaged, and will continue at capacity for the rest of the year, at least.

Production of Dominion Coal Co. continues at a reduced rate, but here the problem is one of worker-supply and worker-efficiency—conditions that have been difficult to meet with Government aid.

Forthcoming annual statement of Dominion Steel & Coal, to be issued in a few days, will show a strong financial position. Arrangements have been completed with the Government on amount of 1944 subsidy for the Sydney steel plant—which has had to be operated at a loss in recent years under present Government regulations. The report also will reflect result of renegotiation of Government contracts—applying to 1943 as well as 1944 statements.

Although no official information is available, it is believed possible that dividend action may develop some time before end of the present year. The management has explained, in past statements, that dividend action was being deferred until after plant facilities could be rounded out and reserves built up for meeting postwar conditions. In view of the fact that this program would appear to be about completed, there would seem to be a stronger possibility this year of dividend payment on the common than in any of previous years.

Look For It Here

Apr. 14, 1945

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No Relief For Individual Taxpayers Prospects For Companies Obscure

Special Correspondence

WASHINGTON—Individual taxpayers hoping for tax cuts after war in Europe are doomed to disappointment, though some significant adjustments for corporations are being pressed strongly in Washington. Evidence laid before the joint committee of Senate and House on postwar taxation has disclosed no expert opinion that reductions can be made prior to the defeat of Japan. After that, Treasury circles expect an effort will be made to give relief to both individuals and corporations.

The position of corporations is different because taxation policy must be part of reconversion policy. The Office of Reconversion has recommended three measures to take effect right after VE-Day:

1. Acceleration of depreciation allowances, a proposal which has had public support from President Roosevelt.

2. Release to corporations immediately after peace is declared in Europe, part of their postwar refund of excess profits tax, in order to furnish capital for reconversion.

3. An exemption of $25,000 under excess profits taxation in contrast with the present exemption of $10,000.

The argument for accelerated depreciation during reconversion is precisely the same as the argument for it during war, but little has been said about the rates that should apply. In United States special wartime depreciation has been allowed mainly on the basis of 20% annually, or in other words, on the basis of a five-year war. The same principle will probably be extended to special capital expenditures for reconversion.

• • •

Spend Millions in Canada For Military Relief Supply

Since Canada joined the military relief branch of the combined chiefs of staff last October, placing of orders in Canada for military relief supplies has gone ahead steadily with the likelihood that millions of dollars worth of such orders will be placed in coming months. Military relief is entirely separate from UNRRA. which is a civilian organization for civilian relief after the military authorities hand on the task. At present, military relief contracts take precedence over UNRRA orders, and this is illustrated in the transfer of 17 million pounds of Canadian canned meat to military account from the recent UNRRA procurement program of 50 million pounds in Canada.

Military relief is administered under the civil affairs branch of supreme headquarters in Europe, and from central stocks the supplies are available to any of the armies under Eisenhower. The basis on which Canada, United States and Britain finance military relief, it is understood, is the number of men each contributed to the armed forces under supreme headquarters. To date, 18 million bushels of Canadian wheat have gone into military relief supplies, representing a value of $28 millions. Other commitments already made raise this total to $75 millions. In addition, Canada's gift of wheat to Greece, now 15.7 million bushels with shipments still going forward, is closely akin to military relief, and if Canada did not supply the wheat, the military authorities would have had to feed Greek civilians.

• • •

Seek Recognition of Silver As World Monetary Metal

The small but powerful "silver state" Senators in Washington are seeking to amend the Bretton Woods proposals in order to have silver recognized as a world monetary metal. Since the proposals have encountered serious opposition and since the silver group has indicated support, efforts may be made to meet its wishes. In short the administration may need the silver state votes to get Senate approval of the Bretton Woods proposals.

Treasury officials have taken the position it will be impossible to insert a clause dealing with the use of silver without referring back to 43 other nations which attended Bretton Woods conference.

In any case, China and other countries which have had bitter experience with silver currency are expected to oppose changes which would allow world currencies to be subject to internal political deals in the U.S. Senate. The silver question came up at the Bretton Woods conference, and was left for further study. Mexico, it is understood, intends to call a conference of nations interested in silver to promote such a study.

Activities of Robert Boothby, the monetary-reform British member of Parliament, who has been in United States for several months and who has figured in the rising opposition to Bretton Woods, have begun to attract notice. Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, leading silver advocate in Washington, admitted that the silver group, which may hold a balance of power in the Senate on the Bretton Woods proposals, has held meetings in which Mr. Boothby, W. Randolph Burgess, and Treasury officials have participated. Mr. Burgess is president of American Bankers association, which is strongly opposing the proposed world currency stabilization fund. In New York recently, Mr. Boothby declared the Bretton Woods proposals would create a vast black market in currencies in that city.

• • •

Dispute Re-employment Seniority For Veterans

Wide differences of opinion have developed over re-employment of war veterans, chiefly on the point whether seniority rights include the time spent on armed service. Organized labor spokesmen claim that seniority does include such time. Selective service officials have argued that postwar re-employment rights of veterans take precedence over the claims of any other employees. A particularly delicate issue foreseen in Washington will arise over the postwar employment rights of negroes who have served in the armed forces, but the rights of women may also furnish scope for divergence of views between labor unions and the government.

Under the U.S. selective service act any veteran who wishes to return to his previous employment may do so within 90 days of discharge, and he must receive the former job if it still exists, if he is qualified to perform it, and if the employer is still in business. According to the selective service view, this priority gives a veteran top claim. The labor union view stated by A.F. of L. officials is that the law only guarantees a man the seniority he held on entering the armed forces, plus the time he spent there. Another view, it was contended, would mean setting up a class of workers with special privileges. That, in the view of General L. B. Hershey, selective service director, is precisely what Congress intended.

• • •

First Regulation Passed For Disposal of Surplus

The new surplus property board has laid down its first regulation on the disposal of war surpluses by nine government agencies. The manner in which the United States Government is using procurement agencies to handle also the disposal of surpluses is shown in the following list: Treasury Department—consumer goods, such as automotive, construction and farm machinery and equipment; Reconstruction Finance Corporation—capital and producers goods, including aircraft; Maritime Commission—ships and marine property; War Food Administration—agricultural commodities and food; National Housing Agency—housing property; Agriculture Department—farm land and forest property; Interior Department—grazing and mineral rights; Federal Works Agency—all other real property. Disposal of airports will be subject to special arrangements not yet announced. It is estimated the Agriculture Department will have 20,000,000 acres of land for sale, taken over for the army and now reverting for disposal.

• • •

A real estate view on the proposal for a 90% capital gains tax on the re-sale of real estate or securities acquired since Jan. 1, 1945, shows the belief that real inflation has not yet occurred in real estate prices in the United States. If such inflation occurs, according to Herbert U. Nelson, of the national association of real estate boards, the appropriate control should not be freezing the capital markets but the revision of appraisal values. He claimed many large buildings in U.S. cities were still selling much below cost, and cited the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, which changed hands at one third its construction cost.

• • •

United States to Sponsor World Trade Conference

Definite announcement the United States will sponsor a conference of the principal trading nations of the world within the next year, to consider policies for expanding world trade, has been made by Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, in a Chicago speech. Such a conference, according to Washington opinion, would be merely consultative, but Mr. Stettinius went further than that and forecast an international agreement for removal of quota barriers to trade and the restriction of cartels. These two points have become primary objectives of U.S. foreign policy. The Stettinius speech was read carefully by diplomats of other nations, because it contained a carefully calculated statement of the American view that economic agreements will determine whether or not world political agreements acquire enduring value. The old school of diplomacy has been thrust aside in modern Washington by the new business-man school which insists on attacking international problems at the economic level. Stettinius and his State Department "team" are exponents of this view, which is also shared by President Roosevelt.

• • •

Expect Indirect Attack On Imperial Preference

Revelation that an agreement in principle had been made at Yalta on the establishment of an international trusteeship for mandate territories, suggested the opening phase of an American-led campaign for a new deal in colonial administration around the world. Quick and sensitive reactions in British, French, Dutch and other colonial-power capitals showed that a major controversy likely to rage in the San Francisco Conference was in the making.

Though Canada has neither mandates nor colonies, other British Dominions have. Australia and New Zealand already have an agreement covering development of a common policy and South Africa has former German Southwest Africa. The American view on trusteeship will undoubtedly serve to support a demand for more liberal commercial access to colonial territory, and thus undermine the British imperial preference system which has long irritated American opinion.

HEADS BOTTLERS

George S. Peacock, Regina, president of the Canadian Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages.

Spencer Group Acquires Control of Big Shipyard

Move Brings Virtual Merger of West Coast Shipbuilders and Western Bridge—B. C. Yards Must Trim Sails, Federation Tells Workers

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—There is no likelihood of steel shipbuilding continuing on Canada's west coast at more than a fraction of the wartime scale, but British Columbia industrialists have faith in its future provided that costs can be kept down and both management and men maintain efficiency.

Col. Victor Spencer of Vancouver demonstrates such faith in his purchase of a controlling interest in West Coast Shipbuilders Ltd., one of the war's industrial creations here, and an important contributor to Canada's shipbuilding program. Col. Spencer, one of the owners of the important Spencer group of department stores, is also president of Pioneer Gold Mines and Western Bridge and Steel Fabricators Ltd. The last named concern was acquired through stock control by Col. Spencer and associates from the Hamilton Bridge Co.

Under the new setup the shipbuilding and the steel fabrication plant are virtually amalgamated. They had a close operating agreement previously. Knox Walkem, K.C., president of West Coast Shipbuilders, continues as a director, and there will be no immediate personnel changes in the shipyard company, which currently employs 4,500.

Builders Look to Lower Costs

The viewpoint of leading British Columbia shipbuilders regarding postwar prospects was clearly stated by their federation a few days groups. The federation pointed out that while B. C. shipyards had produced on a large scale for war, they could not expect to continue at that rate indefinitely; that the cost of ship production in British yards, for instance, was about 50% less and therefore it was hopeless to look for orders for all types of tonnage. B. C. shipbuilders, however, expect some orders for coastal vessels; they agree with the Canadian Shipbuilding & Ship Repairing Association that federal legislation should virtually compel such construction to be done in Canadian yards. But they believe the industry is on less secure ground when it asks for subsidies to sustain building for deep sea foreign trade.

Crane Ltd. Expands Its Brass Foundry

MONTREAL—Ground was broken April 2 for additional brass foundry and cleaning capacity at the St. Patrick St. works of Crane Ltd. Expected to be in production by September, the new brass division will involve expenditure of over $350,000.

The new addition, the third to be erected by Crane since 1941, will house the latest types of melting furnaces, and molding and casting equipment. Modern conveying and cleaning apparatus will be installed in an existing building adjacent.

Which Column For War Plants In Govt. Books?

OTTAWA—Canada's Auditor-General R. Watson Sellar, has taken strong objection to a new government policy for balance sheet disposition of a number of important government-owned war plants.

As disclosed for the first time in the voluminous "Public Accounts, 1944," tabled in the House last week, the government has now decided that certain of its Crown Company investments "can now be said to have definite postwar value." Accordingly these have been transferred into the "Active Assets" column of the government accounts. Formerly they were charged to Consolidated Deficit Account. The plants concerned are:

	Investment as at Mar. 31/44
Polymer Corp. (Sarnia)	$48,423,500
Alberta Nitrogen Co. (Calgary)	10,539,400
Canada Strip Mill:	
New Toronto plant	4,356,000
Montreal East plant	8,233,900
Nichols Chemical Co. (Valleyfield)	1,809,500
Welland Chemical Works (Niagara Falls)	32,068,700

By reason of this transfer, the Active Assets of Canada had been increased as at March 31, 1944 by the sum of $105.4 millions. Of this total, about $17.8 millions represents working capital. The remainder ($87.6 millions) represents the government's stake (at that date) in plant, property and equipment.

Mr. Sellar, in his new report to Parliament, maintains that by taking these plants into Active Assets in this way, the government is violating the principles laid down by the Minister of Finance as far back as 1920. He maintains that the policy as stated then was to list as active assets:

"Only those investments which were readily convertible or were interest producing."

Presumably the implication is that the government before including these plants in Active Assets should have made some attempt to appraise their eventual or postwar value. Thus he states:

"The treatment extended to investment in plant, equipment, etc., amounting to $87,666,985.55 is a departure from the tests adopted for Active Assets in 1920."

This commentary by a senior and highly competent civil servant at this time is seen as raising the whole question of the disposition of government-owned plants after the war—so far as treatment in the public accounts is concerned.

Farmers Speed Selling While Delivery Curbs Off

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—The Canadian Wheat Board has now lifted all restrictions on wheat marketings at approximately 97% of western delivery points. In addition farmers have the privilege (not granted in previous years), of delivering at points other than the one specified in a permit book. There are still a few points at which wheat deliveries are limited to a maximum of 15 bu. per authorized acre. The railways will evidently be expected to correct, as soon as possible, local elevator congestion which makes such restriction necessary.

This freedom to deliver wheat will last until July 31. After that date rigid restrictions of a maximum delivery for each farmer of 14 bu. per authorized acre will be strictly enforced. To emphasize the new policy the Wheat Board is distributing pamphlets to all western farmers. In essence, although the pamphlet avoids saying so specifically, the situation described is an invitation to farmers to dispose of all wheat they are now carrying on their farms, within the next few months. If they do not do so they may have to carry such wheat over for an indefinite period.

Some farmers are already acting on this information and are disposing of wheat as rapidly as they can find elevator space for it. In some districts, where, because of lack of moisture, farmers are apprehensive about this year's production, action will be delayed until prospects for the coming year crop can be estimated. A limited number of farmers in the high income tax brackets will hang on to wheat as a farm reserve against crop failure that may be experienced in the future. Until the new government wheat policy was announced most farmers who had a choice were given the preference of disposing of oats rather than wheat, because of the greater amount of space required for farm storage of the lighter grain. For the next few months that situation will be reversed.

Reports from the country do not yet suggest that the farmers are likely to cut wheat acreage to any considerable extent on account of prospective limitations on wheat marketings. Where moisture deficiency is feared, as is the case in Alberta and much of western Saskatchewan, farmers prefer to seed wheat, as promising a better yield under unfavorable conditions. In Manitoba, which is very plentifully supplied with moisture, the switch from wheat acreage to oats and barley has already, in former years, been considerable.

Rate Cut Orders Hit Revenues Of Three N. S. Power Firms

From Our Own Correspondent

WOLFVILLE, N.S.—Reduced electric power rates in the entire length of the Annapolis Valley, from Windsor to Annapolis, have been ordered by the Nova Scotia Board of Public Utilities. The Avon River Power Co. which operates in this area and in the Stewiacke district, will earn $150,000 less annually under this new order, which fixes a rate schedule beginning with two cents a kilowatt hour, instead of four cents as previously. Four Annapolis Valley towns that operate their own plants are excepted.

A similar order has been given by the board to the Milton Hydro-Electric Co. in Queens County, reducing domestic rates in two towns and surrounding rural districts to three cents initial. In both orders the new rates apply to domestic, commercial, and industrial consumption, as well as street lighting.

Shortly preceding these orders, the Utilities Board had cut all rates of the Nova Scotia Light and Power Co. in Halifax city and district, beginning with two cents a kilowatt hour for domestic service, retroactive to Jan. 1.

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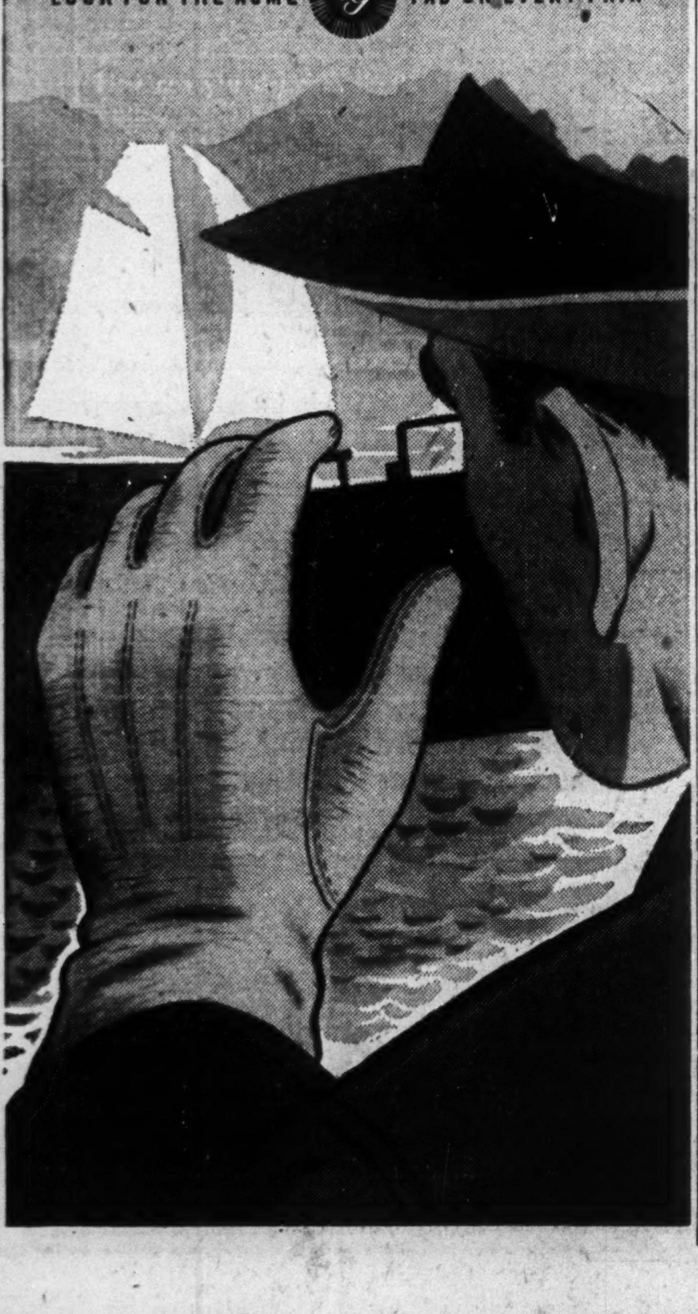

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Inflation Said Cause of "Gap" In Home Loans

Says Housing Act Loans Can Not Be Based on Today's Costs

For some time past, would-be home builders and buyers have been disappointed to find that National Housing Act loans were smaller than anticipated. Houses costing, say $5,000, have qualified for loans on, say, a $4,500 basis, with the borrower having to finance the gap in cash over and above the "down" payment.

Last week the Dominion Mortgage & Investments Association in its annual report gave reasons why the gap exists. Previous to the war, cost and appraised value of property were at about the same level. But today, the report says, costs of construction and the sale prices of houses are inflated. It says mortgage loans based on present day costs and sale prices would give further impetus to the inflationary forces already present in the real estate market but mortgage loans based on appraised value are a checkrein on real estate inflation.

"Loans computed on lending value rather than inflated prices prevent borrowers from going in debt over their depth and discourages many individuals from paying too much for a house. If the borrower's cash position is such that he can buy anyhow, he is made conscious at least of the fact that he can hardly hope to recover later the sum he is paying as a premium for immediate occupancy."

NHA Largely for Postwar

While loans are now being made under the Act, it is essentially a piece of legislation designed "to promote the construction of new houses, the repair and modernization of existing houses, the improvement of housing and living conditions and the expansion of employment in the postwar period." Until the war is over, says the report, its operations are likely to be limited by such factors as high costs and shortages of building materials and construction labor. "Sixty per cent of the total costs of an average single family dwelling is represented by the structural enclosure, including the foundation, roof, floors and walls. The most promising approach to bringing down the cost of a house lies in the field of devising new and less costly materials out of which the house is constructed," says the report.

Rental Housing to Wait

Rental housing projects of lending institutions will have to wait until the postwar period, the report states, since costs are now too high to permit such projects for families of low or moderate income. Furthermore, the projects are to be constructed in harmony with community plans which few Canadian cities have at present in concrete form.

Income Tax Handbook
By A. W. Gilmour, B.Com., C.A.
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DIRECTS PUBLICITY

Munro Brown, appointed public relations manager of the Bank of Montreal.

New Expansion By Shawinigan

Plan $7 Millions of 1945 Construction for Shawinigan W. & P. Group

MONTREAL—The 1945 construction program for Shawinigan Water & Power Co., and subsidiary and associated companies, involves expenditures approximating $7 millions, according to James Wilson, president.

The parent company plans to spend approximately $2.8 millions on power plants, generating equipment, rural line extensions and substation enlargements.

Quebec Power Co. plans to spend $1.68 millions for similar purposes. Projected extensions and improvements to plants of Shawinigan Chemicals and associated companies at Shawinigan Falls will involve expenditures of some $2.8 millions. The program includes pilot plants for new products which have been developed in the research laboratories, and general improvements in carbide plants and certain existing chemical processes.

Construction already has commenced on a plant for the compounding of Vinylite resin.

M. & O. Paper To Refund 5's

Authority to refund the 5% income bonds of Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co., of which approximately $6 millions will be outstanding at May 1, 1945, will be sought at the annual meeting May 28, the company states. Shareholders will be asked to authorize an issue of $10 millions of mortgage obligations, of which $6 millions in bonds would be issued immediately for the refunding. The balance of the authority would be held for future requirements although not more than $1.5 million is likely to be issued in the present judgment of the directors.

New bonds will consist of $2.3 millions in 2⅜% serials, to be due June 1, 1946-50, $300,000 annually, the final installments to be $400,000 each, on June 1, 1951 and '52. On top of this will be $3.7 millions in 3.2% sinking fund bonds due June 1, 1960. Sinking fund would retire $400,000 of these bonds annually 1953-55; thereafter $500,000 per annum would be retired until maturity. All bonds will be dated June 1, 1945.

Arrangements have already been made to place the entire issue, subject to approval of shareholders, four banks having agreed to take the serial issue as collateral for loans of the same amount and terms, four institutions to take the sinking fund bonds at private sale.

R. H. M. Robinson, president, states that the refunding operation will bring a saving of $120,000 in interest charges in the first year and will reduce the debt retirement allotment from an average of $1,450,000 to $300,000 annually in the first five years, $400,000 annually in the second five years and $500,000 annually in the third five years. The saving, states Mr. Robinson, will be available for improvements, expansion and anticipated postwar requirements.

For a review of the 1944 annual report see page 13.

Specified Names List Now Stands at 14,844

A new consolidation of the list of specified persons has just been published and is on sale to the public on application to the King's Printer, Ottawa. This list contains the names of persons with whom trading is prohibited under the Revised Regulations Respecting Trading with the Enemy (1943).

The list now includes 14,844 names, a decrease of 631 since the previous consolidation. A decrease is apparent particularly in the listings for the western hemisphere, notably Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and Nicaragua. Argentina still tops the list with 1,679 names; Spain with 1,314, Switzerland with 1,309, Brazil with 1,197, Peru with 1,124, Portugal with 1,135, Chile with 1,197 and Colombia with 1,081 are the other countries high on the list.

Medalta Potteries Ltd.—Current assets at Dec. 31, 1944, stood at $102,323 as against $85,579 for 1943. Current liabilities were $47,006 as against $45,591. Net earnings for the year amounted to $51,525 as against $25,002 for 1943 and retained net profit after all charges stood at $7,138 as compared with $239 for 1943. Earned surplus carried forward amounted to $1,472 as compared with $584 for the previous year.

Efficiency, Optimism Are Dawson's Goals for N. S.

This is the first in a series of articles dealing with specific aspects of the report of Dr. R. MacGregor Dawson on the Development and Rehabilitation of Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia's future success depends on its ability to step up its efficiency, gain markets through setting a competitive pace, and Nova Scotians, generally, should develop the optimism that typifies the West and add that optimism to their characteristic hard work if they want to put their province on a sound footing.

But at the same time, there must be financial readjustments between the Dominion and the poorer provinces—more so since the nation's war economy has made Ontario and Quebec more prosperous than ever before—if Canada's lopsided economy is to straighten out.

The foregoing observations of Dr. R. MacGregor Dawson are among many features of the report on Nova Scotia's commission on provincial development and rehabilitation of which Dr. Dawson is chairman. A member of University of Toronto's economics staff, Dr. Dawson is a native of Nova Scotia.

The Dawson Commission, appointed in May, 1943, has conducted, itself, or through others, a series of studies on agriculture, minerals, fisheries, manufacturing, iron and steel, forest industries, research, the tourist trade, electric power, finance, education, social welfare services, labor relations and other topics related to Nova Scotia problems.

The following were engaged to prepare separate reports on the subjects which appear after their names: Dr. H. M. Tory, provincial research; Dr. G. F. Davidson, public welfare; Dr. S. Bates, fisheries; Prof. W. R. Maxwell, finance; Prof. H. A. Logan, labor; Prof. A. Brady, electric power; A. G. McKee & Co., iron and steel.

Recommends Shipping Report

Dr. Dawson recommended that the Provincial Government get reports at some future date on Shipping and Shipbuilding, and Provincial-Municipal relations. It is difficult at the moment to get qualified outside assistance for reporting on these phases of N. S. economy.

The commission's main objective has been to examine possibilities for future development. This involved a survey of the potentialities of the province's chief economic resources, the way in which they have been or are being utilized, and an examination of certain other urgent social problems as well.

To achieve many of the commission's recommendations, the Nova Scotia treasury would have to increase the average of annual revenues from about $16 millions to $20 millions or $21 millions, and to help foot the bill the commission has recommended new sources of taxation, such as a provincial income tax, a sales tax, a tax on electric power and one on buses and trucks.

Tells Who Might Pay

The commission is realistic enough to realize that it is important who should pay the piper and how to pay him and points up the dependence of its recommendations on a new policy of Dominion-provincial relations that would have as its basic principle that a federation is bound to maintain the general welfare of all its parts. Dominion interests, the report says, as well as interests of some provinces would be best furthered by development of the capacities of all Canada's parts.

The commission claims the Sirois report, which it says, would form the basis for future Dominion-provincial relations, "is seriously at fault in that it stresses unduly remedial measures at the expense of those which should be designed to make the remedial measures unnecessary, or less imperative."

Dr. Dawson stresses the importance of free enterprise and opposes doles and subsidies "which may be necessary but they should be replaced, wherever possible, by expenditures devoted to helping the less fortunate communities to stand on their own feet. This has been made all the more necessary by the recent Dominion capital expenditures which have helped the wealthier parts of Canada and largely neglected the eastern and western provinces.

"There is," he writes, "a heavy obligation on the Dominion as soon as the war is over to re-adjust this balance by very large expenditures in those areas which have been neglected and are now being penalized."

One of the outstanding reports was written by Dr. Bates, Professor of Commerce, Dalhousie University, on the Canadian Atlantic Sea-Fishery, and Dr. Dawson says the greatest hope for Maritime economy is through intensive streamlining of the fishing industry and a bold drive for world markets.

Only passing reference can be made here to the Bates report. It contemplates modernization of methods and equipment in many departments, expansion of frozen fish in all its phases, construction of composite processing plants along the coast with smaller specialized plants as well, modern refrigerator railway cars, cold storage warehouses, retail refrigerating cabinets, government inspection and grading, and loan policies for the fishermen. New commercial treaties and improved educational facilities would also be necessary."

Dominion on Probation

The commission would put the Dominion Government on probation for the next three years in "its control of the sea fishery. If it shows that it is really in earnest and is prepared to take energetic measures to implement the accompanying report (or any other comprehensive scheme) then let the province follow its lead and co-operate to the utmost.

"If it (the Dominion) is unwilling to do any more than shilly-shally with these matters, then the province must step in and make the attempt itself. In view of the vital importance of the fisheries to Nova Scotia and the past inertia of the Dominion, an ultimatum along these lines would have ample justification."

Looking at the future, Dr. Dawson says: "Nova Scotia, while entitled to substantial assistance from the Dominion, must depend on her own efforts and the exploitation of her own resources for her future welfare, and this demands more concentration of thought and effort than has yet been given."

Dr. Dawson says it is chiefly through wider education that the Nova Scotian can gain the happiness and prosperity which should be the right of every citizen. In this way she should strive to make up for her disadvantages by the resourcefulness and general ability of her personnel.

Have you found the nigger?

Manufacturing under wartime conditions has disclosed serious problems which manufacturers themselves know they must solve and solve quickly, if they are to resume economical and profitable operations in normal times.

In some cases where goods are produced for war purposes, and speed rather than cost is the all-important factor, present production costs are out of line. But these factors must be corrected before highly competitive conditions are resumed. Some labour is untrained and inefficient . . . But it has to be put up with for the time being because nobody within the organization seems to have the time to study operations and instruct workers for their own benefit as well as that of the employers.

Plant layout has sometimes been hastily installed, resulting in waste motions and the loss of time and money. For example: We have just completed a revision of the layout of one plant and effected a saving of 17% in labour costs, with further savings to come through simplification of manufacturing operations.

Then too the matter of "costing" has become almost a "by guess and by God" affair. And where Governments are asking for a renegotiation of contracts — accurate costing is imperative.

Many executives are wondering how best to shape their affairs to overcome these wastes and inefficiencies, before they are themselves overcome. Some of them have solved their problems by the simple, effective expedient of calling us in to study conditions and find the solutions.

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OTTAWA CANADA

Tuckett Tobacco Co., a subsidiary of Imperial Tobacco Co., will erect a cigarette manufacturing plant to cost about $1 million in London, Ont., it was announced. The new plant is expected to employ between 900 and 1,500 persons.

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HOBBS

INVESTMENTS THIS WEEK

Discussions Continuing On Alberta Debt Plan

Discussions are still continuing regarding the refunding of the Province of Alberta's funded debt, and representatives of the bondholders are in Edmonton considering the question with Premier E. C. Manning, The Financial Post understands.

As a result of these discussions, Premier Manning moved an amendment to the government's refunding bill, which was passed unanimously, to authorize bringing the act into force "on proclamation" rather than "on the day on which it is assented to." The effect of this amendment is to give time for further discussions and proposals.

No report is yet available on these discussions. There is considerable speculation in financial circles as to their outcome, and particularly as to the position of the present refunding bill if an agreement is reached on a new basis. It is thought that a change in the refunding plan would require new legislation to be passed and cancellation of the present bill, but no definite advice on this point is available.

There is also speculation as to whether the act will be proclaimed even if no agreement is reached or whether, in view of strong opposition which has developed, Premier Manning will just continue the present arrangement of paying one half the coupon rate until a fuller measure of agreement upon a refunding plan can be obtained.

Meanwhile, Alberta bondholders have adopted a "wait and see" attitude. There is little trading in Alberta bonds, and quotations remain about the same as reported a week ago.

* * *

Beatty Bros. Ltd.

Recent strength in Beatty Bros. Class B common stock has carried it to $26 a share, a new 1944-45 high. As the Class B stock now seems to be selling out of line with the Class A stock, investors are questioning the possibility of an increase dividend for it. However, The Financial Post understands that no action regarding a dividend increase for this stock has been considered by the directors.

Beatty Bros. Class B stock selling at $26 yields about 3.85% on the basis of the present $1 annual dividend rate, while the Class A stock selling at $33½ yields about 5.97% on the basis of the present $2 annual dividend rate. The only difference between the two stocks is that the Class A common is preferred over the Class B common as to dividends to the extent that dividends may at any time be paid on Class A shares without being paid on the Class B shares and in no year would Class B shares receive a larger dividend than Class A shares.

Earnings of $2.08 per share on the combined Class A and B stocks were shown in the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1944.

The 1944-45 price range of the Class A stock shows a high of $34½ and a low of $21½ and for the Class B a high of $26 and a low of $15 per share.

* * *

Abitibi Power

Preparations for the meetings of the various classes of security holders of Abitibi Power & Paper Co. are continuing and it is hoped that the meetings will be able to be held not later than in June, The Financial Post understands.

Application to the court to set a date, probably around June 1, for the payment of the second amount of $43.07 per $1,000 Abitibi bond, is expected to be made this week, it is learned.

* * *

Windsor Bonds

No decision is expected for about a month to six weeks on the City of Windsor's application to the Ontario Municipal Board, The Financial Post understands. Decision was reserved after hearing on April 4 Windsor's application for ratification of its debt adjustment proposal. (See The Financial Post Jan. 27 for outline of plan.)

Purpose of the delay is to enable the city to file a schedule showing how long-term will be the debenture given in exchange for presently outstanding debentures. Preparation of this schedule is expected to take from 30 days to six weeks.

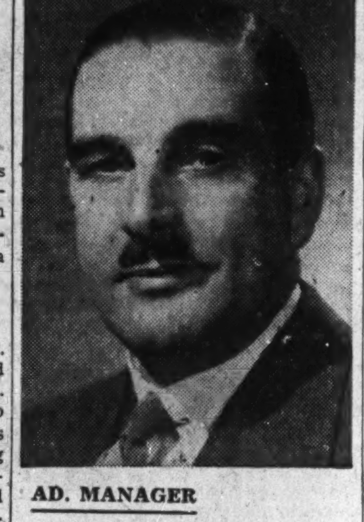
Financial circles expect that the Ontario Municipal Board will approve Windsor's refunding plan upon receipt of these schedules.

Following is a comparison of prices of Windsor's bonds:

Issue	Market Price — 10/4/45 $	23/1/45 $	30/12/44 $
1½%......	77- 80	77 - 81	68 -72
2%........	80- 83	81 - 84	78½ bid
3¼%......	93- 96	95½- 97½	95 -96
4%........	99-100	99½-100½	99¾ bid

E. STANLEY CURRIE

whose election as Vice-President and General Manager of Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, has been announced by Stephen B. Cornell, President. Born in Stayner, Ontario, Mr. Currie has been with the Company for thirty-three years. He was elected a Director in 1941.



AD. MANAGER

Robert M. McIntyre appointed advertising manager of General Motors Products of Canada Ltd. Mr. McIntyre recently returned after six years with General Motors India Ltd.

Find Montreal Power Assets Were Undervalued

By DWIGHT L. MOODY

MONTREAL—The experts employed by Montreal Light, Heat & Power, Consolidated, to make a detailed appraisal of value of the assets of the company (including expropriated assets) have now completed their study after 15 months of intensive efforts. Their figures, based on a detailed inventory, show valuations for the assets at well above the figures at which the assets have been carried by the company in published balance sheets, The Financial Post learns.

The company's annual financial statement for 1944 to be sent to stockholders in a few days, will not show the new figures, based on the detailed appraisals, but will report figures prepared on the previous basis.

The company will contend, in its report to the stockholders, it is understood, that the shareholders of the company are entitled to receive payment from the Quebec Government on a fair basis—that is, no inflated or excessive payment, and no inadequate compensation, but a payment based on real values.

Appraisers Are Prepared to Defend

The appraisers who have made a long and detailed study of asset values have collected data and substantiating material and are prepared to defend every figure they have arrived at, in their inventory listing, before any commission or court, it is said.

As yet, the Quebec Government has made no study of Montreal Power asset values, according to recent official statements. Such a study, if it is to be complete, would take a considerable time, just as the company's appraisal has.

Whether the Quebec Government will set up an arbitration commission or board to hold hearings on valuations, before making an offer for the company's assets, is still uncertain. At any rate, there has been no indication from official sources just what will be decided on, although such a plan is known to have been given study at Quebec.

Government's Position Delicate

The Duplessis Government at Quebec is in a delicate position, in that it has only a narrow margin of voting strength in the Legislative Assembly over the Opposition, and whatever proposal is made for settlement of the Montreal Power case might be used by opponents of the government in political attacks.

At the same time, continued uncertainty about the Montreal Power settlement not only is causing impatience among the many stockholders in the company, both inside and outside the province, but makes more difficult low-cost financing for the province—and the government still has considerable financing to do this year.

COMPANY REPORTS

Noranda Mines

With a steadily more acute labor problem, an initial 10% cut in ore production in the last quarter of 1943 was followed by a further 10% cut the middle of 1944, Noranda Mines reports, and this is reflected by a decline in earnings from $5.18 in 1943 to $4.12 a share for 1944.

President J. Y. Murdoch expresses confidence concerning the marketing of Noranda current year's copper output on the basis of a review of war requirements and an estimate of the sales of the company's subsidiary, Canada Wire & Cable.

The new ore body located in the No. 5 mineralized zone has been outlined for a length of 400 ft. averaging $4.34 gold and 0.84% copper across 70 ft. while three holes 100 ft. apart at the 6,500-ft. horizon show $5.60 gold and 0.92% copper across 60 ft. Exploration of this ore body below the 5,975-ft. level awaits sinking of a shaft.

Diamond drilling is planned in 1945 of a property near Kagagi Lake, Lake of the Woods area, and in association with others on the Alamac property in Quebec, and on three properties in British Columbia.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Total income	$18,732,614	$22,343,865
Less: Oper. exp.	5,549,240	5,712,469
Net earnings	13,183,374	16,631,396
Less: Deprec.	493,097	558,958
Res. for taxes	3,378,546	4,448,770
Explor. w/o	73,357	21,919
Net profit	9,238,374	11,601,749
Less: Divids.	8,959,088	8,959,088
Surplus for year	279,286	2,642,661
Earnings per Share ..	$4.12	$5.18
Paid	4.00	4.00

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash	$4,382,556	$2,624,440
Call loans	43,550	47,300
Accts. rec.	238,752	416,321
Bds. & stks.*	13,280,434	13,019,548
Smelt. & refin. tolls..	655,039	882,407
Ref. settlements	3,945,896	6,491,824
Total curr. assets ..	22,546,227	23,481,840
Supplies	1,168,389	1,083,341
Mtge. loans	164,363	233,340
Chgs. to oper.	101,254	101,999
Selen. & tel. plt.†	......	22,039
Prosp. & expl.	53,318	19,950
Inv. in sub.	11,398,152	11,435,801
Inv. in affil. & other cos.	3,893,248	3,699,894
Adv. to sub. & affil. cos.	92,421	977,600
Mng. claims	919,779	919,779
Plant & equip.	14,428,050	14,306,522
Hotel, etc.	1,433,201	1,445,480
Town of Noranda ...	288,900	297,200
Less: Deprec.	14,161,472	......
Total assets	42,345,830	58,024,785
Accts. & tax. pay. ...	2,577,736	3,153,140
Customs ore pay.	507,805	1,471,790
Unclaimed divs.	419,931	172,294
Total curr. liab. ...	3,505,472	4,797,224
Reserves: Depr.	‡	13,702,737
Invest. & cont.	4,398,790	4,362,542
Capital stock	11,303,140	11,303,140
Surplus	23,138,428	23,859,142
*Market value	13,371,134	13,201,310
†After depreciation.		
‡See contra.		
Working capital	19,040,755	18,684,616

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1944	1943
Ore reserves, tons ...	22,154,000	23,402,500
Tons concentrated ...	1,055,473	1,090,166

Dome Mines

Although net profits were slightly lower, Dome Mines in 1944 realized a $1.6 millions increase in working capital to $9.9 millions, including supplies but not including shareholdings in Sigma Mines (Quebec) worth an additional $7.2 millions.

Improvement reflects chiefly appreciation in value of securities, "judicious changes" in the company's holdings, and a partial $300,000, return of company's investment in Indian Molybdenum.

While tonnage milled was held within 6,000 tons of the 1943 figure, average grade continued to drop due to the labor shortage and the same trend may be experienced until more labor is available.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Bullion prod.	$5,177,495	$5,772,520
Less: Oper. exps.	2,225,541	2,172,989
Oper. earns.	2,951,954	3,599,531
Add: Other inc.†	936,226	771,541
Net earnings	3,888,180	4,371,072
Less: Tax res.	928,399	1,177,246
Depreciation	83,953	111,467
Outside expl. w/o ..	54,740	36,737
Net profit	2,821,088	3,045,622
Less: Dividends†	2,725,335	3,114,669
Surplus for year	95,753	*69,047
†Net. *Deficit.		
Earned per Share	$1.45	$1.56
Paid‡	1.40	1.60

‡Dividend payable in Jan. of following year included in appropriations.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET
(Canadian funds)

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash and bullion	$ 693,208	$ 902,785
Accts. etc., rec.	358,182	326,310
Govt. & other bonds*	6,419,971	5,886,223
Shareholdings*	3,595,352	2,767,888
Supplies	432,116	477,452
Total curr. assets ..	11,498,829	10,360,658
Prep. & def. chgs. ...	55,490	65,728
Invest. in subs.	741,764	1,555,277
Mng. cls., props.	6,319,817	6,319,817
Plant & equip.†	47,883	128,769
Total assets	18,663,783	18,430,269
Accts. & tax. pay. ...	508,712	617,819
Loan pay.	220,000	357,500
Other liab.	900,927	1,088,876
Total curr. liab. ...	1,629,639	2,064,195
Reserves	6,705,384	6,133,066
Capital stock	7,000,000	7,000,000
Surplus	3,328,760	3,233,008
†After depr. of	3,593,845	3,510,340
*At market value.		
Working capital	9,869,190	8,296,463

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1944	1943
Ore reserves, tons ...	2,353,000	2,426,000
Tons milled	519,800	525,900
Aver. recovery	$9.96	$10.96

STANLEY G. WHALEN

Who has joined A. J. Denne & Company, Limited, Advertising Agents, Toronto, in an executive capacity. For the past 15 years Mr. Whalen has been associated with the City Advertising Department of The T. Eaton Co. Limited at Toronto. He is a Past President of Eaton's Business Men's Club and directed the publicity for Eaton War Work Auxiliary.

Lower St. Lawrence Power Company

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of the 5% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Due 1955, Series "A", "B", "C" and "D" of LOWER ST. LAWRENCE POWER COMPANY.

LOWER ST. LAWRENCE POWER COMPANY (hereinafter called the "COMPANY") hereby gives notice of its intention to redeem and that it will redeem on the 25th day of May, 1945, (hereinafter called the "Redemption Date") pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed executed by the Company in favour of THE SUN TRUST LIMITED, as Trustee, on the 30th of October, 1935, and Deeds supplemental thereto, all of the outstanding 5% FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS of Series "A", "B", "C" and "D" of the Company at One hundred and two and three quarters percent (102¾%), principal amounts thereof together with interest on said principal amounts accrued and unpaid to the redemption date at the offices of La Banque Canadienne Nationale or its Agents in the cities of Halifax, Saint John, Rimouski, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London (Ont.), Hamilton, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver, at the option of the holder.

The redemption price of any bond is payable only on presentation and surrender thereof together with the interest coupons pertaining thereto maturing after the redemption date.

Notice is further given that from and after the redemption date interest upon said Bonds shall cease and coupons for interest to accrue after said date shall become and be void.

Dated at Rimouski, P.Q., March 21st, 1945.

LOWER ST. LAWRENCE POWER COMPANY
By P. E. GAGNON, Secretary

The chapel is commodious, convenient, beautifully and appropriately appointed. Equipped with pipe organ. The Chapel is completely Air-Conditioned.

¶ Services are held here under ideal conditions. (There is no additional charge.)
Cremation Carefully Attended to if Desired.

A. W. MILES
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
30 ST. CLAIR AVE. WEST
HYland 5915 HYland 4938

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM J. McKEE SALE BY TENDER OF MORTGAGES AND REALTY, Etc.

Tenders are invited for all the following assets of the said Estate which are offered for sale by tender in one block under authority of an Order of the Supreme Court of Ontario for the purpose of winding up the Estate and distributing the proceeds amongst Creditors. The assets consist of:—

46 FIRST MORTGAGES on the security of dwellings, duplexes, stores, apartments, etc., in the City of Windsor, Ontario.

1 AGREEMENT FOR SALE on the security of a dwelling, City of Windsor.

The total of balances owing for principal under the above Mortgages and Agreement for Sale is approximately $112,000.00

REAL ESTATE comprises one 4-family cement block terrace, City of Windsor.

MISCELLANEOUS ASSETS of no particular value.

Complete detailed information respecting such assets and the conditions of sale will be furnished by the undersigned upon request.

Tenders are called for the purchase of the above assets, to be filed with the undersigned on or before the 15th of May, 1945.

As of the 30th of April, 1945, the assets then remaining and the balances then owing upon the Mortgages and Agreement will be fixed for the determination of the sale and conveyance. The sale is to be completed on or before the 30th of June, 1945.

TERMS—A certified cheque for 5% of the amount of the tender shall accompany the tender and the balance of tender shall be paid in full on completion of the sale and conveyancing.

The highest tender or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION,
Receiver and Manager of the Estate of William Johnson McKee, Deceased.
347 Ouellette Avenue,
Windsor, Ontario.

DATED April 3rd, 1945.

WITH face hidden, and in a thousand guises, Opportunity appears in the lives of men. With a light step, a glance, with sure fingers, she opens the door to wider vistas—and then hands *you* the key.

The Bank of Toronto knows that thousands of enterprising, resourceful men and women in Canada have needed, and will continue to need, financial support at the *moment* Opportunity appears.

For 90 years the Bank of Toronto has co-operated with such men and women in extending Opportunity a wise and experienced hand—bidding her welcome. Through its counsel and sound financial assistance—many young men and women have—since before Confederation—been able to go beyond vague hopes, to the successful completion of their dreams.

Youth demands freedom to welcome Opportunity when she arrives (as she will) in a million unexpected guises in the post-war to come. This Bank is prepared to do its full part.

THE BANK OF TORONTO
Incorporated 1855
B. S. VANSTONE, General Manager

04-45

37,000 Steady Jobs

The pulp and paper industry means men, colorful men of stirring action. Hundreds of them have records which extend over a lifetime of loyalty and service.

In 105 mills across Canada this industry has been giving *steady* jobs to 37,000 men and women and paying out wages of over $70 million a year. In its mills alone, this industry provides more jobs than any other peacetime manufacturing industry in Canada except sawmills.

But the mills are only part of the story. In the woods, getting out the pulpwood, this industry means work each season for another 150,000 to 200,000 men. At least half a million Canadians get direct livelihood from pulp and paper operations.

Thousands of other Canadian jobs stem indirectly from the industry's purchases of supplies and use of transportation. There is no community in Canada which does not benefit from this great industry's activities and from the dollars its exports bring home from abroad.

*THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY OF CANADA
* 80 companies, small and large, with 105 mills from coast to coast.

CANADA'S MOST VALUABLE INDUSTRY

What not to do for veterans

The most important part of the job of getting the men and women of the armed services back into civilian life will be to provide the facilities and the business climate in which it will be easy for them to make their own decisions, to find their own level, to get the job they really want.

It is not a job of nurse-maiding, leading by the hand, spoon feeding. That would in most cases fail and where it didn't, it would be creating problems for the future.

Those of us at home can and should do everything possible to create and foster the conditions under which the veteran can exercise the highest possible degree of freedom of personal choice and of individual initiative. Government can and must in its tax and other policies foster an economic climate favorable to high business activity, hence high continuous employment; favorable to the starting of new businesses, a field in which the energies and imagination of many servicemen will prove very rewarding to them personally and to the nation.

The Seigniory Club conference held early this week promises good results. Bringing together representatives of government, education and other agencies of rehabilitation and of business to gain information and study ways of fostering the right kind of social and business climate for the returning veteran is the right way to tackle such a job.

But the other and, in many respects, even more important aspect of the job has been under way for some months. That is the job of getting the fighting man thinking about solving his own problem of finding his place in civilian life.

The Rehabilitation Committee of Canadian Legion Educational Services, which among other tasks provides educational material for all the Canadian armed services, has been busily distributing tens of thousands of valuable booklets which describe simply and bluntly the different fields of work there are at home for the veteran to enter.

Reports from service establishments are that these little pamphlets are being avidly studied. Not only do they get the serviceman thinking about facing and solving his own problem, and of working out a satisfactory future for himself and his family (actual or hoped for), but they give him basic information about the kind of businesses, tell him what he needs to know, what sort of person he should be, what he has still to learn to hope for success at that business.

Business has been eagerly co-operative with the executives of this work which is under the management of a dynamic young Nova Scotian, F. K. Stewart, himself an RCAF veteran.

Among business organizations and groups which have had experts among them write pamphlets for CLES are: the Engineering Institute, the Canadian Electrical Association, Frigidaire Corp., Swift's Canadian Co., Canadian Pacific Hotels, the Primary Textile Institute, Ontario Graphic Arts Association. Through the Life Underwriters' Association, a general handbook on selling has been prepared. Examinations are provided on this, the marking being done by the University of Toronto. Welfare organizations, library associations and various departments of government have contributed to the series.

Some 20,000 copies of "How to Start Your Own Business," a series of 20 articles by Ross Baxter Willis written for The Financial Post and now reprinted in booklet form, have been taken by CLES for free distribution to service people.

So far some 22 booklets describing different kinds of jobs have been distributed with several more now in preparation.

One book done by an outstanding personnel man is, "How to Choose Your Postwar Job," 84 pages, helping the serviceman to size up himself and his job capacities.

This is immensely worth-while work for it is the personal decision of the individual serviceman that is the important thing in the rehabilitation problem. It is no derogation whatever of servicemen to point out that many went straight from school to the war; that five or six years obeying orders of other people, having food, clothing, medical care and everything but personal safety provided by government is not the best conditioning for civilian life with its problems of personal management and self-dependence. This will involve drastic mental and psychological readjustments.

The CLES work in getting soldiers thinking about jobs in concrete, personal terms is valuable for the veteran and the nation.

Let's Have Realistic Accounting

In his annual report to Parliament, tabled, the auditor-general of Canada, R. Watson Sellar, has raised the whole question of how the government should treat (for accounting purposes) its huge investment in wartime industrial plants.

Mr. Sellar is critical of a Department of Finance decision to take six of the most important of these plants into Dominion balance sheet as "Active Assets" at their full cost or investment value.

Mr. Sellar does not imply that these plants have no value. He argues that an "active" asset in the proper sense of the word is one which is "readily convertible or interest producing." He suggests that these particular plants (which had cost the government at March 31, 1944, some $88 millions) could not be readily convertible or be made to be interest producing on the basis of their present cost.

One solution might be for the government to put these properties in a special account until war's end and then to devise some proper accounting procedure for dealing with them. To charge these up to consolidated deficit account as has been done in the past would be to quickly lose sight of what they have cost the taxpayer. Yet to pretend that they should be carried indefinitely (or until sold) at their over-all cost to the government is equally unrealistic.

Parliament might well give some thought to this matter since it affects not only many hundreds of millions of wartime properties but the whole approach to government accounts in respect of assets which have a commercial or profit-making value.

An "Editorial" by W. Churchill

Here, from Winston Churchill, is a message that is superbly apt for Canadians of all parties.

"Let there be no mistake about it. It is no easy cheap-jack Utopia of airy phrases that lies before us. This is no time for windy platitudes. The Conservative party (he told the party convention) had far better go down telling the truth and acting in accordance with the verities of our position than gain a span of shabbily bought office by easy and fickle froth and chatter.

"Woe betide those public men who seek to slide into power down the slippery slope of vain and profligate undertakings. This is no time for humbug and blandishment, but for grim and stark facts and figures."

Business Should Tell Its Story

All business and all Canadians are endangered while businessmen cling to the old convention of silence on important public questions. This point is very well developed in a recent article of which we publish a digest elsewhere on this page under the heading, Postwar World.

Canada is now facing the greatest test of her national life. Our future as individuals and as a nation depends in a very direct, tangible way on public policies which are pursued and on public policies which are avoided.

But because of this corporate policy of silence and anonymity, and avoidance of controversy, that group in our society which has the most experience in affairs is too seldom heard from.

As corporation heads, they have responsibilities to employees and to shareholders; to people from whom they buy and the people to whom they sell; to the community in which they are located; to the country as a whole.

With their responsibility as corporation executive, goes also the responsibility for having and expressing considered judgment on matters of public policy, if for no other reason than that public decisions will so directly affect the lives of their employees and the welfare of the enterprise they direct.

Some companies, notably banks and insurance companies, are getting away from this policy of silence with the publication of annual meeting addresses in which presidents and general managers discuss public issues. But such statements are made only once a year and touch only on a few issues.

A valuable expression of opinion from business and professional men appears in The Financial Post each week in the department headed, "In Your Opinion."

But there are many businessmen who remain silent on all or many important public questions.

True, silence and anonymity on "hot" public questions is easier and more comfortable. True, it is easier and more comfortable to stay behind the scenes, leave the public speaking to trade associations, and public relations spokesmen.

Major James Baxter, president of McKim Advertising Limited recently emphasized this point in speaking to the Advertising and Sales Section of the Vancouver Board of Trade. He pointed out that too much of business was failing to tell its story, while scores of vociferous voices, representing only themselves or small groups of disciples, continue to smear business, its methods, its record, its aims. He said:

"Industrialists and businessmen have everything to gain by planning their own future along lines that will serve society well. But they have everything to lose by letting theorists do that job for them . . . Business has it in its power to drive troublemakers to cover simply by feeding the public with relevant facts about itself. But it fails to do so, hence the boldness with which they ply their trade."

As somebody has said: Whoever supported a nameless cause, or followed an anonymous leader?

Until business leaders start talking more bluntly and more freely on public issues, and will back their views with their names, their status and their reputations, we expect the case against business will be more widely heard than the case for business.

$1,000 Hunts a Winner

Announcement by Maclean's Magazine of a Canadian Short Story Contest in which the first prize is $1,000, brings to mind the fact that several well-established Canadian writers do their authoring on the side while engaged in other professions.

Benge Atlee, the creator of the famous "Kent Power," the scientific detective, is a doctor in Halifax. His wartime duties have been so arduous that he has had to put Power into retirement for the duration, but will revive him when the war is over.

D. K. Findlay, whose short adventure stories have a big following, is a lawyer in Carleton Place.

W. O. Mitchell is a school principal at Weyburn, Saskatchewan, and Ross Annett is a school teacher in Alberta.

One of the most famous of all Canadian writers, Thomas H. Raddall, now devotes all his time to the typewriter, but he used to be an accountant; served in the last war as a wireless operator.

Maclean's contest is divided into three classifications with a $500 prize for each of the best romantic, adventure or detective, and humorous story, with an additional $500 going to the best story in the whole contest.

Health or Sick Benefits

"The primary objective of any program of social security must be elimination of the causes of insecurity. Provision for unemployment benefits is desirable but maintenance of employment is far more important. Sick payments are a poor substitute for good health. In fact, a high level of employment and public health is essential in order to render the cost of social security program bearable without creating new troubles as serious as those which it was designed to relieve."

That very excellent statement of facts which much of the time seem to be overlooked by our Utopians, was made by H. R. Stephenson, speaking at the annual meeting of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association.

The Financial Post's Platform for Canada

1. *Efficient concentration of manpower and resources on prosecution of the war until victory is complete.*
2. *Overhaul of our tax system to stimulate employment, encourage enterprise, reward thrift.*
3. *Full participation by Canada in world action to ensure peace and promote world trade.*
4. *Aggressive salesmanship for Canadian products in world markets.*
5. *Planning now for postwar by government and business to ensure high levels of employment and to improve social standards through individual initiative and competitive enterprise.*
6. *Disposal of surplus war assets in a manner most conducive to business expansion, high employment and maximum return to the public purse.*
7. *Ending of wartime regulations and dispersal of wartime bureaus as swiftly as the main need for which each was originally created has passed.*
8. *Highest possible efficiency and economy in both public and private affairs.*

Post Scripts

Advance Agent

Forerunner of a host of British salesmen a big, broad-shouldered, dark haired, Londoner has just completed a first-hand survey of the Canadian market. He is Gordon Boggon, vice-chairman of the advertising firm of Mather & Crowther Ltd. of London, England.

Though Boggon argues that it is up to Canadians how much British goods they are willing to buy in exchange for a huge market for Canadian foodstuffs, lumber, metals and other things, he intends to make sure that we know that British goods will be available.

MR. BOGGON

"The moment the war is over, our United Kingdom trade will be turned to remunerative enterprises and, just as Winston Churchill gave us the slogan of blood, tears, toil and sweat for the war, we will be only too happy and contented to contribute in the postwar era the toil and sweat once we have freed ourselves of the blood and tears. Hard work would be like a holiday to the British working folk," he says.

Primarily Boggon is interested in getting these goods properly advertised in Canada, and he brings a lot of experience to that task. Ever since he was in the last war he has been connected with advertising and largely with advertising of an international or Empire character. He was the man who fathered the "eat more fruit" campaign in Great Britain which resulted in doubling the consumption of fresh fruit in five years. He was largely instrumental in putting Jaffa oranges on the British market and was also a key figure in the "Canada Calling" campaign. His work has taken him into many countries, especially Canada, South Africa, United States and the near East.

Boggon claims a close tie with Canada in the fact that he fought at Vimy Ridge, with the 34th division "Imperials," alongside the Canadians in April, 1917. It was there he lost a leg, when two German whizz-bangs, bursting simultaneously, wounded him in about 40 places. He was just 18 when that happened and when he finally got out of hospital and had a new leg attached, he linked up with the RAF. That connection he retained in the years between the wars and he lost his oldest son flying in the same service in this war. Two younger boys are still at home. Originally the Boggon family hailed from southern Ireland, coming to England about 150 years ago.

• • •

Man-in-a-hurry

Toronto-born L. C. (Bert) Powell completed his education of his own choosing, left public school in a hurry—at 12 years of age—has been doing things and going places in a hurry ever since. At 40, this third generation Irish-Canadian has added another championship to his string of successes in the business and sports worlds with his recent appointment as vice-president, in charge of sales promotion and advertising, of Duplate Canada Ltd., and its four subsidiaries.

MR. POWELL

Powell, short, dark, hazel-eyed learned business rudiments when he sold papers with his friend, Mayor Bob Saunders in North Toronto, left the classroom to run messages for the Bank of Toronto, held several wholesale jobs, then entered the advertising field, wound up as an executive with Cockfield Brown & Co. Ltd., advertisers, from 1935 to Jan. 1, 1945, when he won his present post.

Powell's advertising career found him associated with the Nor'West Farmer and Stovel's, Winnipeg; Canadian Magazine representative at Montreal; advertising manager of Marketing, Toronto advertising trade journal. From 1929 to 1935 he was Montreal Gazette's advertising representative in Toronto, finally going to Cockfield, Brown.

Believing in play, too, Bert Powell won the golden gloves for amateur boxing in Winnipeg in the '20's and disposed of sluggers Paul Frederickson and Porky Ellet. He played hockey in Winnipeg's commercial league and the brand of puckchasing then was about the best in the west. He helped Brampton Excelsiors win the Canadian lacrosse championship and the Mann Cup in 1930 and Ted Reeve was a member of the same club.

This hustling young executive has achieved a life-long desire to live out-of-doors, and so he runs a 50-acre farm at Oriole a few miles north of Toronto. This is something more than a hobby because Powell raises and sells Irish hunters and harness horses.

As a dog-lover, Powell was president of the Pointer and Setter club of Canada for several years, owned black-and-tan Gordon Setters which he showed successfully for seven years. His entry won the best Gordon Setter of the show at Morris-Essex Kennel Clubs, at Madison, N.J. This is the biggest open air dog show in the world. There were 4,000 dogs shown the year Powell's champion won.

Powell's new associations include Fiberglas Canada Ltd., which manufactures glass in fibre form used for all types of insulation, and Smith and Stone Ltd., makers of electrical fillings and porcelain. Duplate manufactures glass and plastics.

Powell's wife, formerly Miss Kathleen Dunn, is a Torontonian; the daughter, Sandra, 11, and one son, Clay, 8, enjoy weekend canters with their dad. He is a member of the United Church, has no club affiliations, spends all his available spare time on his farm with his hunters and hackneys.

Cartoon by Grassick.

Mortgage Chief

Canada can take the postwar period in its stride if given a chance, says R. P. (Bob) Baker, of London, Ont., new president of Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association. He cites the record of business in converting from a peace to a war economy as demonstrating the vitality and adaptability of business under the individual enterprise system.

MR. BAKER

Bob Baker has taken on a special postwar job in resigning as vice-president of London's Chamber of Commerce to become vice-chairman of its reconstruction committee.

Native of London, Baker left collegiate at 15 for an office boy's job in Cronyn & Betts law firm, then joined the Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation, moving up to the post of joint assistant manager of that company and of the Canada Trust Company in 1943.

From 1923 to 1931 he was manager of Huron and Erie's Toronto branch and was treasurer and vice-president of the Toronto Board of Trade. Baker is also a past president of the Land Mortgage Companies Association of Ontario, past head of the Trust Companies Association of Ontario.

An all-round athlete in his young days, Baker now finds most of his recreation in golf at which he is pretty good. He married Madge Norris, a London girl, and has two sons, Alan Norris, 20, who won his pilot's wings with the RCAF last October, and is now on the reserve list; and Robert Murray, 15, attending London collegiate. He is a member of the United Church of Canada.

Ruddy-faced, broad-shouldered, Baker brings to his new post a fund of experience including his 37 years with his own organization.

The Postwar World

Businessmen Must Speak Out

Business leaders must forget their passion for privacy, must stop their pretence of fence-sitting, must speak out bluntly and candidly on important public issues, says Ralph B. Cooney. Herewith a digest of an important article in the March 16 issue of Printers' Ink.

Businessmen must show a new willingness to undertake the duties and accept the responsibilities of human leadership.

Today, business has accepted the fact it has lost the sacred rights of privacy it enjoyed a generation or so ago. The privacy of private business was sacred. How it set its price structures, how it financed its undertakings, how it dealt with its employees—these were its own affairs.

Today, business is confused because it faces a situation for which it has never conditioned itself. The public has arisen and has persisted in questioning the rights of business.

The voices were those of individual men seeking or holding positions of political responsibility. Business damned them as demagogues.

Business must forget all about its cherished anonymity and its precious privacy. It must send its strong men out into the open, armed with candor and sincerity, to present its case in living terms.

Only men can lead. Corporations cannot sit on generals' horses. And neither can councils, institutes or trade associations.

Political leadership is definitely manifested through human personalities who gain their position by exposing their views, their personalities and a considerable portion of their private lives to the spotlight of public attention.

When they speak and act, they do so in the full knowledge that the consequences are theirs to shoulder. Some fail, some succeed. But whatever they do, they do as human beings. They are not corporate anonymities.

The only thing that can successfully offset the leadership offered by one man is the leadership offered by another man.

The discreet curtain of the corporate fiction has been a device highly appreciated by business for reasons quite apart from its necessary economic function. Only slightly less popular has been the trade association where even corporate identities may hover shadowy and indistinct while lobbyists labor and attorneys argue on their behalf.

The trouble is that too many businessmen have seen the advantage such concealment offers without foreseeing the great handicap it may likewise carry with it.

When attack from a forceful and astute political leadership did come, and businessmen emerged to plead for support, few knew who they were, what they stood for or why they merited assistance. When they posted manifestos signed with their company names, people turned away to listen for the words of living tongues. When they tried those oral techniques, their unfamiliar voices still awakened little response. Bastion after bastion was lost, for want of an established human leadership.

When the public must choose between the human being and the anonymous organization, it turns to that creature of flesh and blood which is like itself.

Business can win and keep favor through personal leadership. Where it has been tried, it has worked. Wendell Willkie loudly and clearly championed the rights of public utilities in the face of one of the most virulent campaigns ever to launch from political sources. He forced a fair deal for his company. Henry Kaiser—because he makes no effort to conceal his interest in the business he engages in—enjoys similar respect today.

But to achieve such results, the man who makes it his business to sell America on business will start by taking full public responsibility for the activities of his own company. He will identify himself publicly on all possible occasions with the things he believes in and is working for. He will let himself be seen—let himself be heard—and he will not leave the burden of the job in the laps of his advertising agency and publicity specialists.

And he will keep it up, for it takes time to impress this huge, slow-moving, but eventually relentless force we call public opinion. He will not wait for the particular attack on his special interests. He will be ready for the specific issue when it arises, ready with a powerful reserve in the form of solidly established respect and confidence.

Unless businessmen do this, attacks on business may build to a point where even those last few "sacred rights" business now clings to will be shredded and torn beyond recognition.

What Others Are Saying

Editorial of the Week

The CCF in Saskatchewan

Regina Leader-Post

The first regular session of the Saskatchewan legislature since the advent to power of the CCF government will go down in the political annals of the province as affording a striking illustration of the dangers to democracy inherent in the implementation of a party program based on autocratic executive control in place of legislative responsibility.

The undemocratic practice of arming boards, individual ministers or the cabinet with sweeping powers to administer, make decisions without reference to the legislature and issue judgments from which there can be no appeal which had its beginning in last autumn's special session of the legislature, was pressed forward with even greater zeal at the session which came to a close in the early hours of Good Friday.

Basically, the more important legislation adopted falls definitely within the regimentary realm with bills such as the Natural Products Marketing act and the Crown Corporation act and amendments such as to the Power Commission act blatantly by-passing legislative responsibility and instead granting sweepingly arbitrary powers to the executive or appointive bodies and individuals.

Compulsion rather than agreement, regulation instead of guidance, confiscation in place of negotiation—these were the motivating impulses behind much of the legislation passed at the second session of the 10th legislature of Saskatchewan, even as they are also the dominating principles of the expediently watered-down but still bitter vintage of CCF socialism.

Other People's Views

AMERICAN IMPORT DUTIES MUST BE CUT and President Roosevelt's request to the U. S. Senate to consider tariff reduction is of great importance, says the **St. John's Newfoundland Daily News**: "The most vital factor in the revival of world trade after the war will be a universal willingness to lower tariff barriers. America must expand her export trade in order to maintain full employment and she can only do this by making it possible for customer countries to sell their products to her. She cannot collect on her debts unless she makes possible payments in goods and services."

MISUSE OF CANADA'S LABOR GAZETTE is charged in the current issue which carries summary of a speech by the parliamentary assistant to the Minister of Labor, on family allowances, says the **Ottawa Journal**: "Family allowances are not labor legislation. But, far worse than the foregoing, why is the Labor Gazette made to say that with family allowances being paid to the children of workers while they are on strike, workers will therefore be given "more freedom" to fight "unscrupulous employers." Prime Minister King might justly look into this matter."

MEN WHO BLAME THEIR CRIME ON ALCOHOL have attracted the attention of Magistrate J. Arthur Hanrahan, says the **Windsor Daily Star**: "Many of these miscreants are undoubtedly lying, seeking merely to dream up extenuating circumstances. They should, in fact, be placed on an 'Indian list' at once. Any man who goes criminal simply because he indulges in liquor should never be allowed to touch it."

ASBESTOS FIBRE CAN'T BE USED, nor can cement soil pipe in Vancouver buildings because the city council does not wish to have Vancouver made a testing ground, says the **Vancouver Daily Province**: "To assert that the new pipe is unproven is the thinnest sort of excuse. The pipe is in use in England and in cities and army camps in the United States. It has been examined by the WPTB's experts and has passed the test."

A FINE OF $5,000 or year in jail, Magistrate Harold Hawe's sentence on a fellow Edmontonian, a dealer who sold a used car over WPTB ceiling, has approval of the **Winnipeg Free Press**: "If the ceiling is to be maintained and is to retain the confidence of millions of citizens who never think of cheating, the way to help is to crack down on offenders. That's the stuff."

TODAY'S HOUSE COSTS NEARLY TWICE what it cost in 1939, findings of Toronto Workers' Educational association show and the $5,000 home of 1939 no longer exists, reports the **Ottawa Journal**: "Outside value of a three-bedroom home recognized by National Housing authorities for loaning purposes is $7,000. On their model dwelling NHA will loan only 90% of the first $4,000, plus 70% of a $3,000 balance. Where is the workman to find the additional $3,000?"

ADVOCATES FOR SOCIALIZATION of all industry should ponder the record of Toronto's civic abattoir, says the **Times Review, Fort Erie**. In the 29 years of its existence the deficit is $364,675 to the end of 1943 and since then $100,000 has been appropriated for maintenance. "For only a few years has the abattoir shown an operating surplus and even that would have been wiped out if it had been subject to the same taxation that privately-owned businesses pay . . . The taxpayers of Toronto have had to pay virtually the same for their meat as citizens in other parts of Ontario where no civic abattoir boosts the tax rate. What justification is there for assuming that greater success would be achieved by a civic iron-works, brickyard or gasoline refinery?

The Financial Post

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APRIL 14, 1945

WHAT'S NEW IN BUSINESS

Canadians As Santas sent $33.7 millions ($3 for every Canadian) in gifts and donations abroad in 1944, says a special DBS report. Prisoners of war in Germany got the bulk ($16 millions) and Canadian personnel in Great Britain got much of $14 millions, while Russia received $2.3, and Greece $702,000; lesser amounts went to navy and air force stations in Newfoundland, and to China and India.

• • •

War Plant Building has revived in the United States in response to the year-end resurgence of munitions orders and Detroit Tank Arsenal (Chrysler) will be expanded by $15 millions, Cadillac's light tank facilities will be enlarged by $12 millions and Ford gets a "facilities award" of $4.7 millions to step up tank engine output.

• • •

Outdoors Space looms large in Metropolitan Life's Peter Cooper Village, another modern housing centre for New Yorkers of middle income, and three quarters of the 15-acre four-block stretch of land will be used for lawns, parks, and playgrounds, and the balance for the buildings themselves. The village will be located in the heart of the waterfront "gas house district" which Metropolitan has bought but in exchange for street areas to be closed within the site, the company will transfer to the city some of the land along the edge of the property. Metropolitan's latest project has added interest for Canadians in that Canadian insurance companies are considering building projects now that legislative barriers to their engaging in such enterprise have been removed.

• • •

Switch from Oil to gasoline by closing one valve and opening another, even while operating at full load, features the new Diesel engine developed and put into production by Cooper-Bessemer Corp. Previously, in conversion from oil to gas operation it was necessary to shutdown and exchange major or minor parts. Fuel oil, natural gas, manufactured and coke oven gases, sewage gases and refinery by-products will operate the unit.

• • •

Penicillin Pills may be taken orally now as a result of a discovery by Lederle Laboratories of American Cyanamid Co. Penicillin had to be injected before, could not be taken through the mouth because gastric juices in the stomach quickly destroyed most of its efficiency. But Raymond I. Libby placed penicillin in a double-deck capsule whose outside covering of gelatine is dissolved in the stomach. An inside coating of cottonseed oil is little affected by stomach juices. Experiments indicate that any vegetable oil is good for the inside coating and the oil carries the drug to the small intestine where it is absorbed into the blood and thus becomes effective.

• • •

CPR's Free Wheeling experiment aims at longer life for rail car wheels and curved tracks, less noise, more passenger comfort and as wheels will rotate independently, flange friction around the bends will be reduced. Each pair of wheels of a test (baggage) car revolve on their axle instead of being attached to it as in present equipment.

• • •

U. S. Toy Buying in Canada has shown increase despite a 70% U. S. tariff against Canadian-made playthings. This appears to be one field where we can undersell the protected American market, and maybe there are others — the price ceiling is much higher there because it came two years after ours. A Canadian toy that costs 50c. and retails here at $1, is laid down across the border at 90c. to retail at $2. Canadian toys make more profit for American dealers than the Americans can realize with U.S. toys. Thus, at a recent exhibition in Toronto of the Canadian Toy & Playthings Manufacturers Association, buyers from Sears, Roebuck and other large U.S. concerns were buying everything they could get their hands on and asking manufacturers to step up production.

• • •

Voluntary Insurance for hospital and health care has mushroomed in the United States and "Story of Blue Cross," published by Public Affairs Committee, Inc., New York, details Blue Cross organization for such insurance, predicts greater future growth because this plan typifies democratic social security, public service through private initiative. President Louis H. Pink, of Associated Hospital Service, says Blue Cross plans are aiming at a national contract under which business heads can offer all employees insurance coverage in widely separated plants. Pink claims 1% of Blue Cross income devoted to preventive medicine would deter illness and hospitalization; says hospitals, the medical profession and welfare agencies should support diagnostic centres. There are 17 million subscribers in BCP, and 35 million American members expected by 1951; there are 81 plans (five in Canada); and 19 plans for prepaid medical care affiliated with U. S. Blue Cross organizations.

• • •

A Bright Idea is found in luminescent papers that glow in gloom or dark when activated by "black light," making reading in the dark possible at close range. Such papers are now used for aeronautical charts and war maps. Postwar uses may extend to wallpapers, record cards, books, displays, posters, billboards, greeting cards, package labels, signs, programs, menus.

• • •

Steel Boxes for Tools or documents or fishing tackle—250,000 of them—may be bought from Durable Goods Division, War Assets Corp., 4095 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal. These boxes were first designed to hold anti-tank land mines, weigh 15 lb. each, measure 27¼ by 8¾ by 8¼ in., with hinged lid and steel handles at either end. J. C. McNicholl is in charge of their disposal. There is a great shortage of safety boxes in Canadian banks. Mr. McNicholl might have a market there.

• • •

British Aluminum Cars largely replacing steel, are planned by Standard Motor Co. Designs include a new remote-control gear change system. Standard also plans to enter a new market with a light four-wheel drive farm truck for export to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and Far East. Sir John Black, Standard's managing director, expects to market vehicles three months after V-E Day, to double output from pre-war 50,000 to 100,000 yearly. Standard has bought Triumph Motor Co. has taken over the government's lease of Coventry's biggest wartime factory; will continue its own plant at Canley.

• • •

Alberta Lignite coals become sub-bituminous or bituminous as a result of a new classification method adopted by DBS, using as its basis that of the American Society for Testing Materials. Object is get a uniform system of coal classifications on this continent, and the change was urged in a report (June, 1939) of the Associate Committee on Coal Classification and analysis of the National Research Council. The comparative statistical picture is given below:

Alberta Coal Production, January (Short Tons)

Type	Jan. 1944 old system	Jan. 1944 new system	Jan. 1945 new system
Anthracite ...	......	......	......
Bituminous ..	301,251	427,186	437,947
Sub-bituminous	73,673	269,229	341,866
Lignite	343,729	nil	nil

BUSINESS THIS WEEK

THE FINANCIAL POST	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Year Ago
PRODUCTION INDEX (1)	....	236.0	240.3	242.0	264.1
GOVERNMENT FINANCE (millions of $)					
National income, D.B.S.	....	....	741.3	766.3	785.3
Dom. war expend.	....	235.8	237.5	365.3	233.7
Dom. total revenue	....	137.7	230.7	139.8	266.7
Dom. total expend.	....	275.5	308.9	732.0	347.6
MERCHANDISING					
Dept. store sales index no. (1)	....	181.2	163.3	158.4	136.3
Retail sales index no.	....	....	143.1	237.4	134.0
■Wholesale sales index no.	....	178.8	182.3	170.8	168.8
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	+3.4	+5.9	+6.7	....
FINANCE					
Dividend payment index (5)	....	133.3	130.0	129.0	127.8
Bank debits index (1)	....	....	192.7	171.5	171.6
Bank deposits index (1)	....	....	220.5	224.1	188.6
Money supply (millions) $	....	....	6,075	6,168	5,615
NEWSPRINT % OF CAPACITY					
Production ratio	....	70.1	71.5	68.8	67.4
Shipment ratio	....	63.6	62.7	64.8	63.9
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS					
Tons (D.B.S. index)	....	197.8	198.2	180.5	206.4
Cars (D.B.S. index)	....	149.1	153.6	144.6	158.3
COST OF LIVING					
■D.B.S. index	118.7	118.6	118.6	118.5	119.0
EMPLOYMENT INDEX, D.B.S.					
All industries	....	....	180.4	185.7	185.7
Manufacturing	....	....	212.7	220.1	226.4
Payrolls (June 1/41=100) (2)	....	....	138.1	152.1	140.4
Payrolls (1937=100) (2)	....	....	209	224	205

RAILWAYS—(000's omitted)	1945-44	1944-43	1945-44 Jan. 1 to date	1944-43 Jan. 1 to date	% Change
■Carloadings (week Mar. 31)	62.3	69.0	843.7	885.2	—4.7
■C.P.R. gross rev. (Mar. 31)	9,238	9,607	26,383	27,120	—2.8
C.N.R. gross rev. (Feb.)	31,229	33,874	63,797	66,970	—4.5
C.N.R. net rev. (Feb.)	3,096	5,549	6,950	10,572	—34.3
C.P.R. gross revenue (Feb.)	23,159	23,793	47,248	47,728	—1.1
C.P.R. net rev. (Feb.)	1,751	3,040	3,413	5,878	—41.9
IRON AND STEEL (000's omitted) (Jan.)					
Pig iron production (tons)	156.0	132.1	......	......	+18.0
Steel production (tons)	268.7	242.2	......	......	+10.9
CONSTRUCTION (000's omitted)					
■Contracts awarded (Mar.) $	19,651	31,019	44,306	56,031	—20.8
Building permits (Feb.) $	7,132	5,490	12,523	10,287	+21.7
Cement prod., bbls. (Dec.)	190.0	217.7	7,192.9	7,302.3	—1.5
AGRICULTURE (000's omitted)					
Flour prod., bbls., (Feb.)	1,892	2,088	3,960	4,129	—4.1
Flour exp., bbls. (Feb.)	1,032	854	1,872	1,979	—5.9
Wheat exp., bush. (Feb.)	7,256	20,811	12,519	38,084	—67.1
■Cattle sales (Mar.) (4)	125.4	96.8	425.1	303.1	....
■Hog sales (Mar.) (4)	553.6	1,025.6	1,966.1	2,821.6	....
SEA FISHERIES (000's omitted)					
Catch, cwts. (Dec.)	518	736	11,030	11,726	—6.0
Landed value (Dec.) $	1,802	1,803	41,636	36,951	+12.7
NEWSPRINT (000's omitted)					
Production, tons (Feb.)	240	240	505	483	+4.5
Exports, tons (Jan.)	217	227	449	437	+2.7
MINING AND OILS (000's omitted)					
Coal prod., tons (Jan.)	1,682	1,626	......	......	+3.5
Gold rec. (fine oz.) (Jan.)	233	256	......	......	—9.3
Petroleum prod. (brl.) (Dec.)	885.4	840.4	10,171.3	10,104.3	+0.6
ELECTRICAL POWER OUTPUT (000,000's omitted) Feb.					
Total monthly kw.h.	3,124	3,298	6,547	6,827	—4.1
FOREIGN TRADE (thousand $)					
Imports (Feb.)	112,373	138,370	242,058	264,739	—8.6
Exports (Feb.)	236,364	227,168	466,862	469,180	—0.7
FINANCE (millions $1)					
Bank debits (Jan.)	5,070	4,512	......	......	+12.4
Bond sales (Feb.)	188	123	381	254	+50.0
Life insurance sales (Feb.)	49,339	53,193	97,714	110,212	—11.3
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS (000,000's omitted)					
Shoe prod., pr. (Jan.)	2.9	2.7	.....	.....	+7.3
Cotton consump., lb. (Jan.)	13.1	13.4	......	......	—2.2
Cigarette cons. No. (Feb.)	1,091	971	2,250	1,981	+13.6

(1) Base period 1935-39=100
(2) All industries
■New items for week
(3) Bank of Commerce est.
(4) Total at yards and plants.
(5) Nesbitt, Thomson, est.

POSTERS ARE NO QUITTERS

Did you ever run an ad that shot its bolt in one swift punch — and then quit?

Not on Posters! Posters stay in there fighting round after round. Repetition is their middle name.

You can buy this machine-gun effect for your advertising at very moderate cost on "24-sheet" Posters.

POSTER ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
80 RICHMOND ST. W., TORONTO

New Plan For Auto Service to Cost $10 Month

A flat rate automobile service, capable of accommodating about 4,000 customers during 1945 has been set up in Toronto, and within the next year the group of businessmen who sponsored the organization expect to have seven more units in operation. Eventually it is hoped that a coast-to-coast service in Canada, extending to the United States, will be established.

Basing their charges on normal operating conditions, Mutual Auto Service Ltd. will cost subscribers $10 a month which includes all maintenance costs except gasoline and parts or materials required for repair.

A wash and vacuum of interior, minor brake adjustment and motor tune-up, chassis lubrication, transmission and differential flushed and changed twice a season, and a simonize of the subscriber's car every 3 months is included.

This is the first service of its kind in Canada and contrasts strongly with the cost of garage charges for a car in the early days of motoring, when livery service methods were applied to the automobile. According to an advertisement in the "Official Automobile Book" for 1903, an automobile depot in New York City charged a rate of $40 a month for a 4 cylinder gasoline vehicle, $35 for 2 or 3 cylinder machines and $25 for runabouts. The charge per month for electric cars such as Broughams was $45.

Outside opinions on the success of the venture are rather mixed. Garagemen say that the $10 a month charge is reasonable for the services rendered, but some are sceptical that the average motorist will be willing to pay this price. Schedule of normal charges (shown below) includes one oil change a month. To most AA ration holders this would be one change in less than 200 miles. But it is pointed out that today's old cars will need considerably more repair work than is normal, which may compensate for the smaller mileage operated.

The service estimates that the monthly maintenance on a small car, if kept in economical running condition would approximate the following:

Minor motor tune-up .. labor		$1.80
Minor brake adjust. ... labor		.75
Oil change and flush		2.50
Chassis lubrication		1.00
Transmission and differential flushed and changed twice a season ...... total value	$4.50	
monthly value		.37
Wash & vacuum the interior		1.00
Simonize each three months ...... total value	20.00	
monthly value		1.67
Radiators flushed twice a year, spring and fall ...... total value	5.00	
monthly value		.42
Total		$9.51

(Tune-up and brake adjustment on larger cars is proportionately more expensive).

A. H. Plunkett, president of the new service, points out that "it allows John Public to budget his car expenses in a way which has never been attempted before."

The company has a Dominion charter and expects to have depots well distributed throughout the populated centres so that any member has the use of his membership away from home. Until such time as depots have been extended to centres within travelling distance of the member's home depot, temporary subdepots will be located in those centres for his convenience. They will provide towing service and temporary repair facilities.

Officials of the company plan to engage staffs of trained specialists and employ modern production methods, including the assembly line basis and the use of the most modern equipment.

The building formerly operated by See and Duggan Ltd., Toronto, is being purchased, along with all the equipment, by the service at a figure of approximately $200,000.

Maritimes and Ontario Show Business Gains

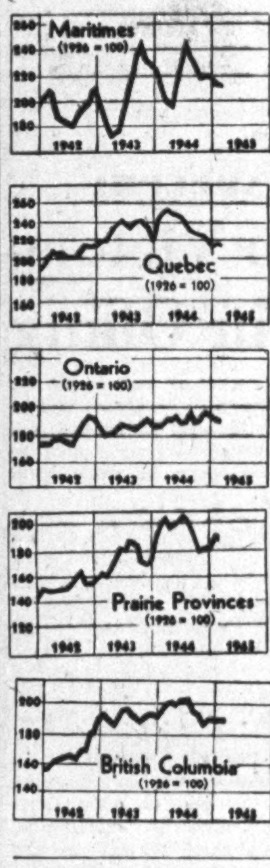
Only Two Areas Rise Above Last Year, All Show Minor Declines From January — Business Activity More Than Double 1926

While general recessions were shown in each of the five economic areas in February as compared with the preceding month, the changes were of a minor character.

The downward trend in the Maritime Provinces in evidence for the last seven months was continued. The maximum for the area was reached in July last year and notwithstanding the decline in evidence since that time, the standing of the index in February was still more than 100% above the base period of 1926. The maximum for the business index of Quebec was reached in the first quarter of 1944. The decline since that time has been continuous but the index of 217.4 indicates a high level of activity in comparison with pre-war years.

Fluctuations in the business index of Ontario have been of a relatively minor character during the last three years; a downward trend was shown for the last three months.

The index for the Prairie Provinces was practically maintained in February at the relatively high level of the first month of the year. The business index for the areas was at a particularly high level during 1944, reflecting prosperous farming conditions. A receding trend has been shown in the business index of British Columbia since last July when the maximum in history was reported.

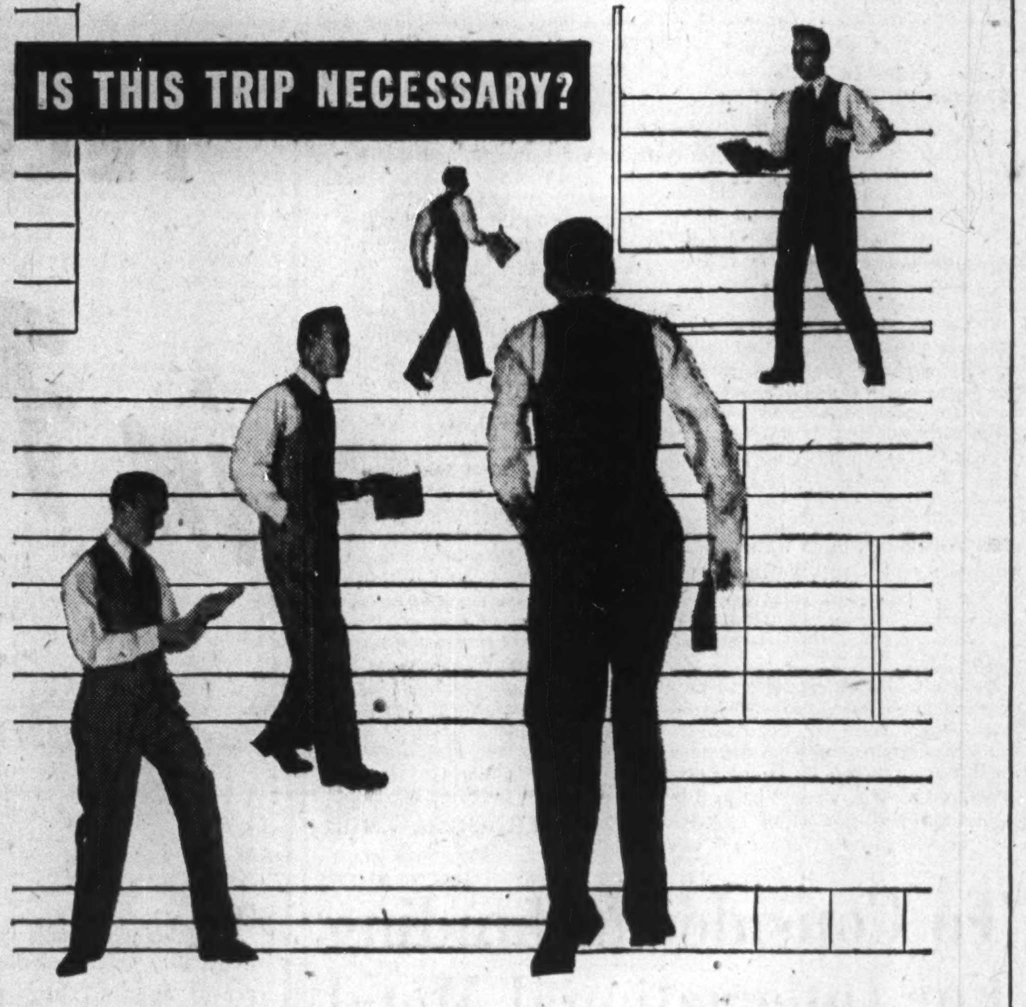


Trend of Business in Economic Areas

	Feb. 1945	% Change Feb. 1944	Jan. 1945
Maritimes:			
Constr. contr. ...... $	418,000	+27.1	775,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	151,000	+91.1	294,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	3,600	—2.9	3,256
Bank debits . $000,000	99.3	+13.5	111.2
Elec. pwr. .. kw.h.000	3,030	+22.0	3,297
Employment*	182.5	—2.0	191.8
Index	212.5	+3.5	216.9
Quebec:			
Constr. contr. ...... $	4,429,000	—31.3	4,518,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	1,351,000	—11.0	748,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	11,833	—9.6	12,571
Bank debits . $000,000	1,311,000	+8.7	1,553,000
Elec. pwr. .. kw.h.000	37,517	—23.0	37,073
Employment*	191.1	—5.1	197.6
Newsprint prod., tons	239,661	—0.1	264,766
Cotton consump., lb	13,544,532	—8.5	13,127,147
Index	217.4	—13.7	218.3
Ontario:			
Constr. contr. ...... $	3,541,000	—41.5	4,026,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	3,394,000	+41.4	2,513,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	21,535	—8.2	19,762
Bank debits . $000,000	2,049	+8.9	2,226
Elec. pwr. .. kw.h.000	34,699	+7.1	34,406
Employment*	184.2	—0.6	188.0
Livestk. slaughterings*	248.7	—22.9	289.4
Index	192.4	+2.2	193.9
Prairie Provinces:			
Constr. contr. ...... $	3,202,000	+90.0	1,450,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	783,000	+98.7	486,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	7,877	—1.1	8,410
Bank debits . $000,000	684	—8.6	872
Elec. pwr. .. kw.h.000	7,338	+2.7	7,564
Employment*	149.2	—0.2	151.9
Wheat receipts .. bu.	12,775,000	—51.8	25,191,000
Wheat prices**	125	.....	125
Index	191.8	—5.4	191.9
British Columbia:			
Constr. contr. ...... $	1,342,000	—22.2	952,000
Bldg. permits ...... $	1,454,000	+33.0	1,349,000
Life ins. sales ... $000	3,671	—10.4	3,659
Bank debits . $000,000	289.9	+1.6	307.3
Elec. pwr. .. kw.h.000	7,946	+17.7	7,890
Employment*	173.9	—8.6	182.5
Index	190.1	—5.1	190.9

*1926=100. Employment statistics apply to preceding month.

**Cents and eighths of a cent per bushel.



TAKE it by and large, the No. 1 headache of modern business is wasted time.

Messengers, clerks and executives traipse around correcting what could have been done right the first time by clear instructions, clearly transmitted.

Your business forms *can* be efficient. They can help perform with pace and accuracy any or all of business' nine key functions. They can speed up the writing of hand-written records as much as 172%, of machine-written records, 95%. *They can be custom-built to save you thousands of hours yearly!*

The nine companies listed below have long been under Moore ownership. Now they combine under the Moore name—forming the largest company of its kind in the world. For the first time, a fund of experience so diverse as this is available *on a nation-wide scale.* Moore goes every step of the way for you, from preliminary studies to actual printing in lots of hundreds or millions.

The Moore specialist who is ready to consult with you speaks the language of your own business. Let him demonstrate now how Moore business form engineering and printing can show results. Get in touch with the Headquarters of your nearest Moore division, as listed below, or its local office.

BURT BUSINESS FORMS, LIMITED, TORONTO
WESTERN SALES BOOK CO., LTD., WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER
NATIONAL SALES CHECK BOOK CO., LTD., MONTREAL
} MOORE BUSINESS FORMS, LTD.

In the United States—Moore Business Forms, Inc., succeeding American Sales Book Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Pacific Manifolding Book Co., Inc., Emeryville and Los Angeles, Calif.; Gilman Fanfold Corp., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Cosby-Wirth Manifold Book Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Moore Research & Service Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Southern Business Systems, Inc., Orlando, Fla.

In Montreal, the Star offers advertisers the front-door key to the homes of the entire English population group . . . The Star is the ONLY daily paper giving you complete, home delivered circulation in this rich, compact market.

ARE YOU GETTING THIS PROFITABLE COVERAGE?

To advertisers, interested in Montreal, the Star will be pleased to furnish facts and figures on this all-important market as an aid to post-war sales.

The Montreal Daily Star
"Canada's Greatest Newspaper"

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO.
LONDON, CANADA
Established 1870
DEPOSITS ACCEPTED 5-YEAR DEBENTURES ISSUED
Deposits and Debentures (31 Dec., 1944), $13,944,333

The WESTERN SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
OFFICES
Agency Building - - - Edmonton, Alta.
221 A 8th Ave. W. - - - Calgary, Alta.
McCallum-Hill Building - - - Regina, Sask.
411 Avenue Building - - - Saskatoon, Sask.

If you spend money for advertising, this may be worth your reading . . .

YOUR reputation—prestige—goodwill—call it what you will, among the people who buy your goods, is the most important factor in your success.

If you enjoy a full measure of this goodwill, then, if you desire it, jobbers must serve you, retailers must consider you and chain stores dare not ignore you.

How, then, shall this goodwill be established?

By the quality of your goods, by their reasonable price and *by advertising*—that intangible, immeasurable, yet potent force that has literally changed the habits of the nation and raised the national standard of living.

How, then, shall one harness this force for their profit?

Any literate person can prepare some kind of advertising, and the most inexperienced tyro may produce one or two striking advertisements for a given commodity.

But experience teaches that it is good business judgment, continuous initiative and continuity of effort that is responsible for sustained successful advertising.

It is this sound business judgment, advertising experience and continuous initiative backed by creative ability and technical skill that I offer to clients.

* * *

My belief is that every time an advertisement is seen and read, the advertiser is influencing just that one person at that time. Now people are moved to think and to do certain things by fundamental instincts—vanity—emotion — selfishness — value — utility — sex— taste — recreation — entertainment — fear — ambition — desire for gain, and so forth.

In advertising a product (or a service) my first care is to pick out the fundamental things about it that will strike a responsive chord in the mind of the possible or probable buyer. Having determined these, the next job is to present them in a convincing manner to the greatest possible number of buyers at the most economical cost.

Once these factors are determined, the advertiser need no longer thrust around in the dark and hope for results. He cannot, if persistent, fail of their achievement.

Despite assertions to the contrary, advertising is no magic carpet. It calls for all of man's faith and courage to embark on it and to persist in it until the public become, so to speak, advertising-conscious of the advertiser and his goods. But when once that stage is reached, then the advertiser is on the way to reap his reward an hundredfold.

Thornton Purkis
Advertising and Sales Counsellor.

330 BAY STREET, TORONTO
ADEL. 0221

TERMINAL WAREHOUSES LIMITED
FOOT OF YORK STREET, TORONTO AD. 3411

Dry — STORAGE — Cold
1,000,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
2,200 ft. of Docks — 6,000 ft. of Railway Sidings — Free Switching
Lowest Insurance — Bonded and Free Storage — Office Space
Coolers — Sharp Freezers — Freezers
Light Manufacturing Space — Field Warehousing Facilities — Canada's Largest Warehouse
Also owners and operators of
DIRECT-WINTERS TRANSPORT

HALLET & CAREY LIMITED
GRAIN SHIPPERS AND EXPORTERS
GRAIN FUTURES
Owners and Operators
Fort William Terminal Elevator Co. Ltd.
and Powell Transports Ltd.
Head Office—563 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.
Branch Offices—Fort William, Ont., Montreal, Que.

Western Grain Co. Ltd.
275 Country Elevators and Terminal Elevator at Fort William
SERVING THE PRODUCERS OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

McCabe Bros. Grain Co. Limited
Winnipeg, Canada
CANADA'S MOST COMPLETE GRAIN SERVICE
Specialists in Forage and Pea Seeds
VICTORIA FEEDS
OFFICES
DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, PORT ARTHUR, REGINA, EDMONTON

THE ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN CO. (1943) LTD.
Operators of Country Elevators in Alberta and Saskatchewan
Terminal Elevators at Vancouver and Port Arthur
Offices: Calgary and Winnipeg

TORONTO ELEVATORS LIMITED
MASTER FEEDS
GRAIN
LINSEED & SOYA OILS
Also Owning and Operating
THE SARNIA ELEVATOR CO. LIMITED
SARNIA ONTARIO
QUEEN'S QUAY, TORONTO

DONNACONA INSULATING PRODUCTS
FOR EVERY INSULATING PURPOSE
Alexander MURRAY & Company LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO HALIFAX
SAINT JOHN WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.
Owning directly or through subsidiary companies, mills at
Beaupre, Que. Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Pine Falls, Man. Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Fort William, Ont.
Port Arthur, Ont.
Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

Grain Movement Revives Via Port of Vancouver

Shipping Eases, Sacking Facilities Being Expanded for Huge Flow of Wheat to Antipodes, United Kingdom, Possibly India

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—This port has already witnessed a considerable revival in grain movement, and indications are that during the coming year the traffic will attain unusually heavy volume, reminiscent of pre-war days when Vancouver was one of the most active of the grain shipping terminals.

One of the largest grain sacking batteries in Canada will soon be installed here by the Wheat Pool and terminal houses. This will be rushed to completion so that it will be available for the heavy movement of sacked grain to develop later in the year. Some of the other Vancouver elevators already have large sacking facilities.

Grain from western Canada will move this year through Vancouver to New Zealand, Australia and the United Kingdom and possibly to India and South Africa, according to George H. McIvor, chairman of the Canada Grain Board, who was recently a visitor to the coast.

Six million bushels of sacked wheat is being consigned to New Zealand, and all of this will move through the port of Vancouver.

The Grain Board is trying to obtain as much tonnage for the North Pacific routes as possible so as to take advantage of the shorter western haul. Under normal transportation conditions it is more feasible economically to ship Alberta grain westward for export rather than eastward to the lakes. However, during the war years so much shipping was diverted to the Atlantic and other oceans that the North Pacific had to be neglected. Not only wheat, but lumber was routed through to the Atlantic coast for shipment to the United Kingdom, and Vancouver's export trade in grain all but disappeared.

Vancouver's activity as an export centre naturally is determined very largely by the availability of ship tonnage. Now that the shipping situation has definitely improved, the port's prospects as an active export factor will rise correspondingly.

LONDON CALLING — BY ADELPHI

London Plans for Victory With Election in Offing

LONDON (by cable) — Life in London is not unlike a theatre where a play is coming to an end after a long run, while the scenery and actors for a new production are all waiting to take over the stage. The advance into Germany is a mixture of tragedy and burlesque; with groups of Germans trying to find someone to whom they can surrender and the Allied forces not being able to stop long enough to gather them in.

That good old rumor factory, Stockholm, keeps on killing Goering with the persistence of a tipster who knows that some day he will be right. Goebbels, who was always regarded as a cynical little mountebank, is now being regarded as the one Nazi leader who still believes in the faith he has preached and it is said that he will go down fighting. Hitler is no longer insane but is bossing everything and making preparation to prolong the Nazi legend. Ribbentrop is trying to find a foreign Government with whom he can intrigue. Himmler has turned Germany into one vast shooting gallery, while Von Papen is trying to doublecross Germany, the Allies, and the neutrals, all at the same time. In fact, Stockholm is having the time of its life and thousands of pounds are being spent by the world's newspapers for rumors which any intelligent reporter in Toronto or points west could make up between fire assignments.

• • •

V-Day Plans in Order For the Public and M.P.'s

Everyone in Britain is discussing how he or she will observe Victory Day. Cinemas have announced they will close, as people could not get to them or away from them. Public houses, however, will see the day through, and theatres will do the same. Lady Astor thinks that all drink should be forbidden on the day of days, but Churchill takes the view that people should be allowed to choose their own method of celebration. The Government has added to complications by deciding that all work in factories and government departments shall cease for three days for victory. This will put a great strain on all forms of transport, but the patient British public has been taught to do without seats in trains and it will not mind.

There will be a great scene in Parliament when Churchill announces the end of the German war. After he has made his speech Mr. Speaker will lead the MP's in procession to St. Margaret's, Westminster, where there will be a service of Thanksgiving. Afterwards, they will return to the House of Commons where tributes will be paid to Churchill and the Allies and the House will probably stand for two minutes' silence in memory of the dead. These will be almost closing scenes in this long 10-year-old parliament which will have seen so many vivid happenings from death to victory.

• • •

Appropriately, England is clothed in beauty. Spring has not been even a little late this year and trees are in full blossom, while meadows are gentle and lush green. It is true that sunlit skies are still full of bombers, while country lanes are crowded with war vehicles, but even war cannot kill the spring.

• • •

Bevin's Speech Explodes A Political Bomb

In fact the only discordant note has been a speech by Ernest Bevin, Churchill's chief partner in the coalition government. Everyone assumed that Bevin was for continuation of this coalition, or the formation of another, after election, but his speech last Saturday at Leeds was the biggest political bomb of the war. Carefully differentiating between Churchill the war leader and Churchill the Tory leader, he hit out in all directions, charging the Tories with every crime from deceiving the country to bringing it to the point of destruction. He even indulged in the minor blasphemy of saying that this was not a one-man government and that the whole team was good. The Cabinet met as usual, but just how the Government is going to continue no one knows. I give it only a matter of days. Gossips say that the real power behind the Tory election moves is our old friend Beaverbrook, and that Bevin is so afraid of him that he decided to explode his bomb now.

I am afraid the election which is now imminent will be a very rough affair. For example, a co-operative spokesman made a speech at the annual conference, stating that if it had not been for Churchill, the Tories would have made peace with Hitler after Dunkirk. This so angered one Tory MP that he made a speech stating that all the MP's who have been killed in this war have been Tories, and that socialists would only fight with words. This in turn produced violent reaction from socialists who hold the view that it is fair play to say anything against the Tories, but caddish to hit back. A nice touch of burlesque is added by the Communist party which keeps on serenading beneath the socialist balcony, asking why the dear spinster will not open the door and let it in. As if that were not enough, the two wings of the Liberal party keep on quarreling, each wing claiming that it is the sole rightful heir to the once great traditions of Liberalism, and that all others are imposters.

To Consider Refunding For International Metal

Approval of a by-law to increase the capital stock of International Metal Industries Ltd., which will pave the way for the retirement of the outstanding 6% preference stock through issuance of new cumulative preference stock, to bear a rate not exceeding 4½%, will be sought at the annual meeting on Apr. 19, 1945.

Presently outstanding are 30,820 6% preference shares and 14,385 6% Series A preference shares, the two having a total outstanding par value of $4,520,500. Each of these stocks is callable on 60 days' notice at $105 and accrued dividend.

An immediate refunding operation is not practicable due to the approaching Eighth Victory Loan campaign and to the uncertainty arising from the possible early cessation of hostilities, it is stated, but the directors desire to be in a position to take prompt action when a favorable opportunity presents itself. It seems likely that this refunding will be proceeded with on completion of the Eighth Victory Loan campaign, provided conditions are still favorable, The Financial Post understands.

Approval will be sought for an authorized issue of 50,000 preferred shares, with the par value of $100 each of which only 40,000 shares would be issued to retire the presently outstanding preferred, the balance required would come from the available funds of the company. Working capital was $5,420,480 as at Dec. 31, 1944. Further series of the new preferred will be issued only as required to provide funds for future development of the business and then only up to 80% in par value of such shares of the actual expenditure made for indebtedness incurred for such development., President A. L. Ellsworth states.

Upon sanction of the by-law by shareholders, application will be made at once for supplementary letters patent authorizing the new preferred shares. These will leave the rate of cumulative cash dividend (not to exceed 4½% per annum in the case of the first series) and the other terms and conditions of the new shares to be decided upon before issuance. The new preferred will not be convertible, nor participating, nor will it carry voting rights except in case of default in payment of dividends.

For a review of the 1944 annual report see page 9.

Senator Hole A Rich One

Estimated True Width of 58 ft. Ran $9.45 a Ton

Cutting of a wide ore section at the 2,000-ft. horizon of Senator-Rouyn was confirmed by President Redmond Quain in a statement to The Financial Post.

Mr. Quain reported that one of a series of drill holes put down to test ore conditions at depth had returned 105.5 ft. of core averaging $9.45 per ton, representing an estimated true width of 58 ft.

Earlier, Mr. Quain indicated, it had been thought that true width might be 40 to 50 ft., but the final horizontal width was estimated after considering the fact that the hole had "bent into" the ore entering it at around 600 footage instead of the expected 800 ft.

According to Mr. Quain, a number of deep drill holes have been completed showing ore values, the nearest one being 125 ft. higher up and 100 ft. away. It returned $8 across 30 ft. of core with true width estimated at 15 ft.

Other holes were reported to have been completed at 125-ft. intervals between the latest ore intersection and the shaft returning other ore intersections, but nothing like the values in the latest hole.

The intersection is roughly 1,400 ft. from the shaft. The ore zone would normally be entered before that footage of work is completed, however. Consideration is now being given to the desirability of further drilling; there is a possibility that further holes might "slide away" from the ore.

Early in March the company agreed to sell 134,000 shares, including a block of shares held in trust, for $40,200. According to Mr. Quain, a full disclosure was made to shareholders at a meeting last week of options and contracts covering the granting of an option on a further 500,000 shares at 30c. a share.

No announcement of this option had been issued by the Toronto Stock Exchange early this week because the Exchange has been scrutinizing circumstances surrounding the deal and the deal itself. Shareholders approved a 500,000-share increase in authorized capital to four million shares at last week's meeting.
shares actually existed until share-

With shaft sinking completed to the 2,000-ft. horizon, Senator is in a position to undertake fairly rapid development of the new indicated ore. The company has had an overdraft of $30,000 which has made financing imperative but further funds can now be expected. Milling rate was down to 260 tons daily last year, but improvement has been noted recently with the mill now operating at around 300 tons daily.

Fleet Aircraft, Ltd., has declared a dividend of 25c. a share, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1, ex-dividend April 30. This is the first declaration since the initial and previous payment of 25c. in June, 1943.

Vicour Drilling Gets Underway

A first diamond drill has reached the property of Vicour Mines, Louvicourt twp., Quebec, with drilling expected to get under way as soon as the full crew is assembled.

Another drill is also on the way and it is expected news will be made at a fairly rapid rate with two drills in operation.

First drilling is expected to be completed along the strike eastward of the ore zone in which the company developed a substantial tonnage in previous underground operations.

MACDONALD'S EXPORT CIGARETTES 33c

The Right Hat for the occasion!
DeLuxe "STRATOLINER"

"You look wonderful. Is it the trip or that new STETSON?"
STETSON PREMIER at $8.50 · ROYAL STETSON at $10.
ROYAL STETSON DELUXE at $12.50 · STETSON IMPERIAL at $15.
You'll look good in any
STETSON
But you'll look your best in the right one

for ENVELOPES of every description
AD. 9381
W. J. GAGE & CO. LTD.
TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG

TELL ME in French

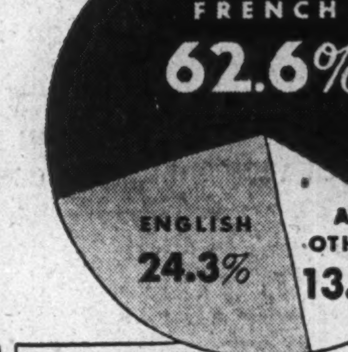
THE French population in the Montreal Market totals 699,517, according to the latest Dominion census figures. These potential buyers think in French, speak in French, buy in French. That's why those who plan or control advertising appropriations realize it's good business to talk to this large French audience . . . *in French.*

Men who know Montreal is 62.6 per cent French, only 24.3 per cent English give at least equal consideration to both French and English markets when planning advertising campaigns to cover ALL Montreal. They know if two English daily newspapers are used to reach the *smaller* English market, two French daily newspapers should be used to reach the *larger* French market.

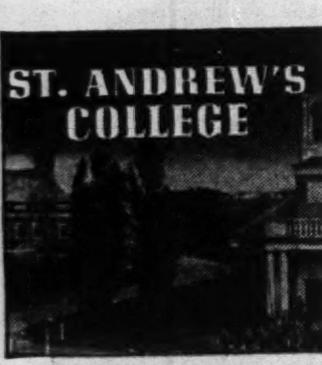
Le Canada is a powerful force in the Montreal morning market. Up 34.8 per cent in circulation and 75.56 per cent in advertising volume, this fast-growing French daily is influencing the buying habits of a rapidly increasing number of readers.

Look for increased sales when you make Le Canada a 'must' in advertising campaigns designed to cover *ALL* Montreal.

Ask your Advertising Agency the Facts about Le Canada



Remember - Montreal is 62.6% French
34.8% MORE INFLUENTIAL READERS
Le Canada
A "MUST" PAPER IN FRENCH MONTREAL



An exceptional boarding school for boys

● Modern buildings—chapel—219 acres of unsurpassed grounds—gymnasium — swimming-pool — dramatics — music — cadet corps. Excellent, sympathetic tuition for boys ten years and over. Carefully supervised athletics and recreation. For prospectus and book of views, please write to the headmaster: J. C. Garrett, M.A.

FOUNDED 1899

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, AURORA, ONTARIO

SYSTEMATIC SAVING BEST

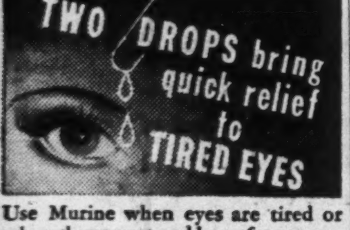
Determine the amount of money you intend to save, and budget your controllable expenses accordingly. We'll help you: Open a Savings Account with us. Your money will be available at any time it is required. When you subscribe to a war purpose or a government loan, issue your cheque and keep within your budget.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $64,000,000

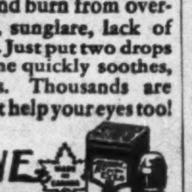
Caneco QUALITY envelopes CANADA'S FINEST

CANADA ENVELOPE COMPANY 939 Busby Street - Montreal

DUNHAM DIFFERENTIAL HEATING
Controlled Steam for SCHOOLS
Information on request
C. A. DUNHAM COMPANY LIMITED
1523 Davenport Road, Toronto 4



Use Murine when eyes are tired or when they smart and burn from overwork, dust, wind, sunglare, lack of sleep, bright lights. Just put two drops in each eye. Murine quickly soothes, cleanses, refreshes. Thousands are using Murine. Let it help your eyes too!



MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

SOOTHES · REFRESHES

Breithaupt DRI-BREIT SOLE LEATHER
Is Watertight and Wears like iron

THE BREITHAUPT LEATHER CO. LIMITED
Kitchener, Ont.

YOU ASKED US—

The Financial Post will provide subscribers as quickly as possible the answers to specific questions about business, taxation, investments, wartime regulations and other subjects. The Post cannot undertake to make predictions, will not express opinions on matters involving individual business judgment or on conditions or investments outside Canada. All communications should be addressed to Business Enquiry Editor, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave. A four-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed.

INCOME TAX

Doctor's Expenses

I am a doctor and have my waiting room, consulting room and surgery in my house. I also, in 1944, made some needed repairs to my house, my garage, driveway, etc. I also employ a nurse-secretary. Can I charge off any of these things against my income for income tax?

You are allowed to charge off reasonable repairs on the part of your premises used in earning the income. Thus, if there are 10 rooms in your house and as a doctor you use three, you are entitled to charge off three tenths of the repairs. Repairs to garage, driveway, etc., would also be divided proportionately. The salary of the nurse-secretary is deductible in full, provided, of course,. it is reasonable.

Disability Benefits

I have an insurance policy with a waiver of premium clause in it, by which, if I become disabled, the company carries on the policy, no further payments being required from me. The cash value of the policy, however, continues to increase just as if I paid the premiums. Is this increase in cash value considered income and subject to tax?

No. Any increase in cash surrender values is considered proceeds of the policy and not subject to tax.

INVESTMENTS

Dividend Cheques

What is the correct thing to do with a dividend cheque received on a stock that was sold between dividend declaration and payment dates?

The ownership of a dividend cheque received on account of a stock that has been sold, depends on whether the stock was sold before or after the record date of the dividend. If the dividend was payable to shareholders of a record date, prior to the date of the sale of the stock, then the person selling is entitled to keep the dividend. However, if the record date is subsequent to the date of the sale of stock, then the dividend cheque should either be returned to the company or to the broker to whom the stock was sold with a letter of explanation. Your broker will be able to advise you on this point.

Rand Malartic

Would you please tell me whether work has started on the Rand Malartic property and some details of the McIntyre deal?

Diamond drilling is now being carried on at the property of Rand Malartic Mines under an arrangement completed recently with Radar Corporation, a subsidiary of McIntyre Porcupine Mines. However, no results have been reported as yet.

Under the terms of the deal completed, McIntyre is to spend $50,000 up to Jan. 1, 1946, with an option extended to McIntyre to form a new company with a capitalization of 3,500,000 shares of which Rand Malartic would receive 1,075,000 shares, equivalent to one new share for each two present shares of Rand now outstanding.

Possibilities of the Rand property are considered encouraging with a number of commercial intersections secured in previous diamond drilling.

New Bidlamaque

Shares of New Bidlamaque Gold Mines have been recommended to me as an interesting speculation. What has development of the property shown to date?

New Bidlamaque Gold Mines is now engaged in a program of deep diamond drilling to determine if ore conditions disclosed by diamond drilling at shallow horizons persist to depth. The first 74 drill holes completed on the company's property have indicated a number of parallel veins over a horizontal width of some 250 ft. Results secured to date are stated to warrant the sinking of a shaft and it is planned to go underground when conditions permit, we understand.

A total of $105,000 was reported in the company's treasury earlier this year which should be more than adequate for the current drilling program.

It would be a little too early to state that a mine has been definitely outlined but the results of work to date have been encouraging.

PRESIDENT

W. A. Onorato, Cleveland, new president of General Dry Batteries Inc., and General Dry Batteries of Canada Ltd.

NEW WARTIME REGULATIONS

Potatoes: WPTB Order No. A-1560, effective March 26, revokes and replaces Order No. A-1430 and provides regulations respecting the maximum prices of potatoes. Admin. of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, E. J. Chambers.

Revocation: WPTB Order No. A-1562, effective March 19, revokes Orders No. A-1020, A-1021 and A-1022, respecting certain types of electrical equipment. Admin. of Capital Equipment and Electrical Products, M. C. Lowe.

Milk: WPTB Order No. 498, effective March 20, provides regulations respecting milk and cream sold in the Greater Victoria area. Chairman, D. Gordon.

Admin. Powers: WPTB Order No. 501, effective March 20, provides regulations respecting the powers of an administrator of distributive trades. Chairman, D. Gordon.

Butter: WPTB Order No. 499, effective March 20, provides regulations respecting the maximum prices of creamery butter. Chairman, D. Gordon.

Feeds: WPTB Order No. A-1567, effective March 23, provides regulations respecting commercial mixed mineral feeds. Feeds Admin., J. G. Davidson.

Ice: WPTB Order No. A-1568, effective March 26, provides regulations respecting the maximum prices for ice in the Ottawa-Hull district. Co-ordinator, Foods Admin., K. W. Taylor.

Envelopes: WPTB Order No. A-1570, effective March 26, provides regulations respecting the manufacture of envelopes. Admin., Packages and Converted Paper Products, C. V. Hodder.

Metal: WPTB Order No. A-1571, effective March 31, provides regulations respecting metal containers and closures. Admin. of Wood Products and Metal Containers, Arthur May.

Butter: WPTB Order No. 502, effective March 24, provides regulations respecting rationed foods (butter). Chairman, D. Gordon.

Rosin: WPTB Order No. A-1575, effective April 4, provides regulations respecting the control of rosin. Admin. of Oils and Fats, Phyllis G. Turner.

Vehicle Repairs: WPTB Order No. A-1573, effective April 9, provides regulations respecting the preferential rating of motor vehicles repairs. Admin. of Motor Vehicles and Parts, E. R. Birchard.

Mtl. Tram Business Shows Further Gain

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — Montreal Tramway Co. reports that 96,372,513 revenue passengers were carried in the three-month period ended March 31, an increase of 3,265,235 over the first three months of last year.

Total mileage covered by the company's streetcars, buses and trolley buses in the first quarter of 1945 totalled 11,805,971, an increase of 232,005 over mileage figures for corresponding 1944 period.

Northern Electric Co. reports that continued demand during 1944 for essential war materials resulted in a continued high rate of output. The sales of war materials and to essential industries constituted 95% of the total. The retained net profit for the year amounted to $1,212,069, representing an increase over the previous year of $143,386. The refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax was $47,000 in 1944 as compared with $188,000 in 1943. The company's standard profits base was set in 1944, resulting in a credit adjustment to surplus of $700,000.

Standard Gold Mines, Ltd., stock (3,000,000 shares, each $1 par) has been admitted to trading on the listed sections of the Montreal Curb Market.

PERSONAL SERVICE IN EXECUTORSHIP DUTIES

When you appoint this Company as Executor under your Will you place in charge of your Estate an organization which has been in business since 1889, which has handled many Estates, and which has a personnel composed of specialists in Estate and Trust business. In addition to long experience, organized financial responsibility, and perpetual existence, this Company offers and gives that quality of personal service which the maker of a Will would wish his family and other beneficiaries to receive.

We cordially invite you to confer with us regarding any problem in connection with your Estate.

Montreal Trust Company
Executors and Trustees
61 Yonge Street - Toronto 1

Industrial and Management Consultants
DUFRESNE, McLAGAN
AND ASSOCIATES, REGISTERED
HA. 9000 BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA BUILDING, MONTREAL

COMPANY REPORTS

Hollinger

With an increasingly acute labor situation prevailing, Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines showed a further reduction in production and earnings in 1944 as outlined below. A special survey was continued to maintain a proper balance between production and development and to provide a plan for postwar operation.

An ore body 3,900 ft. long and 350 ft. wide (presumably iron) is reported to have been located on the concession of Hollinger North Shore Exploration Co., controlled by Hollinger Consolidated. A zinc showing has also been opened for a length of 660 ft. and a 13-ft. width averaging 6.75% zinc, 1.32% copper and $2 in precious metals.

This concession adjoins Hollinger's Labrador Mining & Exploration Co. concession where nine iron ore bodies and three outcrops possibly representing ore bodies have so far been discovered.

Development at Hollinger was confined to more accessible areas. Ross Mine ore reserves (with gold at $35) showed a decrease of 31,049 tons and $257,222 to 648,010 tons and $5,216,037, while broken ore reserves at Young Davidson totalled 1,125,456 tons at Dec. 31, 1944.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years End. Dec. 31:	†1944	†1943
Production	$9,294,736	$11,756,760
Less: Oper. exp.	6,168,599	6,925,240
Net oper. earns.	3,126,187	4,831,520
Add: Int., etc.	429,111	419,376
Secs. sold	130,791	64,444
Young-David. profit	77,063	148,476
Total net earns.	3,763,102	5,463,816
Less: Deprec.	460,829	605,080
Invest. w/o	65,743	134,599
Prop. aband.	53,701	54,457
Profit taxes	840,734	1,326,654
Net profit	2,342,095	3,343,026
Less: Divds.	2,263,200	3,198,000
Surplus for year	78,895	145,026
Earn. per Share	$0.48	$0.68
Paid	0.46	0.65

†Consolidated statement of co. and Ross mine.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & bullion	$1,232,884	$1,782,192
Govt. & other bds.	1,946,373	1,340,591
Accts. rec.	173,064	142,728
Accrued int.	15,664	11,148
Mat. & supplies	971,288	1,088,139
Total curr. assets	4,339,273	4,364,798
Invest. Bond & Shares	3,374,111	3,374,111
Secs. of other cos.*	1,186,630	1,205,751
Prep. & def. chgs.	2,521,024	2,106,129
Mining props.	22,241,100	22,241,100
Plant & equip.▲	949,414	1,342,635
Total assets	34,611,552	34,634,524
Total curr. liab.	940,136	1,042,004
Capital stock	24,600,000	24,600,000
Surplus	9,071,416	8,992,520
▲After depr. of	460,829	605,079
■Market value	4,995,836	4,745,065
*At cost which is less than market.		
Working capital†	3,399,137	3,322,794

†Not incl. investments in Int. Bond & Share at market value of $4,995,836 and securities in other cos. at cost of $1,186,630 in 1944; $4,745,065 and $1,205,751 in 1943.

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1944	1943
Ore reserves, tons	7,507,976	7,735,904
Grade ($35 gold)	$11.55	$11.57
Tons milled	1,032,991	1,164,167
Aver. recovery	$9.00	$10.10

Montreal Cottons

Subsidy payments of $1,158,250 on business transacted at ceiling prices far below current costs offset a manufacturing loss of $447,319 on operations of Montreal Cottons in 1944 and enabled the company to report net profit of $407,863. Increase over the 1943 profit was due in part to retirement of funded debt over a year ago.

G. B. Gordon, president, states that the company's lines were in strong demand by the trade throughout the year and a substantial volume of goods was also supplied against government contracts. While raw cotton was available in ample quantity, rayon was in short supply and the output of rayon yarns and fabrics was limited.

"A program of plant modernization requiring heavy capital expenditures can be visualized," says Mr. Gordon, "but the advisability of embarking thereon can only depend on whatever combination of circumstances may exist in the postwar period. The long-term problem is how high costs, brought about by wartime conditions of wages, etc., and low selling values established by the ceiling price policy are going to be brought back into line again. It is obvious that this problem must ultimately be met and solved if the company and others like it are to manufacture cotton goods in Canada without the benefit of costly government subsidies in the future."

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net income	$1,161,534	$1,058,659
Less: Deprec.	400,000	391,634
Bond interest	....	14,452
Inc. tax res.	353,671	305,000
Net profit	407,863	345,573
Less: Pref. divds.	210,000	210,000
Com. divd.	120,000	120,000
Surplus for year	77,863	15,573
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$13.60	$11.52
Paid	7.00	7.00
Com.: Earned	6.60	4.52
Paid	4.00	4.00

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash	$158,791	$166,309
Accts. rec.	1,480,046	1,472,706
Investments‡	2,053,239	1,069,995
Inventories	1,047,885	1,744,970
Total curr. assets	4,739,961	4,453,980
Misc. assets▲	150,501	161,694
Fixed assets*	3,640,421	4,022,036
Total assets	8,530,883	8,637,710
Accts. pay.	439,090	533,682
Taxes pay.	236,646	225,708
Total curr. liab.	675,736	759,390
Reserves	356,152	356,152
Capital stock	6,000,000	6,000,000
Surplus▲	1,498,995	1,522,168
*After depr. of	5,733,046	5,333,080
‡Market value	2,170,432	1,148,962
▲Incl. refund. EPT.	■120,693	■121,728
■Adjusted.		
Working capital	4,064,225	3,694,590

Int. Metal Industries

Retained net profit of $731,480 in 1944 for International Metal Industries was practically the same as for 1943. Working capital at $5,420,480 showed an increase of $344,306 over the previous year.

Considerable progress was made throughout the year in reconverting plant facilities to the manufacture of normal lines and having regard to the nature of the war work undertaken, it is anticipated that the reconversion program can be completed after the cessation of hostilities without excessive costs or major delays in production, W. E. Maun, vice-president and general manager, states.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$2,457,532	$2,578,456
Less: Deprec.	163,152	471,013
Inc. taxes▲	1,562,900	1,276,800
Prov. for cont.	....	100,000
Net profit*	731,480	730,643
Less: Pref. divds.	271,230	565,063
Com. divds.	225,974	94,156
Surplus for year	234,276	71,424
▲Incl. refund. EPT.	110,300	81,000

*Note: Co's. report includes ref. EPT in net profit and surplus for year.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:	1944	1943
Pref. & Pref. A:		
Excl. ref. EPT	$16.18	$16.16
Incl. ref. EPT	18.62	17.95
Paid	6.00	12.50
Cl. A: Excl. ref. EPT	2.44	2.44
Incl. ref. EPT	3.03	2.87
Paid	1.20	0.50
Cl. B: Excl. ref. EPT	*1.93	*1.93
Incl. ref. EPT	*2.39	*2.27
None paid on class B.		

*Earnings on combined A and B stocks.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash	$3,250,950	$2,921,359
Market. secs.‡	1,057,314	589,990
Accts. rec.	1,501,628	1,588,834
Inventories	2,989,133	2,806,114
Total curr. assets	8,799,025	7,906,297
Misc. assets▲	390,303	467,694
Fixed assets*	1,725,880	1,648,219
Total assets	10,915,208	10,022,210
Bank loans	500,000	500,000
Accts., divs., tax.	2,678,545	2,130,123
Conting. res.	200,000	200,000
Total curr. liab.	3,378,545	2,830,123
Capital stock	5,235,436	5,235,436
Surplus▲	2,301,227	1,956,651
*After depr. of	2,148,276	2,015,812
‡Approx. mkt. val.	1,076,000	604,500
▲Incl. refund. EPT.	197,914	103,800
Working capital	5,420,480	5,076,174

First Quarter Profits Unchanged for Goodyear

Profits for Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, for the first quarter of the fiscal year are approximately the same as for the same period in 1944, A. G. Partridge, president, states in a letter to shareholders. All plants are running at capacity but shortages of materials, particularly, carbon black, together with increased orders for war purposes, makes the extension of sales for civilian purposes less than anticipated.

The condition of German railways will have an important bearing on the civilian supply of tires immediately available after cessation of the European phase of the war, the president informed The Financial Post.

Fleet Aircraft Ltd. has declared a dividend of 25c. a share payable May 15, 1945, to shareholders of record May 1; ex-dividend April 30. This is the first payment since 1943 when an initial dividend of 25c. a share was paid on June 15.

The Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
ORGANIZED IN 1896

Admitted Assets	$5,024,159.53
Surplus	2,678,420.06
Dom. Govt. Deposit	2,450,734.89

Write for Financial Statement

Head Office WAWANESA Man. — Eastern Office TORONTO Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon Winnipeg and Montreal

Higher Automobile Insurance Rates Seen Following Expected Gas Ration Increase

If the unit value of your gasoline ration coupons is increased after V-E day, your automobile insurance premium rates are also likely to be raised accordingly, The Financial Post is informed.

Because nobody knows when V-E day will come nor how generous the oil controller is going to be, underwriters cannot estimate with any accuracy what changes in premiums might be effected. But the prospect of greater mileage for the average passenger car, coupled with the rising trend of automobile insurance losses, indicates there will be little delay once the ration is increased.

The present automobile rates are the result of successive cuts since gasoline rationing first came into effect in 1942. When the first cut was effected several other factors besides the reduced mileage resulting from rationing were considered. For example, it was considered by one group of insurers that a car driven only for personal use was entitled to a lower premium rate than one used for business. Another group required that for a vehicle to be entitled to the lowest premium rate it must not be driven by: any person under 25 or over 65; any inexperienced operator; any person with a serious physical impairment. Underwriters may continue to take these factors into consideration when setting future rates.

The main consideration, however, was the anticipated lower mileage combined with imposition of a nation-wide speed limit of 40 miles an hour.

Accident Record Turned Upward

For some time things worked out as expected. Motorists, realizing repairs cost more were more careful and this with lower mileage of many cars and the lower speed limit did reduce the number of accidents. But subsequently with the proportion of inexperienced drivers increasing and the constant deterioration of tires, and poorer mechanical condition of vehicles, accidents have tended to increase. About a month ago, accordingly, certain rate increases were effected in certain areas such as Quebec while adjustments in parts of Ontario and other provinces had similar effect. Further adjustments may be expected with higher gasoline rations.

Expectation of an increasing number of accidents with the easing of the gasoline restrictions has also strengthened the demand for stricter financial responsibility laws and it is expected legislative action along this line will be taken in a number of provinces. Many people favor legislation impounding the car of a motorist until he settles any claims for which he may be responsible (up to certain limits) in addition to suspending his license as at present.

Manitoba's New Law

Legislation of this kind recently passed in Manitoba will be watched closely and all features in it which prove advantageous will likely be included in legislation of other provinces.

The new Manitoba legislation, however, does not become effective until Jan. 1, 1946, and it is believed some provinces may wish to change their financial responsibility laws before that time.

Special features of the Manitoba act as finally passed provided for: Impounding of all cars involved in an accident unless the owner produces a card showing he has reasonable public liability insurance. This the Government believes will put considerable pressure on motor car owners to carry insurance, without actually imposing compulsory automobile insurance.

Establishment of an unsatisfied judgment fund to indemnify innocent victims of motor car accidents where the motorist at fault has no insurance and no financial resources of his own. This fund will be built up out of a fee of not more than $1 required of every automobile driver or owner when getting his license. The fund is to be kept between a minimum of $100,000 and a maximum of $175,000.

Adoption of the assigned risk plan, whereby the insurance companies in the province agree to provide insurance among themselves for motorists unable to get it in the ordinary way, because of an unsatisfactory record. The assigned risk plan is already in effect in British Columbia and is expected to be in effect in the three prairie provinces, Ontario and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick within the next few weeks. The clause to be adopted in Manitoba will be replaced by a similar one included in the new safety responsibility law when it comes into effect nine months from now.

JOINS BOARD

J. Arthur Lagueux joins the board of Commonwealth International Corp., Montreal. He is president of Lagueux & Des-Rochers Ltd., investment dealers, Quebec City.

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company
TORONTO

"Consult your Agent or Broker as you would your Doctor or Lawyer."

FIDELITY Insurance Company of Canada
TORONTO

Transterra Mines reports purchase of acreage in Eldorado twp., Porcupine area. A crew and mining plant are being shipped to the property to commence exploration.

COMPANY REPORTS

Hard Rock

Following a special report on its property by John A. Reid, Hard Rock Gold Mines decided to suspend production at end of 1944 and concentrate on development. Mr. Reid recommended:

1. Suspension of production and concentration on development.
2. That development proceeding at 10th level be continued with some modifications.
3. Exploration of the part of the mine below the 6th level between No. 2 shaft and west boundary be undertaken on completion of 10th level work.
4. Other parts of the mine showing favorable structure be tested where possible.

Development is being continued for six months at estimated cost of $30,000 monthly.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Bullion prod.	$838,489	$926,544
Less: oper. exps.	804,096	758,823
Net oper. earn.	34,393	167,721
Add: Int. recd.	7,052	4,746
Total net earn.	41,445	172,467
Less: Deprec.	54,788	110,613
Def. devel. w/o	45,523	48,686
Taxes	......	5,000
Net profit	*58,866	8,168
Less: Divds.	......	89,702
Deficit for period	58,866	81,534
Earned per Share	d$0.02	$0.003
Paid	nil	0.03

*Deficit.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & bullion	$300,266	$269,151
Govt. bonds	256,852	156,853
Concentrates, costs	7,648	80,539
Mat. & supplies	113,574	121,833
Total curr. assets	678,340	628,376
Prep. & misc.	22,449	23,279
Def. develop.	486,419	553,020
Outside explor. def.	3,928	......
Int. Ashmore G. M.	14,528	14,529
Claims & props	56,542	56,542
Plant & equip.*	418,956	475,698
Total assets	1,681,162	1,751,444
Accts. payable	36,076	45,720
Taxes payable	......	3,800
Total curr. liabs.	36,076	49,520
Capital stock	1,594,279	1,594,279
Surplus	50,807	107,645
*After depr. of	676,798	630,435
•Est. gross value	26,756	158,474
Working capital	642,264	578,856

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1944	1943
Ore reserves, tons	205,000	290,000
Grade	$7.46	$7.46
Tons milled	91,047	97,373
Aver. recovery	$9.21	$9.52

Hudson Bay M. & S.

While tonnage of ore milled and blister copper and slag zinc produced were lower than in 1943, Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. production of copper and zinc were nevertheless higher in 1944 than in any other year except 1943.

Due to labor shortages and the necessity of meeting production requirements, all development work is stated to have lagged in recent years behind the amount which should have been done in relation to tonnage of ore mined.

Cyprus Mines, in which a controlling interest is held, plans to sink a 600-ft. prospect shaft on the Thompson property southeast of Flin Flon. Emergency Metals was closed down when available ore became exhausted.

Company's exportable surplus of copper is being sold in the United States, British Government contracts having been terminated as from Jan. 31, 1945, The U. K. zinc contract remains in effect.

CONSOL. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years End. Dec. 31:	1944 $	1943 $
Gross revenue	23,695,323	24,893,139
Less: Freight, etc.	2,014,680	2,243,902
Oper. costs, etc.	10,570,360	9,378,154
Operating profit	11,110,283	13,271,083
Less: Deprec.	1,414,030	1,512,941
Depl.	406,817	......
Inc. taxes*	3,975,000	4,725,000
Net profit♦	5,314,436	7,033,142
Less: Dividends	5,515,946	5,515,946
Surplus for year	†201,510	1,517,196
*Incl. ref. EPT	377,648	488,000

†Deficit. ♦Co's. report includes refundable EPT in net profit and surplus for year.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:

Earned excl. EPT.	$1.93	$2.55
Incl. ref. EPT	2.06	2.73
Paid	2.00	2.00

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944 $	1943 $
Cash & metals sold	10,404,413	10,139,834
Govt. certif. (non-int.)	5,300,000	......
Accts. rec.	234,991	256,713
Govt. bonds*	4,816,709	7,877,740
Metals in process & supplies	2,702,326	3,098,925
Total curr. assets	23,458,439	21,373,212
Def. chgs., etc.♦	1,743,835	1,427,806
Claims & props.	9,379,870	9,375,696
Plant & equip.▲	30,618,671	14,748,932
Total assets	65,200,815	46,925,646
Accts. & tax. pay.	2,950,707	2,933,880
Other curr. liab.	141,054	167,301
Total curr. liab.	3,091,761	3,101,181
Deprec. res.	16,889,318	......
Depl. res.	4,812,935	......
Conting. reserve	424,858	224,859
Mine devel. res.	823,759	211,442
Common stock	30,984,205	30,984,205
Surplus♦	8,173,979	12,403,959
▲After depr. of	‡	15,941,087
*Market value	4,803,250	7,843,750
‡Shown under liabilities.		
♦Incl. ref. EPT	1,021,289	643,641
Working capital	20,366,678	18,272,030

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1944	1943
Tons milled	2,027,926	2,291,628
Aver. recovery	$11.38	$10.56

Int. Bronze Powders

Retained net profit of International Bronze Powders Ltd. in 1944 amounted to $266,787 as compared with $343,952 for 1943. Operating companies have been seriously curtailed by war restrictions and limitation on the distribution of their products and increases in taxes, R. Edgar Thorne, president, states. Additions of improved machinery and buildings have been completed in several plants and a further program of expansion is under way, all in keeping with plans for increased business during the postwar period.

Special attention has been given to the export field and progress has been made in replacing in export markets the products to the extent that exports and imports are permitted under governmental restrictions.

During 1944 Canadian Income Tax authorities requested the filing of returns as an ordinary company for 1937 and subsequent years on the alleged grounds that the company's income is not exempt from Canadian taxes, the president states. The directors are making strong representations to the Canadian authorities to withdraw their request as it considers itself entitled to exemption.

Research work has been continued in all departments, and the results of this should be such as to make the products of the operating companies during coming years leaders in the industry, the president states.

A special meeting is being held along with the annual meeting to approve By-law 15 which increases the number of directors from six to nine.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings*	$689,906	$726,561
Less: Taxes♦	423,119	382,609
Net profit	266,787	343,952
Less: Min. int.	1,638	*1,806
Pref. dividends	150,000	150,000
Com. dividends	80,000	80,000
Surplus for year	35,149	115,758
♦Incl. refund. EPT.	45,875	34,572
*After deprec. of	61,082	54,806

*Credit.

Earnings† per Share and Dividend Record:

Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$2.65	$3.46
Incl. ref. EPT	3.11	3.80
Paid	1.50	1.50
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	1.15	1.96
Incl. ref. EPT	1.61	2.30
Paid	0.80	0.80

†Before participation.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash	$834,060	$834,971
Accts. rec.	157,253	121,228
Market securities	394,400	219,153
Inventories	580,473	599,171
Total curr. assets	1,966,186	1,774,523
Invests. in subsids.	160,012	190,828
Misc. assets▲	160,289	139,273
Goodwill & patents	876,304	876,304
Fixed assets	2,047,665	2,056,281
Total assets	5,210,456	5,037,209
Total curr. liab.	448,604	422,745
Deprec. reserve	1,364,884	1,313,982
Min. stkhldrs. int.	23,028	21,366
Capital stock	2,608,037	*2,608,037
Capital surplus†	13,800	......
Earned surplus▲	752,103	671,079
▲Incl. refund. EPT.	94,557	48,682
†Credit from sale of foreign subsid. in 1944.		
Working capital	1,517,582	1,351,778

*By S. L. P. May 20, 1943, paid up value of common stock reduced from $325,000 to $108,037 by writing off certain items totalling $216,963 which were lost or unrepresented by available assets.

B. A. Bank Note

Retained net profit of $148,856 or 99 cents per share of common stock was reported by British American Bank Note Co. for 1944 while the refundable portion of excess profit tax amounted to $44,320 or 29½ cents per share. A large volume of business was handled during the year and the period ended with a backlog of orders considerably larger than a year ago, Howard W. Pillow, president, states. A highlight of 1944 business was the receipt of a substantial order from a foreign government, which, it is hoped, is the beginning of a useful and permanent connection.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash	$ 95,379	$ 9,613
Accts. rec.	72,552	44,368
Investments*	562,849	478,886
Accrued revenue	161	171
Inventories	350,517	278,571
Total curr. assets	1,081,458	811,609
Misc. assets♦	150,746	106,458
Fixed assets	1,394,365	1,387,564
Total assets	2,626,569	2,305,631
Customer deposits	331,100	......
Accts. & tax. pay.	218,731	300,673
Total curr. liab.	549,831	300,673
Deprec. reserve	938,972	901,027
General reserve	100,000	100,000
Capital stock	300,000	300,000
Surplus♦	737,766	703,931
*Market value	530,772	432,346
♦Incl. ref. EPT	148,317	103,385
Working capital	531,627	510,936

Crown-Dominion Oil Co. reports slightly increased sales for 1944. Net operating profit amounted to $17,794 as compared with $19,149 for the previous year. An increase in advertising appropriation was responsible for the lower profit position, H. K. Wood, president, states. An adjustment of income tax for previous years in an amount of $16,258 was obtained and has been transferred to a reserve for post rehabilitation.

Staff Changes

The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the following staff changes:

J. W. W. OXNER, to be manager, Lunenburg, N.S.

D. R. MORRISON, manager, Yarmouth, N.S., to be manager, Moncton, N.B.

W. T. PARKER, manager, Lunenburg, N.S., to be manager, Yarmouth, N.S.

J. POGUE, manager, Queen & Spadina, Toronto, to be an assistant manager, Toronto.

J. G. PATERSON, to be manager, Queen & Spadina, Toronto.

• • •

The Dominion Bank announces the following staff change:

A. H. BAILLIE, eastern supervisor, retires on pension.

• • •

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces the following staff changes:

L. C. LOCKHART, to be accountant, Moose Jaw, Sask.

J. A. ROBERTSON, to be an assistant accountant, Toronto.

• • •

The Royal Bank of Canada announces the following staff changes:

W. R. HORNCASTLE, head office, Montreal, to be manager, St. Stephen, N.B.

J. E. NUTTER, head office, Montreal, to be assistant manager, London, Ont.

T. D. COLLINS, accountant, Arthur, Ont., to be accountant, Sherbrooke & Bleury, Montreal.

G. E. DONALDSON, accountant, Seigneurs St., Montreal, to be accountant, Greene Ave., Westmount, Que.

F. E. GRIMSHAW, assistant accountant, St. Catherine & Bleury, Montreal, to be accountant, Laurier Ave., Montreal.

L. D. MACKAY, accountant, Wolfville, N.S., to be accountant, Kentville, N.S.

G. H. PECK, accountant, Kentville, N.S., to be accountant, Truro, N.S.

R. H. FRAZEE, St. Stephen, retires on pension.

• • •

The Bank of Toronto announces the following staff changes:

A. H. ARMSTRONG, formerly accountant, Toronto branch, to be manager, St. Clair & Bathurst, Toronto, succeeding A. J. LUNN.

N. E. WEAVER, accountant, Welwyn, Sask., to be manager, Mazenod, Sask., succeeding J. W. RUNGE.

J. W. RUNGE, to be manager, Lafleche, Sask., succeeding E. R. RIDGWAY.

E. R. RIDGWAY, to be manager, Welwyn, Sask., succeeding H. R. CHAPIN.

H. R. CHAPIN, to be manager, Swan River, Man., succeeding F. F. OSBORN, retiring.

BANK OF CANADA

New High Level In Circulation

Note circulation of Bank of Canada is at a new high level at $1,055 millions, according to the bank's statement for the week ended April 4. Deposits also were slightly higher, but miscellaneous liabilities were lower.

On the credit side, total investments were up, but miscellaneous assets declined, the net result being a decline of about $11 millions in total assets.

Liabilities	Apr. 4 1945 $	Mar. 28 1945 $
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	1,055,554,533	1,046,866,532
Rest fund	10,050,367	10,050,367
Deposits: Dom.	35,,111,912	31,882,095
Chartered bks.	416,113,387	418,586,047
Other	45,158,118	44,006,480
Total deposits	499,383,417	494,474,622
Liabs. payable in sterling, U.S.A. and For. Gold currencies	174,072,273	174,897,293
All other liabs.	13,271,092	36,737,031
Total liabs.	1,757,331,682	1,768,025,825
Assets		
Sterl. & U. S. ex.	174,072,273	174,897,293
Subsid. coin	471,621	486,449
Investments:		
Dom. gov. sh.	941,121,011	933,380,671
Oth. Dom. gov.	607,598,430	608,016,091
Other secs.	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total invest.	1,558,719,441	1,551,396,762
Premises	1,824,170	1,824,068
All other assets	22,244,177	39,421,273
Total assets	1,757,331,682	1,768,025,825

Canadian Motor Lamp Co. reports retained net profit of $94,302 for 1944 as against $67,736 for 1943. Current assets at Dec. 31, 1944, stood at $2,046,747 as against current liabilities of $1,165,107. Current assets for the previous year were $2,913,667 as against current liabilities of $2,099,694. Total assets amounted to $2,776,810 after deduction of the depreciation reserve of $378,574. Provision for income and excess profits taxes, including refundable portion of excess profits tax amounting to $52,875, was $327,975 in 1944, as against $1,434,042 for 1943, which included $277,609 refundables.

Can you pick out an absconder by his features

The dishonest man or woman is seldom recognizable as such. The only way to protect against defalcation by those handling cash, securities or valuables is through bonding.

As an employer, it is in your interest to investigate Pearl Fidelity Bonds. A small premium in the Pearl will reap a large dividend of peace-of-mind . . . will protect your business from loss.

See your own insurance agent. Ask him about Pearl Fidelity Bonds.

PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Head Office for Canada: Victory Bldg., TORONTO

W. C. Butler, Manager for Canada. H. G. Flower, Asst. Mgr.

THE EUREKA-SECURITY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Partial Insurance or Full Insurance

The difference may prove tragic in case of a disastrous fire. We suggest that you consult your insurance agent regarding complete protection based on present replacement costs.

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BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY TORONTO - CANADA

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Insurance Adjusters
Automobile, Casualty, Fire and Allied Lines, Inland Marine
HAMILTON, LONDON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, SARNIA, CHATHAM, OWEN SOUND

GUIDANCE

By appointing The Sterling Trusts Corporation as your executor, you have the benefit of expert assistance in the planning of your will and in the periodic checking of this important document, with revision if necessary.

Your beneficiaries will have the advice of a fully qualified senior officer who takes a personal interest in their welfare, and who has at all times the closest co-operation of executives experienced in business matters, investments, real estate, insurance, accounting, etc.

THE STERLING TRUSTS CORPORATION
Sterling Tower, Toronto 1
34 years in Business

MEN WHO HAVE MADE IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES

THE MAN WHO BELIEVED IN "SAFE" DRIVING

CAUTIOUS, prudent, he prided himself on his ability to handle a car. "Now that there are fewer cars on the road," he thought, "there should be less risk. Maybe I don't need Automobile Insurance."

But he forgot that while highways may not be so congested, many vehicles—trucks especially—are today being driven by "green" hands. At night, too, commercial transports speed along the road, many engaged in wartime service.

He has discovered that while he, himself, may be a careful driver, and while he may not collide with another vehicle, there's no guarantee that some other driver—less careful or competent—won't run into him.

So today he has made sure that the insurance he carries is adequate, trouble-proof and all-inclusive in the risks it covers.

Bring YOUR INSURANCE UP TO DATE!

Does your insurance protect you against automobile collision, public liability, property damage and all other road hazards? Or are you carrying some of these risks yourself? Check up with your nearest "Union of Canton" Agent. Let this soundly-financed, well-established Company assume full financial responsibility. It costs so little—but it may mean so much!

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UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED
Established 1835
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA METROPOLITAN BLDG., TORONTO
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Four-in-hand coaches were the mode of travel between Calgary and Fort McLeod, when The Portage Mutual was founded in 1884.

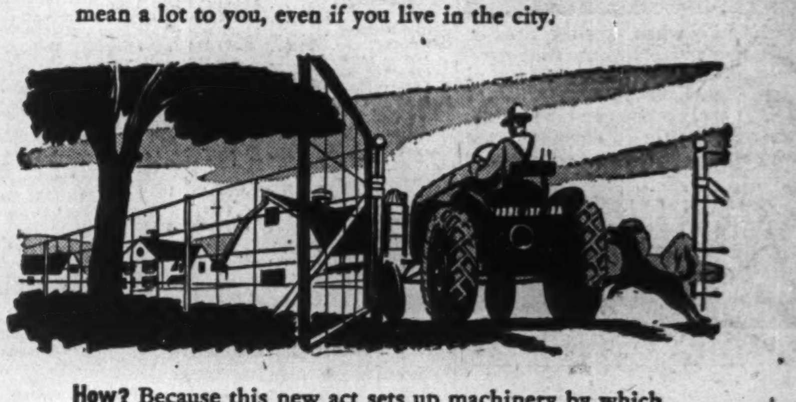
Through sixty-one successful years The Portage Mutual has provided policyholders with sound protection against loss by fire and windstorm. Its steady progress has been brought about by sound management coupled with fair dealings and prompt settlements.

FIRE and WINDSTORM

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

NEW FARM LOANS mean MORE city Jobs

All Canadians today are thinking about jobs after the war for themselves and the men now overseas. Something is being done about it—many things! One of them is the new Farm Improvement Loans Act. It will mean a lot to you, even if you live in the city.



How? Because this new act sets up machinery by which farmers can now get bank loans of a special type to modernize their farms with many things made in cities and towns.

That is not all. When farmers get new equipment and improve their farms to make them more efficient, they will raise more foodstuffs. This means more work, jobs and wages for workers engaged in industry and transportation.

It means more goods for export, too::: You see how the circles widen and widen until there are better markets for everybody. So everybody will benefit from these new loans which the banks are now empowered to make to farmers!

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★ BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS ★

Demand For Bank Loans Declines Savings Deposits Reach New High

Decline of $30.6 millions in current loans shown in the return of the chartered banks to the Finance Minister, as at Feb. 28, is attributed mainly to repayments of money borrowed by investors to buy victory bonds last November. Repayment of grain loans has also been a factor, bankers say.

The decline is the third successive one, and while it reduces total loans outstanding by $129 millions from the high level of Nov. 30, just after the loan campaign, they are still $148 millions higher than just before the campaign began. Compared with last year the total is $147 millions higher. The rise is important as current loans are one of the main sources of bank revenues.

Canadian call loans were down $14.7 millions on the month and up $28 millions from last year. The call loan figures usually reflect stock market activity. This year like current loans they probably reflect repayments of money borrowed in the victory loan campaign. Provincial borrowing continued lower on the month though slightly higher on the year while municipal loans reversed the process, increasing on the month but declining on the year. Some of the municipalities have probably been a little slow getting their taxes in and so have had to borrow. Total borrowings in Canada were down $45 millions. Loans abroad, both call and current, are lower.

Savings deposits in February for the second time since the last victory loan set a new high record as at $2.6 billions. Demand deposits, while higher for the month at $1.8 billions, were well below the previous high of $2.1 billions established last October. Dominion Government deposits were lower, the result of government expenditures.

Bank note circulation continued to decline in accordance with bank legislation, falling to $31.3 millions compared with a year ago.

Important figures from the statement with comparisons follows:

Use of Bank Credit
(In Millions of Dollars)

	February 1945	January 1945	Change	February 1944	Change
Loans	1,204.9	1,250.5	—45.6	1,054.7	+150.2
Investments	3,624.0	3,571.4	+52.6	2,994.4	+629.6
Total	4,828.9	4,821.9	+7.0	4,049.1	+779.8
Deposits	4,490.0	4,340.1	+149.9	3,877.5	+612.5
Credit index*	26.3%	28.3%	—2.0%	25.9%	+0.4%

*Ratio of current and call loans in Canada to demand and savings deposits in Canada.

ASSETS
Immediately Available Liquid Assets
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	February 1945	January 1945	Change	February 1944	Change
Canadian coin	10,052	10,270	—218	9,307	—745
Bank of Canada notes	131,524	143,902	—12,378	114,399	—17,125
Bank of Canada deposits	397,634	413,149	—15,515	362,649	—34,985
Bank's cash	539,210	567,321	—28,111	485,355	—52,855
Gold sub. coin abd.	2,663	2,586	+77	2,496	+167
Foreign banks	250,565	229,961	+20,604	207,744	+42,821
Foreign currency	95,788	100,406	—4,618	84,274	+11,514
Call loans abroad	95,029	109,067	—14,038	107,028	—11,999
Government Securities:					
Dom. short term	1,810,362	1,786,589	+23,773	1,680,554	+64,434
Prov. short term	134,626	127,333	+7,293		
Dom. long term	1,139,980	1,117,869	+22,111	978,411	+309,868
Prov. long term	148,299	149,517	—1,218		
	4,216,522	4,189,749	+26,773	3,546,862	+669,660
Loans and Other Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government					
Municipal secs.	84,049	83,120	+929	62,037	+22,012
Public secs.♦	208,081	212,778	—4,697	201,795	+6,286
Other secs.	98,573	94,185	+4,388	71,621	+26,952
Can. call loans	80,010	94,722	—14,712	51,509	+28,501
Current loans	1,102,110	1,132,750	—30,640	955,393	+146,717
Loans abroad	123,699	125,591	—1,892	101,892	+21,807
Prov. loans	5,072	8,745	—3,673	4,503	+569
Mun. loans	17,645	14,284	+3,371	43,298	—25,643
	1,719,249	1,766,175	—46,926	1,492,038	+227,211
Other Assets					
Noncurrent loans	1,244	1,320	—76	2,153	—909
Real estate	2,355	2,391	—36	4,359	—1,904
Mortgages	2,259	2,279	—20	2,672	—413
Premises	62,434	62,406	+28	64,831	—2,397
Letters of credit	112,241	120,326	—7,585	104,234	+8,507
Loans to comp.	10,861	10,938	—77	10,652	+209
Other assets	4,239	4,292	—53	2,831	+1,408
	196,133	203,952	—7,819	191,632	+4,501
Total	6,131,895	6,159,875	—27,980	5,231,273	+900,622
Note circ. dep.	2,266	2,266	....	3,285	—1,019
Int. bank bal.	205,462	202,540	+2,922	192,188	+13,274
Gross	6,339,623	6,364,681	—25,058	5,426,746	+912,877
LIABILITIES					
To the Public					
Circulation	31,294	32,022	—728	40,756	—9,462
Dom. Govt.	420,073	609,156	—189,083	233,373	+186,700
Prov. Govt.	110,908	100,020	+10,888	105,376	+5,532
Deposits by Public					
Demand dep.	1,859,429	1,816,059	+43,370	1,753,732	+105,697
Savings dep.	2,630,584	2,524,029	+106,555	2,123,821	+506,763
Total	4,490,013	4,340,088	+149,925	3,877,553	+612,460
Foreign Deposits					
Dep. elsewhere	703,901	681,224	+22,677		
For. curr. in Canada	61,525	63,890	—12,355	653,766	+101,670
Total	755,436	745,114	+10,322		
Due to Banks Abroad					
United Kingdom	36,911	37,573	—662	32,888	+4,023
Foreign	54,530	56,138	—1,608	54,840	—310
Letters of credit	112,241	120,326	—7,585	104,234	—3,507
Other liabs.	5,473	5,457	+16	5,127	—346
Total pub. liabs.	6,017,378	6,045,894	—28,516	5,108,914	+908,464
Due other banks	16,360	14,030	+2,330	15,718	+642
Liability to Shareholders					
Dividends	1,521	2,453	—932	1,804	—283
Reserve	136,750	136,750	....	136,750	....
Capital	145,500	145,500	....	145,500	....
Gross	6,317,509	6,344,627	—27,118	5,408,686	+908,823

♦Other than Canadian.

COMPANY REPORTS

Hallnor Mines

Treatment of a grade of ore slightly above that in reserves resulted in an increase in net profits for Hallnor Mines in 1944.

Development work is to be very substantially increased as soon as additional labor is available for shaft sinking. Very little development work was completed in 1944 and no new ore was put in sight by the diamond drilling completed.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Metal recoveries	$1,585,267	$1,460,952
Inc. from invests.	62,628	57,056
Total revenue	1,647,895	1,518,008
Less: Oper. exps.	598,877	575,127
Operating profit	1,049,018	942,881
Less: Depreciation	135,686	135,662
Def. devel. w/o	84,627	84,625
Taxes	244,892	223,647
Net profit	583,813	498,947
Less: Dividends	400,000	700,000
Surplus for year	183,813	‡201,053
Earnings per Share	$0.29	$0.25
Paid	0.20	0.35

‡Deficit.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & bullion	$660,487	$332,923
Accts. rec.	31,384	26,657
Stores	210,507	177,326
Total curr. assets	902,378	536,906
Mkt. secs., cost*	2,002,835	1,927,835
Prep. & def. chgs.	8,242	6,377
Def. development	19,646	95,273
Mining properties	362,500	362,500
Plant & equip.▲	231,600	367,462
Disc. on shs.	662,500	662,500
Total assets	4,180,701	3,958,853
Accts. & tax. pay.	204,352	166,355
Other curr. liab.	10,367	10,329
Total curr. liab.	214,719	176,684
Capital stock	2,000,000	2,000,000
Earned surplus	1,965,982	1,782,169
▲After depr. of	853,889	717,834
*Market value	2,010,164	1,927,137
Working capital	687,659	360,222

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1944	1943
Tons milled	102,742	105,544
Aver. recovery	$15.43	$13.84
Ore reserves, ton	550,372	607,376
Grade (oz. gold)	0.35	0.37

Canada Cycle & Motor

A considerable falling off in war production for Canada Cycle & Motor Co. during 1944 was experienced but civilian production increased approximately 25% to partially offset the reduction. While still operating on certain war contracts, the manufacture of civilian products is being given increased attention and, with the gradual lifting of wartime restrictions, it is anticipated that in the immediate future limited production will be resumed on all major civilian lines, states G. S. Braden, president. Problems relating to reconversion from war to civilian production and increased costs may have an adverse effect on profits for the ensuing year, the president says. During the year 3,005 preference shares were called for redemption and three shares purchased for the sinking fund.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Gross income	$770,136	$766,941
Less: Inc. taxes*	400,000	420,000
Conting. res.	34,135	25,000
Prem. on pref. stk.	15,042	1,197
Net profit	320,959	320,744
Less: Pref. divds.	35,041	45,065
Common divds.	154,000	140,000
Surplus for year	131,918	135,679
*Incl. refund. EPT	26,000	39,000
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$53.52	$35.62
Incl. ref. EPT	57.85	39.95
Paid	5.00	5.00
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	1.43	1.38
Incl. ref. EPT	1.56	1.57
Paid	0.60+0.17	1.20+0.20

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET♦

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash	$225,474	$468,151
Invests. & int.†	1,329,989	1,482,914
Accts. rec.	278,568	343,766
Ins., c. s. v.	8,400	5,400
Inventories	637,068	738,364
Total curr. assets	2,479,499	3,038,595
Invest. in subs.	326,694	326,693
Misc. assets▲	121,979	172,783
Fixed assets*	1,016,811	934,346
Total assets	3,944,983	4,472,417
Total curr. liab.	469,609	888,296
Conting. res.	334,135	300,000
Capital stock	1,299,700	1,600,500
Capital surplus	524,311	524,311
Earned surplus▲	1,317,228	1,159,310
*After deprec. of	1,052,478	999,307
†Market value	1,419,000	1,564,871
▲Incl. refund. EPT	100,000	74,000
Working capital	2,009,890	2,150,299

♦Includes assets and liab. of CCM Inc.

Gurney Foundry

Gurney Foundry Co.'s most difficult problem is again that of frozen selling prices, with continually rising costs, E. H. Gurney, president, states in the report for 1944. Manpower conditions continue to cause difficulties. There will unquestionably be important demand at the end of hostilities for company products, resulting from the fact that the industry has been utterly unable to meet demands throughout the war period, the president reports.

The trustee has purchased $143,200 par value of the company's 5½% bonds, due May 15, 1949 for the sinking fund. "No effect, however, has been given in the records of the Company of the capital profit arising out of the purchase of these bonds, nor of a favorable adjustment of interest in connection with these bonds," the auditors report.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net income‡	$57,725	$94,127
Add: Other inc.	78,133	54,340
Net earnings	135,858	148,467
Less: Deprec.	77,356	94,585
Bond interest	39,062	41,118
Bd. exp. & exch.	5,192	5,407
Taxes res.	4,857	4,012
Net profit & surplus	9,391	3,345

‡After bank interest and exchange.

Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before deprec.	3.48	3.61
After deprec.	1.50	1.31
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$0.17	$0.06
Com.: Earned	d0.47	d1.18

No dividends paid on either class.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bonds	$485,024	$351,452
Life ins., c.s.v.	21,838	18,347
Accts. rec.	135,507	214,730
Inventories	314,123	358,802
Total curr. assets	956,492	943,331
Deposit for s. f.	180,000	130,000
Misc. assets	26,785	28,259
Subs. invest. & adv.	284,682	264,939
Fixed assets*	732,882	797,888
Total assets	2,180,841	2,164,417
Bank loans	181,554	150,316
Accs., taxes, etc.	193,329	207,333
Total curr. liab.	374,883	357,649
Funded debt	705,300	715,500
Reserves	11,029	11,030
Capital stock	1,128,100	1,128,100
Less: Deficit	38,471	47,862
*After depr. of	1,336,434	1,459,143
Working capital	581,609	585,682

GENERAL MANAGER

W. P. Walker becomes general manager of York Knitting Mills Ltd.

Orange Crush Ltd. announces that with the payment of a 70c. dividend on the no par value preference shares on May 1, 1945, arrears will be reduced to $1.05 a share. For some time the company has been reducing arrears by paying the equivalent of double the semi-annual distribution of 35c. a share.

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1817-1945

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THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON EDUCATION

which has been appointed to enquire into and report upon the system of education in Ontario will hold its first sessions in the Senate Chamber of the University of Toronto at 10 a.m. and at 2 p.m. on April 11, and on April 12, 1945, under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice J. A. Hope.

Such briefs as are submitted on or before April 10, 1945, will be given preliminary consideration at the first sessions. Briefs submitted after April 10, 1945, will be considered at subsequent sessions of the Commission.

The sessions are open to the public.

All organizations interested in any of the problems related to public education are invited to submit briefs to

R. W. B. Jackson, Secretary,
Royal Commission on Education,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

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DICTAPHONE ELECTRONIC DICTATION vastly enlarges both the scope and the convenience of the Dictaphone method. To the dictator it brings a new freedom of physical action and speaking range. To secretaries it means a superior clarity and tone that enables them to transcribe more rapidly and easily than from any other form of dictation.

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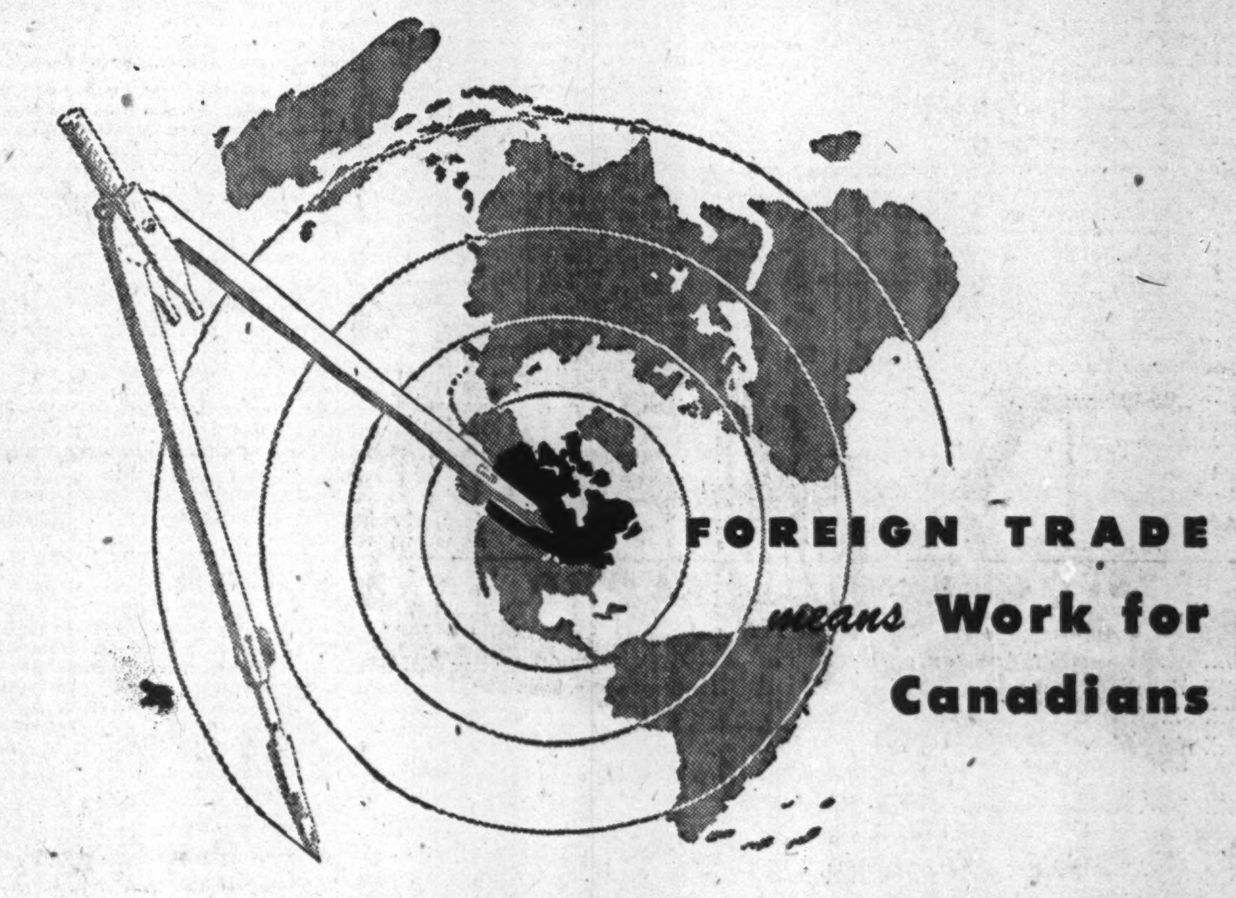

FOREIGN TRADE means Work for Canadians

BEFORE the war at least 25c out of every dollar of Canadian income was derived from exports. *How much income, and how many jobs for Canadian workers, will exports provide after the war?*

That will depend partly on how much we buy abroad. It will depend, too, on how effectively we develop present markets and search out new ones.

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THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

Montreal and Toronto

Week ending Monday close

WEEK ENDING APRIL 9

Range 1945 High	Low	Div. R'te $	Apr. 7 Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last Apr. 2	Week end. Apr. 9 H	L	Cl'se
3½	2½	*	...	Abitibi	1550	3	3	2½	3
51½	44	*	...	Do. pref. 6%	900	46½	47	46	46
159	140	*	...	Do. pref. 7%	50	151	150	147	148
22	20	1	4.6	Agnew Surp.	75	21	22	21½	21½
19	14½	*	...	Algoma Steel	478	15½	15½	15½	15½
100	97	5	5	Do. pref.	25	98	99	98½	99
103½	100	5	4.9	Alum of Can p	140	103½	103½	102	103
109	94½	8	7.4	Aluminium	495	107½	109	104½	105
23	20	.80	3.6	Asbestos	1967	22½	22½	22½	22½
18	16	.60	3.4	Bk. Montreal, n	1060	17	16½	16½	16½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Range 1945 High	Low	Div. R'te $	Apr. 7 Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last Apr. 2	Week end. Apr. 9 H	L	Cl'se
105	101½	5	4.8	Do. pref.	10	104	105	105	105
97	90	2.50	2.6	Goodyear Tires	55	93	97	90	97
57	50	2.50	4.9	Do. pref.	183	54	55	54	54
30	27½	*	...	Gt. Lakes Pa p	35	28	28½	28	28
6½	5	*	...	Do. Vot. tr. c.	65	5	5½	5½	5½
29½	26½	*	...	Do. Vot. tr. p	10	28	26½	26½	26½
315	290	15	4.7	Gt. West-Life	5	307	315	315	315
14½	9	*	...	Gt. W Saddlery	100	11½	9	9	9
50½	50½	3	5.9	Do. pref.	20	50½	50½	50½	50½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Range 1945 High	Low	Div. R'te $	Apr. 7 Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last Apr. 2	Week end. Apr. 9 H	L	Cl'se
17½	16½	.80	4.7	Tamblyn	300	16½	16½	16½	16½
13	10	.30	2.6	Tip Top Tailors	400	11	11½	11½	11½
30	28½	*	...	Tor. Elevators	15	29	28½	28½	28½
17½	17	1	5.9	Traders F A rts	35	17½	17	17	17
18	15	1	5.6	Do. B Rights	200	18	18	18	18
165	161	7	4.3	Tuckett Tob. p.	10	163½	163½	163½	163½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Paid or payable in 1945. †Paid in 1944. x Participating.

Winnipeg and Vancouver

Week ending Saturday close

Range 1945 High	Low	Div. Rate	Apr. 7 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last April 2	Week Ending April 9 High	Low	Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mining Stocks

Week Ending April 9

Range 1945 High	Low	Div. Rate	Apr. 7 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last April 2	Week Ending April 9 High	Low	Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
...	...	...	...	d Mount. 400		1.22	1.35	1.35	1.35
				...a	13,000	.05½	.06	.05	.05
				...ife	12,300	.25½	.27	.24½	.25½
				... Waite	5,100	.14	.15	.14	.14½
				... Mines	7,930	.33	.38½	.29	.37
				...pe	115,363	.09	.13	.09½	.12
				... Cons.	8,943	.05½	.06	.04	.06
				... Que.	143,440	.66	.73	.59	.70
				...dison	6,165	12.35	12.50	11.75	12.15
				... Lake	700	.30	.35	.27	.27
				... Gold	135,276	.10	.28	.09½	.23
				... H. Bay	40,100	.80	1.02	.79	1.02
				...nd L.	11,595	1.10	1.15	1.10	1.10
				... Towns.	4,600	.20	.25	.20	.25

Oil Stocks

Range 1945 High	Low	Div. Rate	Yield %	Company	Sales	Last April 2	Week Ending April 9 High	Low	Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.18	.10	....	....	[illegible]	500	.50	.50	.50	.50
.67½	.47	....	....	Pacalta	20,700	.14	.15	.12	.14
.60	.50	....	....	Pacific Oil	131,600	.56	.67½	.56	.63
.05½	.03½	....	....	Pac. Pete.	8,500	.50	.53	.50	.52½
22.50	19.25	1.00	4.6	Royal Can.	1,200	.04	.04	.04	.04
.09	.03	....	....	Royalite	180	21.00	21.75	21.00	21.50
1.70	1.10	....	....	South End	133,100	.06½	.09	.07	.07½
.11	.06	....	....	Texas Can.	100	1.10	1.30	1.30	1.30
.13	.08½	....	....	United Oils	5,500	.09½	.08½	.08½	.08½
.26	.12	....	....	Vanalta	1,000	.12½	.13	.13	.13
				Vermilata	40,100	.19	.20½	.17½	.20

*Paid in 1944. *N. Y. Funds. † Paid or payable in 1945. x Extra.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal	Toronto	Vancouver
Apr. 10	406,700	4,636,000	......
Apr. 9	466,000	4,443,000	......
Apr. 7	......	....	......
Apr. 6	242,000	4,263,000	......
Apr. 5	191,200	2,234,000	......
Apr. 4	194,200	1,472,000	140,650

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

Stock	Div. rate	Last sale	Apr. 9 Bid	Ask
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Oil Stocks

Stock	Div. rate	Last sale	Apr. 9 Bid	Ask
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common Pete	...	.24	.23	..
Dalhousie	...	.39	.38	.40
Grease Creek	...	.02½	.01	..
Madison	...	.02	..	..
Mercury	...	.07½	.07½	.08
Mill City	...	.08½	.07½	.08½
Model	...	.17	.18	.22
South West Pete.	...	.20	..	..
Spooner	...	.18	.14	.20
Sunset	†.01	.07	.07	..
Trans. Alta.	...	.12	..	..
Vulcan	...	.23	.20½	.25

†Paid or payable in 1945.
*Paid in 1944.

Mining Stocks

Stock	Div. rate	Last sale	Apr. 9 Bid	Ask
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bond Tenders

12 noon, April 12—Canada Treasury Bills, $65,000,000, dated April 13, payable July 13, 1945.

Wiltsey-Coghlan Mines has advised that payment has been received covering option on 57,143 shares, exercisable by March 31, under Jan. 31, 1944, agreement with Mentor Exploration & Development Co. Under date of April 5, a further agreement has been entered into with the same company providing for the sale of 100,000 shares at 17½ cents a share, payable forthwith, and granting an option on an additional 100,000 shares at 25 cents a share exercisable by Aug. 5, 1945. Issued capital is 3.7 million shares.

Linlothian Mines advises the purchase of the Oulton group of 12 claims lying in between Ptarmigan and Hay faults and about three miles from the town of Yellowknife. Plans have been completed to conduct a surface exploration program this year, as well as a magnetometer survey on the Midlothian property.

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

April 10, 1945

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
▲Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	66	69	66½
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	110½	113	109½
B. C. Power	4½	'60	102	104½	102
B. C. Tel.	4½	'61	107	109	107
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	112	115	112
Do.	5	'64	104½	107	104½
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	111	...	111
Gatineau Pr. A	3¾	'69	115½	...	116
♦Do., B	3¾	'69	104	106	104
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	103	106	103
Do.	5	'57	102½	105	102½
*Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	86½	89½	87½
L. St. Law. Pr.	5	'55	102½	...	102½
Macln-Que. Pr.	4	'59	102½	104½	102½
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'56	102	105	102
Do.	3½	'73	99½	102	99½
Do.	3½	'63	101	104	100½
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'51	106½	109	106½
†Do.	5	'55	99	102	99
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	4½	'61	97	100	97
N. S. Lt. Pr.	4	'57	102½	104½	102½
Otta. L. H. & P.	4	'57	102	104½	102
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	102½	...	102½
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	114½	116½	113
Quebec Pwr.	4	'62	103	105	103
*Sag. P. "A" a	4½	'66	115½	...	115½
♦Do., B	4½	'66	104	106	104
St. Maurice Pr.	3¾	'70	100½	103	100½
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	103	105½	103
†Do.	3½	'70	98	100½	98
Do.	4	'69	104	106	104
*Union Gas	4½	'50	101½	104	101½
†United Secs.	3	'52	97	100	97
†Wpg. El. Ser. A	5	'65	100	102	100
Do., B	5	'65	102½	105	102½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	111½	114½	110½
Do., C.O.D.	5	'53	111½	114½	110½
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	101	103½	101
Do.	6	'54	102	104½	102
†Alta. Pa. Grain	6	'46	104	...	104
Algoma Steel*	5	'48	102	104½	102
Atlantic Sugar	4	'51	101½	103	101½
†B. C. Pulp & J.	6	'50	105	108	105
‡†Do.	7	'50	111	...	111
*Brown Co.	5	'59	101	103½	100
Burns & Co.	5	'58	99½	102½	99½
Canada Cement	4½	'51	102	104	102
Canada Electric	4½	'65	101	104	101
Can. Steamship	3½	'57	97½	100½	97½
*Can. Int. Paper	6	'49	114	...	114
‡Can. Locomot.	6	'53	105	...	105
‡†Candn. Vickers	6	'47	101	103	101
C.P.R.	3½	'51	103½	105½	103
Do.	4	'49	105½	107½	105½
†Consol Paper	5½	'61	106	108	106
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	101	104	101
Dom. Scott. Inv.	4	'52	100	103	101
Dom. Stl. & C.	6½	'55	108	110	108
Dom. Woollens	5	'64	96	99	96
†Donnacona Pap.	4½	'56	104	106	103½
*Dryden Pap.	6	'49	106	...	106
Famous Players	4½	'51	102	104	102
†Federal Grain	6	'49	106	...	106

Municipal Bonds

April 10 1945

	%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Yld %
Halifax	3½	1965	102.00	104.00	3.22
Hamilton	5	1950	109.00	112.00	2.57
Montreal	3	1950	98.00	101.00	2.81
Ottawa	3	1953	101.25	103.75	2.50
Quebec	3	1964	97.00	100.00	3.00
Saint John	5	1950	107.00	110.00	3.15
†Toronto	4½	1955	123.25	126.25	1.64
†Vancouver	5	1970	121.50	124.50	3.51
Winnipeg	6	1950	111.00	114.00	3.16

†Payable Canada and New York.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Can. North. Pwr.	5%	1953	May 1	101
Kingston Elevator	6%	1950	May 1	102
L'r St. Law. Pwr.	5%	1955	May 25	102½
North. Utilities	4½%	1959	June 1	101
Rolph-Clark-Stone	4%	1951	May 1	101
Windsor Gas	5%	1966	May 1	100

Corporation Bonds Cont'd

	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
*Great L. Paper	5	'55	110	113	109½
Gurney Fdry.	5½	'49	101	...	101
†Gypsum Lime.	5½	'48	107	109½	107
Ham. Cotton	3¾	'59	98½	100½	98½
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	101	...	101
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	101	104	101
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	3	'51	67	...	67
*Inter. P. Nfld. (Bowater's P&P)	5	'68	111	...	110½
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	85	88	85
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	102½	104½	102½
Do.	5	'61	97	100	97
Legare	6	'61	100	...	100
Maple L. M.	5½	'58	101	...	101
Man. Sugar	5	'60	104½	106½	104½
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	102	104	102
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	102	104	102
McCormicks	4	'52	101	103	101
Do.	4½	'52	101	103	101
Mercury Mills	5	'59	100½	103	100½
Mersey Paper	5	'57	100½	...	100½
†Do.	6	'49	100½	...	100½
*M. & O. Paper	5	'60	115	...	115
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	100½	...	100½
‡Mtrl. Drydocks	6	'48	97½	100	97½
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	84	88	85
N. S. Stl. Coal	3½	'63	91	93½	91
Price Bros.	5	'57	103	106	103
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	110½	...	110½
Reliance Grain	4½	'52	101	...	101
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	101	103½	101
Simpsons, Ltd.	3½	'60	100½	103	100½
United Corp.	4	'58	100½	103	100½
United Gr. Grs.	4½	'58	101	103	101
†Western Grain	5	'63	87	90	87

* Payable in Can. or U.S.
† Payable in Can., U.S. or U.K.
* Payable in U.S.
♦ Payable in Canada only.
‡ Traded without accrued interest.
▲ Payable in Canada or U.K.

Government Bonds

Apr. 10, 1945

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Victory Loans:			
3	June 1951	104½	105½
3	Mar. 1954	103½	104½
3	Nov. 1956	102	102¾
3	May 1957	101	101¾
3	Jan. 1959	100½	101
3	June 1960	99¾	100⅛
3	Feb. 1962	99¾	100⅛
2	Dec. 1946	100⅞	101½
2¼	Mar. 1948	101½	102
1½	May 1946	100½	101
1½	Nov. 1946	100½	101
1½	May 1947	100½	101
1½	Mar. 1948	100½	101
1½	Nov. 1948	100	100⅞
Dom. of Canada Bonds			
3½	June 1949	101¾	102½
3½	Nov. 1951	104½	105
4	Oct. 1952	105⅜	105⅞
3½	Feb. 1952	105½	106
3	Oct. 1952	103⅜	103⅞
3	June 1955	102½	102¾
4½	Nov. 1956	104½	104⅞
4½	Nov. 1957	106½	106⅞
3	June 1958	100⅞	101⅜
4½	Nov. 1958	107⅞	108½
4½	Nov. 1959	109⅜	110
3½	June 1966	103	103⅜
3	Perpetual	96⅞	97⅞
Dom. Guarant'd Bonds			
Can. Natl. Railways:			
3	Dec. 1950	100⅞	101⅜
3	Jan. 1959	99⅞	100½
4½	Sept. 1951	125⅜	...
4½	Feb. 1956	131	...
4½	July 1957	132½	...
3	Feb. 1953	102½	103
4¾	June 1955	132⅞	...
5	Feb. 1954	116⅞	118½
5	Oct. 1969	128½	...
5	Feb. 1970	128⅞	...

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Can. Natl. W. Ind. S.S.:			
5	Mar. 1955	128½	...
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962	114	116
4	Jan. 1962	127½	129½
Provincial Govt. Bonds			
New Brunswick:			
4	Nov. 1947	110⅞	112⅞
3	Oct. 1951	98½	100½
3½	Aug. 1949	99⅞	101⅞
3½	June 1956	100⅞	102½
4½	Apr. 1961	124	127
5	Jan. 1960	127	129½
Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. 1952	99½	101½
3½	June 1956	100⅞	102⅞
3½	Nov. 1950	102⅞	104⅞
4½	Sept. 1952	116	118½
4½	Nov. 1960	128	131
5	Mar. 1960	132	135
Ontario:			
2½	May 1945	99⅞	100⅞
3	Apr. 1948	100½	102
3	Nov. 1950	101½	103
3½	Nov. 1951	102½	104
3½	May 1955	102½	104
4	June 1962	126½	128½
4½	June 1950	109½	110⅞
4½	Jan. 1962	133	135
5	Oct. 1948	108½	110½
5	Dec. 1960	137½	140
5½	July 1946	103⅞	105⅜
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3	Aug. 1943	100½	102½
3½	Feb. 1953	102½	104
3½	Apr. 1947	102½	103⅜
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1954	103	105

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
Quebec:			
3	Nov. 1947	100	10[illegible]
3½	Mar. 1948	101	102
3½	Mar. 1959	102	10[illegible]
4	Nov. 1952	104	1[illegible]
3½	Feb. 1955	103	104
4½	Aug. 1958	109½	111
4½	Jan. 1963	114½	116
British Columbia:			
4	Dec. 1957	121	123
4½	Jan. 1951	121½	123
4½	Oct. 1953	122½	124
5	Apr. 1954	126½	128
6	Feb. 1947	104½	106
Alberta:			
4½	Oct. 1956	98½	101
4	Dec. 1954	96	99
5	Oct. 1959	99½	102
5½	Apr. 1952	100	103
6	Mar. 1947	95	101
Manitoba:			
4	Dec. 1957	117½	119½
4½	Dec. 1956	122½	124½
5	Dec. 1955	128½	130½
5½	Oct. 1955	118½	119½
6	Apr. 1947	103½	106½
Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. 1954	84½	87
4	Nov. 1960	83½	86½
4½	Oct. 1951	97	100
4½	Mar. 1960	91	95
5	Aug. 1956	90	94
5½	Oct. 1952	96	99
6	Mar. 1952	97	101

*Payable N. Y.

Unlisted Stocks

(Compiled from quotations provided by Kamm, Garland & Co., Ltd., Kippen & Co. Inc., and Plaxton, McDonnell & Co.)

April 9, 1945

	Bid	Asked
Allens Toronto Units	36.00	....
Anglo Can. Telephone A	9.75	10.75
Atlas Steels common	34.00	36.50
Atlas Steels 1st pfd.	107.00	109.00
British Mortgage and Trust	140.00	....
B. C. Sugar	87.00	91.00
Canada Machinery com.	8.25	9.50
Canada Paving 1st pfd.	3.50	5.50
Canadian Airways	3.50	....
Canadian Fairbanks com.	27.00	....
Can. Ingersoll Rand	62.00	65.00
Can. Investors Corp.	7.00	8.00
Canadian Motor Lamp A	8.50	9.50
Can. Western Lumber com.	1.50	2.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas pfd.	106.00	....
Capital Trust Co. $100 par	47.00	....
Capital Wire Cloth com.	6.00	8.00
Capital Wire Cloth pfd.	21.50	....
Cawthra Apts. units	3.50	5.00
Chase, A. W., units	26.00	30.00
Colonial Steamships com.	80.00	85.00
Commercial Finance com.	8.00	....
Commercial Life 10% paid	7.00	9.00
Commonwealth Inter. Corp.	3.18	3.46
Confederation Life Assce.	130.00	140.00
Continental Life 20% pf.	32.00	35.00
Crown Trust Co.	70.00	....
Detroit Internt. Bridge	15.50	17.50
Dover Industries Ltd.	7.25	8.50
DunlopTire pfd.	25.50	27.50
Eastern Steel Prod. pfd.	22.00	23.50
Empire Life Ins. 25% pd.	15.00	17.50
Federal Foundries & Steel Co., new com.	2.75	3.50
Foreign Power Sec. pfd.	16.00	18.00
Galt Brass com.	17.00	....
Goderich Elevator & Trans.	13.00	14.50
Great Lakes Power pfd.	114.00	116.50
Great West Life	300.00	325.00
Guardian Realty pfd.	25.00	....
Guaranty Co. of N. A.	200.00	....
Guelph and Ont. Svgs. $50	51.00	55.00
Gurney Foundry pfd.	2.25	3.00
Hart Battery com.	6.00	7.50

	Bid	Asked
Inter. Utilities $3.50 pfd.	56.00	60.00
Lambton Loan & Inv. $50	47.00	....
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	14.50	15.50
London & West. Trust $100	51.00	....
Manufacturers Life Ins.	250.00	265.00
Midland Loan & Svgs. $10	14.00	17.00
Monarch Life Assce. 20%	46.50	....
Monarch Mtge. Units	2.25	3.25
Montreal Island Power pfd.	38.00	42.00
Montreal Trust Co.	73.00	....
Morrison Brass com.	....	4.00
National Drug & Chem. c.	4.75	6.00
National Hosiery pfd.	3.50	4.50
National Hosiery com.	2.75	4.50
New Brunswick Tele.	12.00	15.00
Ont. Tobacco Plants units	16.50	20.00
Paramount Kitchener units	53.50	....
Provincial Bank of Canada	11.50	12.50
Provincial Paper pfd.	107.00	109.50
Prudential Trust	4.00	....
Ruddy, E. L., pfd.	145.00	....
St. John Drydock pfd.	98.50	....
Sawyer Massey com.	1.10	2.00
Seiberling Rubber com.	4.50	....
Sincennes McNaughton T.	2.00	2.75
Sherbrooke Trust	130.00	....
Sovereign Life Assce. 25%	26.50	30.00
Standard Fuel pfd.	91.00	....
Standard Fuel com.	1.75	....
Sterling Trust	82.00	88.00
Sun Life Assce.	373.00	390.00
Third Can. Gen. Inv.	3.25	4.00
Toronto Carpet pfd.	92.00	....
Toronto General Ins.	5.50	7.00
Trusts & Guarantee $100	67.00	71.00
United Farmers Co-op	3.00	4.00
United Steel A pfd.	25.50	27.00
Victoria Trust & Svgs.	93.00	....
Waterloo Mfg. com.	6.00	7.00
Wentworth Radio com.	2.50	....
Western Assurance com.	53.00	56.00
Western Grain com.	.75	1.25
Western Grain pfd.	28.00	32.00
York Trading com.	5.00	6.75

Unlisted Mines

Approximate quotations, 4 p.m., April 10, subject to confirmation:

	Bid	Ask
Advance	.27	.30
Alba River (new)	.30	.33
Alcan	.12	.14
Aljo	.04	.05
Amal Kir	.26	.29
Ama Lar	1.28	1.32
Ang Rou	.90	.95
Anna'que	.06½	.08
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Bid	Ask
Crow Pat	.40	.43
Derlak	.07	.09
De Santis (new)	.11	.13
Dickenson	.42	.45
Dom Mal	.10	.12
Dona Pat	.10	.12
East Amp	.33	.36
Eastward	.22	.25
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Bid	Ask
Mar Bird	.10	.12
Mar-McNe	.21	.23
Mary Ann	.08	.10
Marion R	.20	.22
Mat Con	.26	.29
Mate Yell	.26	.29
Metalore	.04	.06
Mic of Cn	.08	.11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Bid	Ask
Pascalis	.38	.41
Pelangio	.08	.09
Poona Go	.09	.11
Presdor	.05½	.06
Privateer	.39	.42
Que Man	.60	.63
Rajah R L	.09	.11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 10	Pulp and paper 7	Milling 4	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 10	Food and allied prod. 13	Beverages 8	Bldg. mater. 16	Power and traction 14	Banks 8	Total utilities 18	Total co's. 100
(Base 1935-39=100)												
*1935 to date:												
High	134.5	224.4	149.7	123.7	136.9	118.3	186.5	153.4	146.8	118.2	145.0	134.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	68.7	60.2	69.0	65.2	61.1
1945: Monthly Figures												
Jan.	120.7	149.8	108.7	74.8	135.5	105.8	175.5	102.4	99.3	90.0	107.7	89.4
Feb.	122.8	154.0	108.4	77.9	136.2	106.8	184.9	103.0	100.9	89.5	111.6	92.9
1945: Weekly Figures:												
Mar. 1	124.2	158.5	109.7	79.6	136.9	107.5	184.1	103.7	103.6	89.3	113.9	94.7
Mar. 8	123.8	154.3	104.2	80.6	136.7	107.4	183.3	103.5	102.0	90.0	111.6	94.6
Mar. 15	124.8	155.3	103.4	80.8	136.7	106.5	184.5	103.3	101.5	90.2	111.4	94.4
Mar. 22	122.5	151.4	101.8	78.0	135.9	105.4	182.1	102.0	99.0	90.1	108.8	92.1
Mar. 29	121.2	148.5	100.3	76.9	135.7	105.5	178.1	101.4	100.2	89.6	109.8	91.8
Apr. 5	122.2	145.5	101.8	76.8	135.3	106.0	180.6	102.7	100.6	88.4	110.2	91.8

*High and low for years from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
Apr. 10	136.41	118.32	78.04	29.33
Apr. 9	136.30	117.71	77.46	29.01
Apr. 7	......	......	.....	.....
Apr. 6	135.46	117.62	76.51	28.81
Apr. 5	135.50	117.65	76.65	28.78
Apr. 4	135.77	117.77	76.26	28.68
Month ago	138.98	121.38	78.06	30.03
Year ago	119.32	102.20	68.30	28.41
High 1945	138.98	122.39	78.48	30.38
Low 1945	131.95	107.98	72.49	26.35

Montreal Stock Exchange Average

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Chd.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
Apr. 10	60.8	93.0	82.3	186.20	86.64
Apr. 9	60.7	93.1	82.3	187.36	87.26
Apr. 7	...	...	...	.....	.....
Apr. 6	60.3	92.7	81.9	185.93	86.96
Apr. 5	60.3	92.7	81.9	187.35	87.08
Apr. 4	60.2	93.0	82.1	190.31	87.19
Month ago	60.6	95.4	83.8	194.78	88.51
Year ago	54.0	76.8	69.2	129.10	76.14
High 1945	61.3	97.3	85.3	202.49	91.11
Low 1945	58.5	92.5	81.3	178.99	76.13

Wheat-Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week of Apr. 10, 1945

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1944 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Apr. 10
		Oats*			
.51½	.51½	May	.51½	.51½	.51½
		Barley*			
.64¾	.64¾	May	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
		Rye			
1.42⅝	.910	May	1.42⅝	1.36¾	1.42
1.35⅝	1.01⅝	July	1.35⅝	1.29¾	1.34⅞
1.23¼	1.04⅞	Oct.	1.23¼	1.18¾	1.22⅞

*At ceiling.

Cash Quotations

For Week

	Apr. 10 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Oats*				
2 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51½
3 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51½
Barley*				
1 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
2 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
Rye				
2 C. W.	1.41⅝	1.39⅝	1.36¾	1.32⅝

*At ceiling.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$11.62	$11.52	$11.60
Hogs	17.46	17.48	17.11
Copper, lb.	*.12	.12	.12
Sugar, raw, lb.	*.0374	.0374	.0374
Coffee, lb.	*.09⅜	.09⅜	.09⅜
Hides	*.15½	.15½	.15½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	105.1	105.1	103.6
Dow Jones	94.94	94.94	97.65
Fishers	114.6	114.7	113.0
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (Jan.)	118.6	118.5	119.0
W'sale (Jan.)†	102.8	102.5	102.5
U. S. (Dec.)	104.7	104.4	103.2
Gr. Brit. (Dec.)	167.2	166.9	163.4

Note—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper - electrolytic, New York. No 7 coffee, Rio Sugar 96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York.

*Ceiling prices fixed by the office of Price Administration.

Company Meetings

1945	Company	Place
Apr. 16	Penmans Ltd.	Montreal
Apr. 16	Howard Smith P. Mills	Montreal
Apr. 16	Medalta Potteries	Medicine Hat
Apr. 17	Inter. Bronze Powders	Montreal
Apr. 17	McKenzie Red Lake	Toronto
Apr. 18	Cons. Div. Stand. Sec.	Montreal
Apr. 18	Candn. Celanese	Montreal
Apr. 18	Candn. Gen. Electric	Toronto
Apr. 18	Kerr-Addison G. M.	Toronto
Apr. 18	Mic-Mac Mines	Montreal
Apr. 18	The Montreal Cottons	Montreal
Apr. 18	Sunloch Mines	Trail, B.C.
Apr. 19	Dom. Tar & Chemical	Montreal
Apr. 19	Inter. Metal Industries	Toronto
Apr. 20	Waite Amulet Mines	Toronto
Apr. 23	London Candn. Invest.	Montreal
Apr. 23	Steel Co. of Can.	Hamilton
Apr. 25	Asbestos Corporation	Montreal
Apr. 25	Can. Steamship Lines	Montreal
Apr. 25	Can. Breweries	Toronto
Apr. 25	Inter Nickel	Toronto
Apr. 25	Western Grocers	Winnipeg
Apr. 26	Aluminium Ltd.	Montreal
Apr. 26	Coniagas Mines	Toronto
Apr. 26	Canadian Marconi	Montreal
Apr. 26	Hard Rock G. M.	Toronto
Apr. 26	Montreal Tram.	Montreal
Apr. 26	Regent Knitting Mills	Montreal
Apr. 26	Sturgeon River G. M.	Toronto
Apr. 27	Can. Iron Foundries	Montreal
Apr. 27	Can. Malting	Toronto
Apr. 27	Can. Western Lumber	Toronto
Apr. 27	Price Bros. & Co.	Quebec
Apr. 30	Cinzano Ltd.	Montreal
Apr. 30	Labrador Mng. & Exp.	Montreal
Apr. 30	John A. Lang & Sons	Kitchener
Apr. 30	Wool Combing	Toronto
May 2	Candn. Pac. Railway	Montreal
May 2	Jamaica Public Serv.	Montreal
May 9	Inter Paper	New York

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	4.41	4.82
Can. Int. Trust	4.50	5.25
Can. Invest. Fund	4.05	4.45
Can. Investors	7.00	8.00
Commonwealth Int.	3.18	3.49
Corporate Inv.	7.40	7.95
Trans-Canada (A)	11.45	
Do. (B)	....	11.30

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS
OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

	Date Issued	—Sold To—	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Dominion:							
Canada Deposit Certificates	Mar. 20	Bank of Montreal	¾%	Sept. 18 '45	$110,000,000	100.	.....
Canada Deposit Certificates	Mar. 27	Canadian Chartered Banks	¾%	Sept. 25 '45	150,000,000	100.	.....
Canada Treasury Bills	Mar. 28	Canadian Chartered Banks	....	June 29 '45	65,000,000	99.90706	.365%
Municipal:							
City of Kingston	Mar. 20	....	3%	Jan. 2, '1946-55	75,000	103.28	.....

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew Surpass c.	.30	June 1	Apr. 30
Aluminum 5% pr.	1.25	May 1	Apr. 5
A.-Can. Tel. 5¼% p.	.68¾	May 1	Apr. 10
Ault & Wiborg 5½% pr.	1.37½	May 1	Apr. 16
Bank of N. Scotia	.25	May 1	Apr. 14
Bathurst Pwr.	.25	June 1	Apr. 30
Bell Telephone, c.	2.00	Apr. 16	Mar. 22
Blue Ribbon 5% p.	.62½	May 1	Apr. 16
Brazilian Trac.	1.00	June 1	Apr. 13
Brewers & Dist.	.50&.10	May 21	Apr. 19
Caldwell Lin. 1 pr.	.37	May 1	Apr. 10
Do., 2nd pfd.	.20	May 1	Apr. 10
Calg. & Edmonton	.05	Apr. 16	Mar. 10
Can. Bronze	.37½	May 1	Apr. 10
Do., 5% pr.	1.25	May 1	Apr. 10
C. Car & Fdry. p.	.52	Apr. 10	Mar. 21
Can. Oil, c.	.25	May 15	May 1
Can. Steamship c.	.50	Apr. 16	Mar. 20
Can. Converters	.75	Apr. 30	Mar. 15
Can. Indus., A & B	1.25	Apr. 30	Mar. 29
Can. Bk. of Com.	.15	May 1	Mar. 31
C. G. Invest. c.	.15&.17	Apr. 16	Mar. 13
Can. Investors c.	.10	May 1	Apr. 5
Can. Marconi c.	.04	June 1	Apr. 16
Can. North. Pwr. c.	▪.15	Apr. 25	Mar. 20
Do., 7% pr.	▪1.75	Apr. 16	Mar. 20
Capital Est.	†.10	May 15	Apr. 26
Cinzano "A" c.	4½d	Apr. 30	Mar. 20
Cockshutt Plow, c.	.25	June 1	May 1
Do.	.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
Consumer's Glass	.50	May 21	Apr. 30
Comm. Alcohols, c.	.05	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Do., 8% pr.	.10	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Confed. L. 30% pr.	1.50	June 30	June 25
Do.	1.50	Sept. 29	Sept. 25
Do.	1.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Coniaurum Mines.	.04	Jun. 28	Jun. 5
Dist. Corp.-Seagrams 5% pr.	†1.25	May 1	Apr. 14
Dome Mines	.30	Apr. 30	Mar. 29
Dom. Bank c.	.20	May 1	Apr. 14
Dom. Malting	.20	May 1	Mar. 31
Do.	.20	Aug. 1	June 30
Dom. Dairies 5% p.	.43	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Dom. Engineer	2.00	May 11	Apr. 17
Dom. Glass	1.25	Apr. 16	Mar. 28
Do., 7% pr.	1.75	Apr. 16	Mar. 28
Dom. Tar & Chem. 5½% pr.	1.37½	May 1	Apr. 2
Dom. Textile 7% p.	1.75	Apr. 16	Mar. 15
Dom. & Ang. Invest. 5% pr.	1.25	June 1	May 15
Dom. Fabrics c.	.20	May 1	Apr. 16
Do., 1st pref.	.75	May 1	Apr. 16
Do., 2nd pref.	.37½	May	Apr. 16
Dom. Malt. 5% p.	1.25	May 1	Mar. 31
Dom. Oilcloth c.	.30&.10	Apr. 30	Mar. 30
Dom. Woollens	.12½	May 1	Apr. 14
East. Baker. 4% p.	1.00	Apr. 16	Mar. 15
Federal Fire Ins. c.	1.50	Aug. 15	Aug. 11
Fleet Aircraft	.25	May 15	May 1
Foundation	.35	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Fraser Cos.	.50	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Gen. Steel Wares c.	.20	May 15	Apr. 17
Do., 5% pr.	1.25	May 1	Apr. 3
Gr. L. Power pr.	1.75	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Guarantee Co. of N.A.	1.50+4.00	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Guaranty Trust c.	1¼%	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Hamilton Cot. c.	.22½	Jun. 1	May 10
Home Oil	.15	May 15	Apr. 10
Imperial Bank, c.	.20	May 1	Mar. 31
Intnl. Metal 6% pr.	1.50	May 1	Apr. 10
Intn. Nickel, 7% p.	†1¾%	May 1	Apr. 3
Inv. Found. 6% pr.	.75	Apr. 16	Mar. 15
Int. Utilities, pr.	†.87½	May 1	Apr. 20
Kerr Add. G. c.	.05	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Kirkland L. Gold.	.02	Apr. 30	Mar. 30
Lamaque Gold c.	.05	June 1	Apr. 30
Leitch G. M.	.02	May 15	Apr. 16
Mercury Mills	.20	May 1	Apr. 15
Mtl. Telegraph	•.48	Apr. 16	Mar. 15
Nova Scotia Trust	3.50	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Ont. Steel	.25	May 15	Apr. 15
Do., 7% pfd.	1.75	May 15	Apr. 15
Orange Crush pr.	.70	May 1	Mar. 31
Ottawa Car	.25	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Penmans, c.	.75	May 15	Apr. 16
Do., 6% pr.	1.50	May 1	Apr. 2
Power Corp. 6% p.	▪1.50	Apr. 16	Mar. 20
Do., 6% 2 p. pr.	▪.75	Apr. 16	Mar. 20
Price Bros., c.	1.50	May 1	Apr. 12
Pressed Metals	†.25	June 1	May 1
Proprietary Mines c.	.05	May 3	Apr. 3
Purity Flour, pr.	.62½	May 1	Apr. 2
Quebec Power c.	.25	May 25	Apr. 19
Regent Knit Mills.	.40	June 1	May 1
Do.	.40	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Do.	.40	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Rolland Paper	.15	May 15	May 5
Do. 6% pr.	1.50	June 1	May 15
San Ant. G. c.	.07&.05	Apr. 6	Mar. 6
Saguenay Pr. 5½% p	1.37½	May 1	Apr. 17
Scythes & Co., new c.	.19	June 1	May 15
Shawinigan W. & P.	.22	May 25	Apr. 19
Sheep Creek Gold	.03	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Sherritt Gordon	.02	June 28	May 23
N. Slater	.30	May 1	Apr. 10
Sherwin-Wms. c.	.15	May 1	Apr. 10
Silback Prem. c.	.01	Apr. 25	Mar. 23
Steel of Can.	.75	May 1	Apr. 6
Do., 7% pf.	.75	May 1	Apr. 6
St. Lawr. Fl'r, c.	.35 & .50	May 1	Mar. 31
Do., 7% pr.	1.75	May 1	Mar. 31
Silknit Ltd. 5% pr.	.50	May 15	Mar. 13
H. Smith Pap., c.	.25	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Do., 6% pr.	1.75	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
South Can. Power	▪.20	May 15	Apr. 20
Do., 6% pr.	▪1.50	Apr. 16	Mar. 20
Steel of Can. 7% pr.	.75	May 1	Apr. 6
Teck-Hughes c.	.05	June 1	Apr. 30
Toburn Gold	.01	May 22	Apr. 20
United Corp. A.	.37	May 15	Apr. 14
Walker-Gooderham & W.	1.00	June 15	May 11
Do., pref.	.25	June 15	May 11
Wellington Fire c.	1.75	Aug. 15	Aug. 11
Wood, A.&J. 7% p.	1.75	May 1	Apr. 14
Zellers	.20	May 1	Apr. 15
Do., 5% pr.	.31¼	May 1	Apr. 15
Do., 6% pr.	.37½	May 1	Apr. 15

• Net after corporate income tax.
† N. Y. funds.
▪ Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE DOMINION BANK
DIVIDEND NO. 250

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (twenty cents per share) upon the paid up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April, 1945. The dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of May, 1945, to shareholders of record of the 14th April, 1945.

By Order of the Board.
ROBERT RAE, General Manager.
Toronto, 15th March, 1945.

Fleet Aircraft, Limited
INTERIM DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share has been declared by the Directors of Fleet Aircraft, Limited, on all the outstanding shares of the Capital Stock of the Company payable May 15th, 1945, to shareholders of record May 1st, 1945, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

By Order of the Board.
G. C. CHATAWAY, Secretary-Treasurer.
Fort Erie, Ontario.
April 3rd, 1945.

The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Limited

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Fifteen Cents (15c) per share has been declared on the no par value Ordinary Stock of the Company, payable to Shareholders of record the 10th day of April, 1945, and that cheques will be mailed on May 1, 1945

Books not closed.

By Order of the Board.
P. W. HOLLINGWORTH, Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, Que.
March 1, 1945.

HOME OIL COMPANY LIMITED
Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share will be paid, subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, by Home Oil Company Limited on or after the 15th day of May, 1945, to shareholders of record as of the 10th day of April, 1945.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, this 28th day of March, 1945.

GEO. F. V. HUDSON, Comptroller.

COMPANY REPORTS

Minn. & Ont. Paper

Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co. net sales for 1944 were $23,770,244 as compared with $23,677,166 for 1943. Owing to the shortage of manpower and the shortage of raw material stemming from the manpower shortage, operations at all mills continued at reduced rates. A continuation of the intensive campaign to obtain pulpwood, begun in 1943, maintained the pulpwood supply at International Falls mill at a level commensurate with the requirements there. The lumber marketing operations at Mizpah, Minn., were discontinued in the summer of 1944 for the balance of the war and the facilities at Mizpah are being presently used for the concentration and disposition of forest by-products from pulpwood operations, R. H. M. Robinson, president, reports.

The operating results for the year reflect the continued impact of rising costs of materials and labor required in the manufacture of the company's products. The United States Treasury Department claim for $1,564,509 additional taxes for 1941 and earlier years has been tentatively settled, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the amount to be paid is reduced to $141,554 of which $136,129 has been paid. The Treasury Department has not yet audited the company's returns for 1942 and later years.

The sinking fund payment required to be made before May 1, 1945 out of 1944 earnings amounts to $1,142,029 of which $839,989 had been made at Dec. 31, 1944.

The restrictions on obtaining materials for repairs, replacements and improvements continue to be effective and are delaying the company's plans in respect of these matters, Mr. Robinson reports. A new steam turbo-generator is expected to be installed within the next eleven months at the International Falls plant.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT
(Excluding National Pole & Treating Co.)

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings▲	$2,383,262	$2,814,108
Less: Bond int.	351,476	415,802
Income taxes	917,404	999,851
Net profit	1,114,382	1,398,455
▲After depr. & depl. of	1,524,028	1,644,160
Times All Interest Earned:		
Before depr. & depl.	11.12	10.72
After depr. & depl.	6.78	6.77
Earnings per Share	$0.83	$1.04

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bds.	$6,199,208	$7,658,202
Accts. rec.	1,912,486	1,886,816
Misc. curr. assets	258,630	220,248
Inventories	5,801,270	4,779,742
Total curr. assets	14,171,594	14,545,008
Postwar res. fund	1,512,569	1,002,456
Misc. assets	1,023,050	1,236,143
Investments	1,133,982	1,160,416
Fixed assets*	27,338,789	27,919,921
Total assets	45,179,984	45,863,944
Accts. & tax. pay.	2,549,627	2,557,818
Other curr. liab.	639,677	739,083
Total curr. liab.	3,189,304	3,296,901
Funded debt	6,309,650	7,822,300
Conting. res.	3,250,000	3,250,000
Postwar res. fund	1,512,569	1,002,456
Capital stock	6,722,715	6,722,715
Paid-in surplus	19,816,960	19,816,960
Earned surplus	4,378,786	3,952,612
*After depr. & depl. of	12,215,538	10,797,048
Working capital	10,982,290	11,248,107

Canadian Pacific Rly.

Highlights of the annual report of CPR for 1944 are:

An increase in gross earnings of 7.3%—the sixth successive annual increase.

An increase in working expenses of 11.2%.

A reduction in net income of 19.3%.

A net reduction of 8.65% in funded debt.

Freight and passenger traffic attained new peaks at a level approximately 10% above 1943's. Working expenses, however, with taxes, took a larger proportion of the gross earnings than in any other year since the completion of the transcontinental line.

Fixed charges were reduced $1,668,451 during the year to $20,831,149. The annual fixed charges have been reduced from the 1938 peak of $26,853,756 and from the 1940 level of $26,186,545 to their present level as a result of retirements of debt, and refundings at lower rates of interest.

In compliance with National War Labor Board finding, a retroactive general advance in wage rates was granted. Wage payments charged expenses in 1944 were $20,283,548 greater than in 1943.

Funded debt was reduced $10,034,744 during the year to $105,883,000. Funded debt at Dec. 31, 1938 was $232,188,724, considerably more than double the present amount outstanding.

Maintenance of way and structures expenses increased by $7,972,687. The year's program was again restricted to repairs and replacements essential to safe and efficient operation. Maintenance of equipment expenses increased by $8,724,395. Transportation expenses increased $15,767,851 or 16.5%.

Other income amounted to $12,371,315, a decrease of $3,899,436. The net earnings of ocean and coastal steamships decreased by $1,006,689 as a result of smaller fleets in operation and a decline in coastal traffic in connection with war projects in Alaska. Net earnings of hotels exceeded those of 1943 by $515,406. A record volume of business was handled by city hotels but resort hotels remained closed throughout the 1944 season.

Net earnings of the communications department decreased by $451,123. Earnings from all types of communication service, except overseas messages, were greater, but higher wage and material costs more than offset the increase in revenues.

The curtailment of activities in Northwestern Canada, due to the completion of the main construction projects, is reflected in the reduction in certain types of traffic carried during the past year by the company's airlines.

It is proposed to spend $28,448,107 on capital account during the current year.

Shareholders' approval will be asked at the annual meeting of an agreement with the Boston & Maine Railroad by which a joint offer is to be made on behalf of the two companies to purchase certain lines of railway and other assets in the State of Vermont and the Province of Quebec which, if accepted, will mean a capital cost of $3,336,212 U.S. funds.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Gross earnings	$318,871,034	$297,107,791
Working exps.	275,711,370	247,896,224
Net earnings	43,159,664	49,211,567
Add: Other inc. (net)	12,371,315	16,270,751
	55,530,979	65,482,318
Less: Fixed chgs.	20,831,149	21,795,836
Gr. in.—Soo Line	......	703,764
Net profit	34,699,830	42,982,718
Less: Pref. divd.	5,042,782	5,042,782
Common divd.	6,700,000	
Surplus for period	22,957,048	37,939,936
Times Fixed Chgs. Earned	2.67	2.91
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned	25.28%	31.31%
Paid	4%	4%
Com.: Earned	$2.21	$2.83
Paid	‡1.25	†0.50

†Paid Mar. 31, 1944, deducted from 1943 surplus. ‡Including 75c. paid Mar. 31, 1945, for year 1944, but not deducted from 1944 profit and loss balance as shown above.

GEN. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash	$47,161,832	$43,525,516
Dom. bonds	17,346,404	17,021,872
Mater. & supplies	37,601,778	30,079,986
Accounts rec.	33,980,932	33,911,884
Total curr. assets	136,090,946	124,539,258
Stks. & bds., contr. cos.	70,910,449	65,402,759
Misc. invests.	43,603,850	33,949,193
Adv. to contr. & other cos.	8,701,194	32,142,105
Mtges. coll. & loans & advs. to settlers	1,811,753	2,290,803
Def. land payts.	20,874,776	26,659,459
Unsold lands, etc.	17,962,278	20,553,229
Unexpend. equip. tr. dep.	4,889,563	......
Mainten., insur., ship replac. funds	79,456,369	71,716,681
Unadjust. debits	7,757,622	4,233,096
Property:		
Rolling stock inland steamers	828,911,761	810,442,460
Impr. leased rly. prop.	97,753,968	96,813,831
Stks., bds., leased, rly. cos.	130,073,481	129,693,871
Ocean & c. ships	37,767,236	36,971,006
Htls., comm. & misc.	96,512,653	101,872,734
Total assets	1,583,077,899	1,557,280,485
Accts. pay., etc.	28,622,596	22,857,133
Other curr. liab.	18,983,475	25,202,024
Total curr. liab.	46,606,071	48,059,157
Funded debt	401,321,229	411,355,973
Defer. liab.	5,780,056	6,095,943
Maint., fund res.	19,950,000	13,450,000
Road depr., res.	90,793,928	83,630,820
Roll. stock res.	128,145,314	115,859,100
Hotel depr. res.	15,469,892	12,888,176
Ship. replac. res.	28,706,367	26,856,648
Investment res.	3,502,983	17,648,413
Other res.	21,666,802	20,806,127
Capital stock	472,256,921	472,256,921
Pre. on cap. stk.	34,458,562	34,565,952
Land surplus	61,704,766	62,533,037
Surplus revenue.	251,715,008	231,234,218
Working capital	88,484,875	76,480,101

Great Lakes Power

Revenue of Great Lakes Power Co. from sale of electric energy in 1944 was approximately $68,500 less than in 1943. This decrease was due primarily to reduced operations of the Chromium Mining & Smelting Corp. and Abitibi Power & Paper Co. Revenues from sale of electricity to the city of Sault Ste. Marie for re-sale to customers and from sales by the company at retail to its customers in rural communities increased by $3,900. Dividends received in 1944 from the company's subsidiary, The International Transit Co., were less than in 1943, which accounted for a decrease of approximately $20,000 in nonoperating income.

An application to the Dominion Income Tax Department, submitted in 1943, requesting a departure from the standard profits as provided in the Act together with other relief is still pending.

The company built 14½ miles of rural distribution lines in 1944. Sales of electricity in 1944 totalled 377,836,966 k.w.h. as compared with 385,857,088 k.w.h. in 1943.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$940,883	$1,018,274
Less: Deprec.	358,749	361,904
Bond interest	271,685	275,480
General int.	111	241
Amort. bond disc.	17,318	16,047
Inc. taxes‡	116,869	155,747
Misc. deduct.	2,460	2,582
Net profit‡	173,685	206,273
Less: Pref. divds.	52,500	52,500
Com. divds.	120,000	150,000
Surplus for year	1,185	3,773
▲Inc. refund. EPT	......	5,978

‡Co's. report includes refund. EPT in net profit and surplus for year.

Times Bond Interest Earned*:	1944	1943
4¼% 1st mtge.	3.18	3.57
5% gen. mtge.	4.50	5.16

*After depr. and before gen. interest.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:	1944	1943
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$23.16	$27.50
Incl. ref. EPT	23.16	28.30
Paid	7.00	7.00
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	4.04	5.13
Incl. ref. EPT	4.04	5.32
Paid	4.00	5.00

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bds.	$615,404	$372,502
Accts. rec., etc.	134,109	129,092
Inventories	19,533	21,225
Total curr. assets	769,046	522,819
Misc. assets▲	319,611	355,276
Fixed assets	13,479,468	13,459,475
Total assets	14,568,125	14,337,570
Total curr. liab.	237,020	221,534
Funded debt	6,014,500	6,145,000
Deprec. res.	3,508,000	3,146,593
Other liabs.	25,921	27,660
Capital stock	2,800,000	2,800,000
Surplus▲	1,984,684	1,996,783
▲Incl. refund. EPT	17,614	17,614
Working capital	532,026	301,285

Teck-Hughes

Dividend income from Lamaque Gold Mines amounted to 11.85 cents a share for Teck-Hughes Gold Mines in 1944 while mine operating profit was equal to 6.65 cents a share. Income and E.P. taxes were equal to 2 cents a share.

Plans call for driving new haulageways every fifth level from levels 4 to 35 to investigate indications of further ore bodies in branch vein structures.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Bullion prod.	$ 989,004	$1,251,047
Less: Oper. exps.	765,646	823,100
Oper. earnings	223,358	427,947
Add non-oper. inc.:		
Inc., gen. inv.	28,731	32,997
Return., Lamaque	540,926	1,013,690
Net profit	793,015	1,474,634
Less: Dividends	961,429	1,442,143
Surplus for year	†168,414	32,491
†Deficit.		
Earned per Share	$0.165	$0.307
Paid	0.20	0.30

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & bullion	$ 771,872	$1,181,903
Govt. & munic bonds, mkt.	2,529,229	2,580,724
Accts. rec.	1,713	2,524
Mng. stks.†	145,865	109,126
Total curr. assets	3,448,679	3,874,277
Prep. & def. chgs.▲	199,990	203,845
Lamaque Gold M.‡	1,253,184	1,253,184
Other invests.	113,758	113,208
Mining props.	4,534,937	4,534,937
Plant & equip.*	2,908	1,317
Total assets	9,553,456	9,980,768
Accts. & tax. pay.	103,611	139,827
Other curr. liab.	292,177	516,009
Total curr. liab.	395,788	655,836
Capital stock	4,807,144	4,807,144
Surplus	4,250,524	4,517,788
*After depr. of	2,049,888	2,049,888
†Market value	152,565	107,537
‡No. of shs. held	2,250,000	2,250,000
▲Including supplies.		
Working capital	3,052,891	3,218,441

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1944	1943
Ore reserves, tons	285,478	304,010
Grade, dwt.	6.92	6.72
Tons milled	102,920	100,705
Aver. recovery	$9.61	$12.42

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
Dividend No. 233

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents per share, in Canadian Funds, on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April, 1945, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st May next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March, 1945. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.
S. M. WEDD, General Manager.
Toronto, 20th March, 1945.

Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 11

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 2 cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Sherritt Gordon Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) payable in Canadian funds on June 28th, 1945, to shareholders of record May 23rd, 1945.

Under present conditions, payment of this dividend is subject to approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

By Order of the Board,
H. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary-Treasurer.
April 4th, 1945.

Annual Meetings

The Montreal Cottons Limited

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Montreal Cottons Limited will be held at the office of the Company, 710 Victoria Square, Montreal, on Wednesday, the 18th day of April, nineteen hundred and forty-five, at the hour of 11.00 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report, electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, appointing auditors, and to transact such further business as may come before the meeting.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM, Secretary-treasurer.
Valleyfield, April 15th, 1945.

MARKET COMMENT

Golds Active

All groups, except papers, moved up on the exchanges this week, the most substantial rise (1.25) being registered in the base metals. This has again been a Rouyn area week in the mines and volume was just a little under the 8-year record established the third week of March, 1945. Interest in this whole area is being kept at fever pitch by almost daily drill hole news.

The possibility of an early Japanese collapse and subsequent peace is an increasingly important factor to take into investment consideration. Were this to materialize this summer, along with the expected German collapse, industry cutbacks would then be greater than expected now. In this case even the large amounts of cash in investors' hands and the optimism about postwar prospects would not be sufficient, many market analysts feel, to stay the downward trend in industrial market prices which might come from the expected dislocation.

• • •

Barron's (New York) The Trader: By now the market has satisfactorily demonstrated that it has stopped going down in response to favorable war news. Developments of the past week in both Europe and the South Pacific have constituted the most favorable combination of events since Pearl Harbor and yet stocks in the dullest of trading remain imperturbable at a level materially above the lows of a fortnight ago. Now less than 10 points over the high of 1943 and less than five points above the 1944 peak, industrial shares, on the average, can hardly be said to be overexploited. A market that has thus shown restraint for two years running, and which refuses to decline on the most brilliant war news, must be getting itself into position to respond vigorously, sooner or later, to the eventual dissolution of the present abnormal speculative fear psychosis.

• • •

Barron's (New York) The Dow Theorist: More interesting than the action of the New York market last week was that of British stocks. The London Financial Times index of industrials rose to 143.5, the exact top of the bull market which culminated there in 1936. The London 1936 top was higher than that of 1929. While the home rails index did not last week go to a new high, its movements are of little speculative significance because of government financial control of the roads during the war. Indeed, this index has moved very little in the past two years.

The British market hit its 1929 top in January while ours was in September. Its 1936 top preceded ours of 1937 by several months. Its wartime low was reached almost two years ahead of ours, 1940 as against 1942. The fact that the movements of securities prices in London lead those of our market is what makes the strength there of interest to traders and investors here.

• • •

New Highs and Lows

During the week ended Apr. 9 there were 15 new highs recorded among the "general" stocks traded on Canadian stock exchanges and 17 new lows for 1945 to date. In the mining group there were 53 new highs and 7 new lows registered in the week. Six new highs and no new lows were recorded by the oil stocks during the week.

GENERAL

New Highs—1945

Agnew-Surpass	Inter. Metal Ind.
Aluminium	Inter. Utilities new
Beatty Bros. "A"	L. of Woods pref.
Can. Vinegars	M. L. Gardens pf.
Can. Tire	Montreal Cottons
Can. Wire Box	Mtl. Refrig. 1st pf.
Dom. Oilcloth	Sarnia Bridge
Goodyear Tire	United Corp. "B"
Industrial Accept.	

New Lows—1945

Can. Packers "B"	Lambert, Alf.
Can. Bronze	Niagara W. Weav.
Can. Pwr. & Pap.	Provincial Trans.
Gt. Lakes P. V.T. p.	Premier Trust
Gt. W. Saddlery	Simon & Sons
Harding Carpets	Stand. Chem., new
Inter. Bronze	Tamblyn
Kelvinator	United Fuel p. "A"
Lake of Woods	

MINING

New Highs—1945

Armistice	Maralgo
Astoria Quebec	McWatters
Bagamac	Mining Corp.
Bouscadillac	Minto Gold
Bonetal	Norgold
Cariboo	North. Empire
Coniagas	O'Brien
Delnite	Omega
Dentonia	Partenan Mal.
Duquesne	Pandora
Elder	Paymaster
Eldona	Perron Gold
Glenora	Preston E. Dome
Golden Gate	Powell Rouyn V.T.
Graham-Bousquet	Prospectors
Halcrow-Swayze	Quemont
Halliwell	Red Crest
Harricana	Rouyn Merger
Heath Gold	Senator R.
Hosco	Sherritt G.
Inspiration	Stadacona, new
Island Mountain	Sullivan C.
Jason Mines	Surf Inlet
Jellicoe	Taylor Bridge
Kirk. Gold	Teck Hughes
Kirk. H. Bay	Wiltsey C.
Lebel Oro	

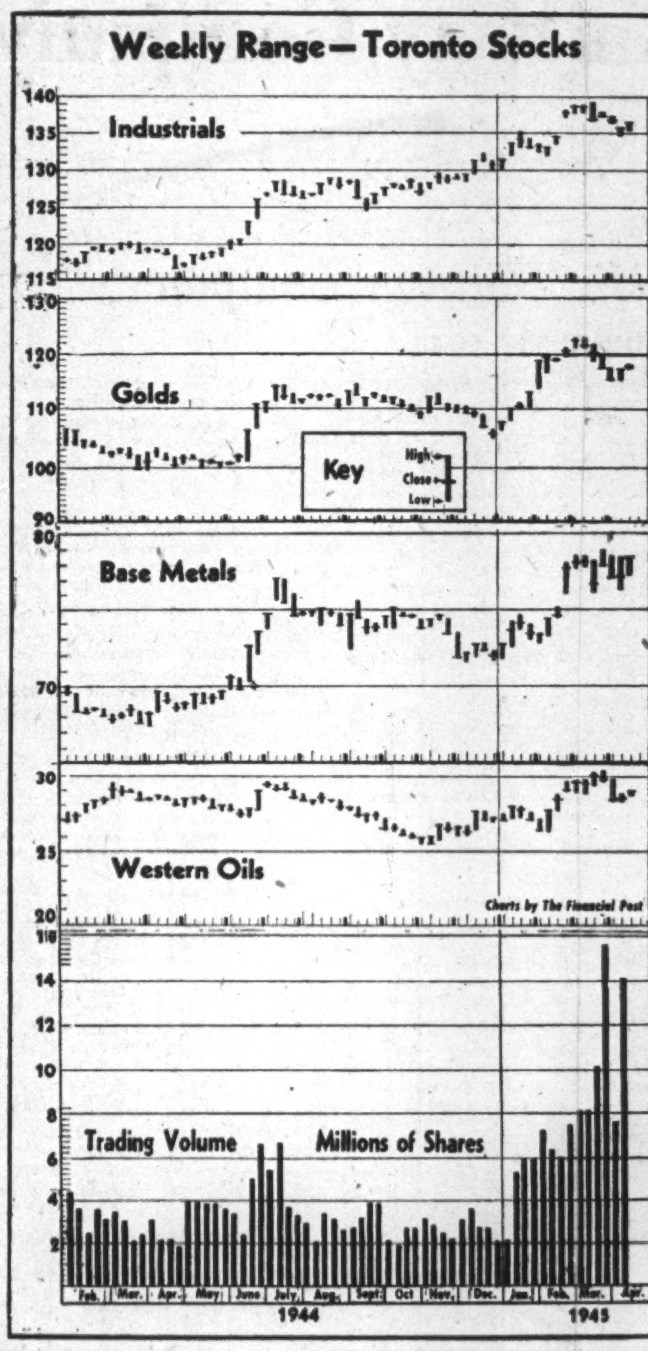
New Lows—1945

Atlas Y'fe	Heva Cadillac
Coniaurum	Jacknife
Elder	Lake Fortune
Giant Y'fe A Rts.	

OILS

New Highs—1945

Homestead	Oil Selections
Mid-Continent	Pacific Oil
Nordon	South End



Dominion Malting Plans Expansion of Facilities

Plant facilities of Dominion Malting Co. will be increased in order to bring the annual malting capacity to 2,500,000 bushels, an increase of 1,150,000 bushels from the present figure, and storage facilities will be increased by 600,000 bushels according to present plans, it is stated. The company has received priorities for the necessary material and construction is already under way.

The company's plant at Transcona, Man., has a present malting capacity of 1,350,000 bushels annually. Storage capacity is 750,000 bushels not including a temporary storage annex of 210,000 bushels. The grain elevator plant (leased) has a total capacity of 1,000,000 bushels.

Paramount Pictures Inc. estimates its earnings for the year ended Dec. 30, 1944, at $16,488,000 after interest and all charges including reserves provided for contingencies, and estimated provision for all Federal normal and excess profits taxes. This is equivalent to $4.39 per share on the 3,752,136 shares of common stock outstanding and compares with $4.30 per share for the year ended Jan. 1, 1944.

Monarch Knitting Co. preferred and common shareholders approved substantially unanimously the proposed plan of capital reorganization (for details see The Financial Post of Mar. 31, 1945) at meeting held in Toronto last week. Application will now be made for Supplementary Letters Patent covering the changes, it is understood.

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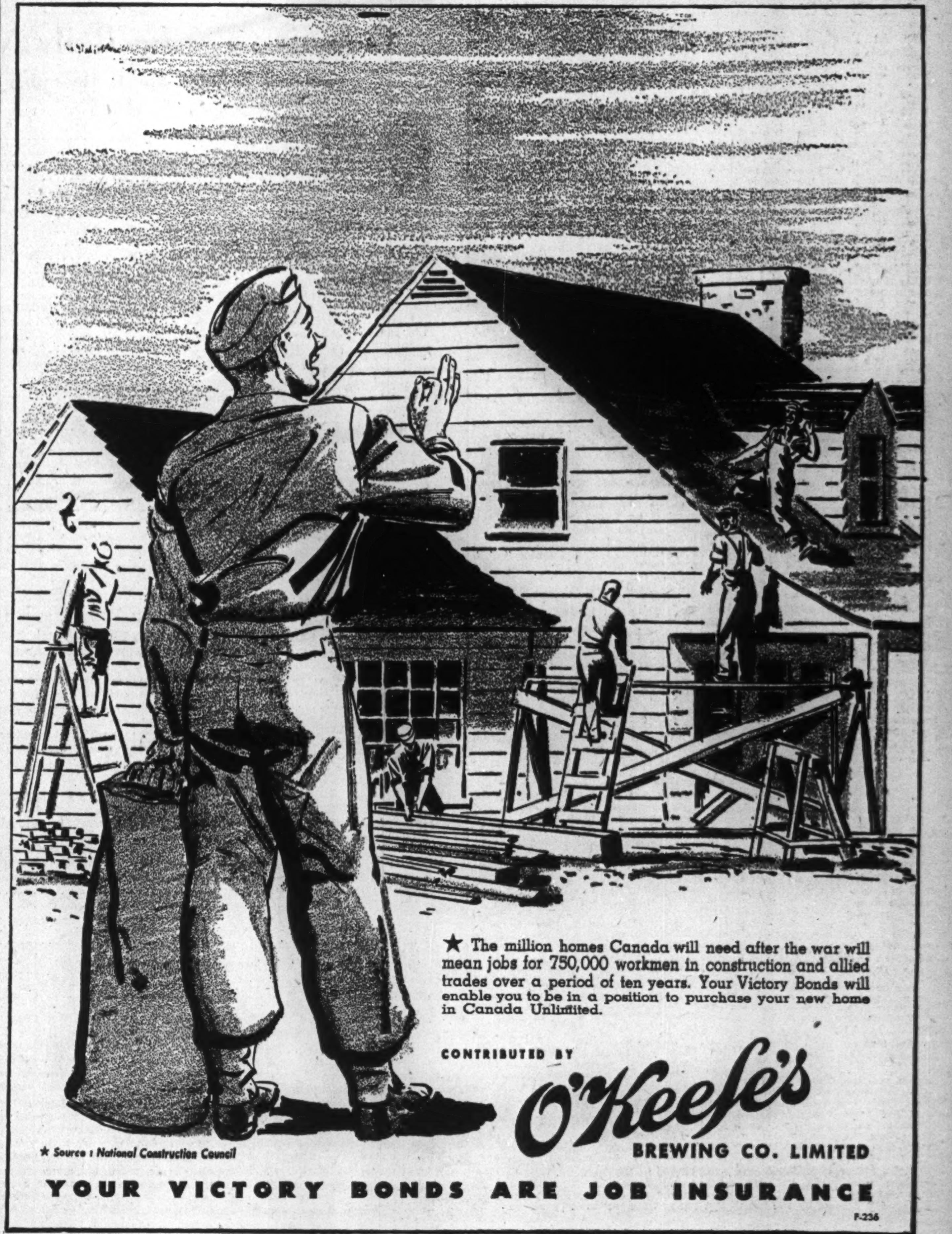

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

(Abridged)

OF THE

Directors of Canadian Pacific Railway Company

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1944

To the Shareholders:

The results of the year's operations were marked by increased gross earnings and lowered net income. Labour costs rose sharply as a result of the wage award granted by the National War Labour Board, while traffic rates remained at their low, pre-war levels. Working expenses, with taxes, took a larger proportion of the gross earnings than in any year since the completion of your Company's transcontinental line.

The fifth year of the war in Europe, with its decisive attacks upon the enemy, placed additional burdens and exacting responsibilities on transportation agencies. Your Company was called upon to handle an unprecedented volume of traffic, ton miles of freight carried and passenger miles transported exceeding those in the previous record year, 1943, by approximately 10%. That this was accomplished notwithstanding the problems created by wartime conditions—shortages of manpower, equipment and materials as well as restrictions of various types—gives evidence of efficient discharge by your Company of its share of the responsibilities.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Gross Earnings			$318,871,034
Working Expenses (including taxes)			275,711,370
Net Earnings			$ 43,159,664
Other Income			12,371,315
			$ 55,530,979
Fixed Charges			20,831,149
Net Income			$ 34,699,830
Dividends:			
Preference Stock			
2% paid August 1, 1944	$ 2,521,391		
2% payable February 1, 1945	2,521,391		
		$ 5,042,782	
Ordinary Stock			
2% paid December 1, 1944		6,700,000	
			11,742,782
Balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account			$ 22,957,048

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1943		$231,234,218
Dividend of 2 per cent. on the Ordinary Stock, declared from the earnings of the year 1943, paid March 31, 1944		6,700,000
		$224,534,218
Balance of Income Account for the year ended December 31, 1944	$ 22,957,048	
Amount received from Great Northern Railway Company for release from obligations under joint section agreement	4,500,000	
Portion of steamship insurance recoveries representing compensation for increased cost of tonnage replacement	1,045,235	
		28,502,283
		$253,036,501
Deduct:		
Net exchange charge in respect of steamship insurance recoveries and expenditures for new steamships	$ 643,254	
Miscellaneous—Net Debit	678,239	
		1,321,493
Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1944, as per Balance Sheet		$251,715,008

(The final dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary Stock for the year 1944 which was declared subsequent to the end of the year and is payable March 31, 1945, amounting to $10,050,000, is not deducted from the Profit and Loss balance shown above.)

RAILWAY EARNINGS AND EXPENSES

The results of railway operations compare as follows:

	1944	1943	Increase or Decrease
Gross Earnings	$318,871,034	$297,107,791	$21,763,243
Working Expenses (including taxes)	275,711,370	247,896,224	27,815,146
Net Earnings	$ 43,159,664	$ 49,211,567	$ 6,051,903
Expense ratios:			
Including taxes	86.46%	83.44%	3.02
Excluding taxes	78.92%	72.82%	6.10

Gross Earnings were 7.3% greater than in 1943, establishing the sixth successive annual increase. Earnings from freight, passenger, mail and sleeping and dining car services were larger than in any prior year of your Company's operations.

Freight Earnings increased by $15,175,434, or 7.0%. Although the output from the Dominion's manufacturing industries continued to flow freely in response to the demands of war, the principal traffic increases were in agricultural products. The opening of important export markets, together with a marked improvement in shipping supply, made it possible for Canada's main food products—chiefly wheat—to move in vast quantities.

Earnings from grain and grain products increased $14,900,000, or 33%. Grain handlings on your Company's lines reached a total of 377 million bushels, 7 million more than in the previous peak year of 1928 and 120 million more than in 1943. It is estimated that at the end of the year 340 million bushels of wheat remained to be shipped by all railways from the Prairie Provinces, compared with 465 million bushels at the end of 1943.

Revenue freight traffic totalled 27,375 million ton miles, 2,425 million greater than in 1943. Increases of 11.1% in the average daily mileage of freight cars on line and of 0.9% in the average of ton miles per car mile reflect added utilization of the limited equipment available. The average revenue per ton mile was 0.85 cents as compared with 0.87 cents in 1943.

Passenger Earnings increased by $5,141,445, or 10.0%. Further expansion in the volume of civilian traffic, chiefly due to wartime conditions, and continuing heavy movements of the armed forces resulted in an increase of 4.9% in passengers carried. The average passenger journey was 157 miles, compared with 150 miles in 1943.

Other Earnings increased $1,446,364, or 5.2%. Increases occurred in revenues from sleeping, tourist and dining car operations. Net payments for hire of equipment decreased.

Working Expenses increased 11.2%. Exclusive of taxes, the increase in expenses was $35,299,336, representing one and one-half times the increase in gross earnings. The ratio of expenses to gross earnings increased from 72.82% to 78.92%.

Wage payments charged expenses during the year were $20,283,548 greater than in 1943. Higher wage rates accounted for most of this increase. In compliance with findings and directions of the National War Labour Board, a general advance in rates of six cents per hour was made, retroactive to March 3, 1943, for maintenance of way employees and to September 15, 1943, for other classes of railway employees. The total increase in payrolls charged working expenses and other accounts in 1944 by reason of these awards is computed at $14,639,000, of which $3,972,000 pertained to the year 1943.

The provisions made for maintenance expenditures which were necessarily postponed because of war conditions amounted to $6,500,000.

Maintenance of Way and Structures Expenses increased by $7,972,687. The year's programme was again restricted to repairs and replacements essential to safe and efficient operation. During the year 1,447,254 treated and 1,647,063 untreated ties were placed in track, 637 single track miles of new rails were laid and rock ballast was applied to 66 miles of track. Tie plates to the number of 3,538,918 and rail anchors numbering 1,724,444 were also installed. The testing of rails for hidden defects by the use of the Sperry detector car covered 8,344 miles of track.

Maintenance of Equipment Expenses increased by $8,724,395. Heavy repairs to motive power and rolling stock included the shopping of 732 locomotives and 26,617 freight cars. Arch bar truck frames on 516 cars were replaced by cast steel truck frames. Stabilized trucks were applied to 183 refrigerator cars. Maintenance of passenger train cars involved the general overhauling of 1,231 units.

At the end of the year, 92.2% of locomotives and 97.8% of freight cars were in serviceable condition, compared with 92.4% and 97.6%, respectively, at the end of 1943.

Transportation Expenses amounted to $111,381,811, an increase of $15,767,851, or 16.5%. The ratio to gross earnings was 34.93% compared with 32.18% last year. Higher wage rates and rising prices for materials more than offset the improvement in performance indicated by the following averages:

	1944	1943
Freight Train Load—gross tons	1,785	1,729
Freight Train Speed—miles per hour	16.2	15.9
Freight Car Movement miles per car day	47.8	43.0
Freight Train Fuel Consumption — lb. per 1,000 gross ton miles	105	106
Gross Ton Miles per Freight Train Hour	28,913	27,435
Passenger Miles per Train Mile	141	132

Tons carried one mile and passengers carried one mile increased 9.7% and 9.9%, respectively, the additional business being handled with an increase of only 5% in train miles.

Other Working Expenses decreased by $4,649,787. Railway tax accruals amounted to $24,064,455. The provision for Dominion Income and Excess Profits Taxes amounted to $20,400,000, as compared with $27,750,000 for 1943. Expenses of dining car and news services increased $1,116,362, and General Expenses were $1,486,859 higher.

Other Income

Other Income amounted to $12,371,315, a decrease of $3,899,436.

The net earnings of ocean and coastal steamships decreased by $1,006,689. Earnings were lower as a result of smaller fleets in operation and, in the case of coastal operations, a decline in the traffic which had developed in connection with war projects in Alaska.

The net earnings of your hotels exceeded those of 1943 by $515,406. A record volume of business was handled at your city hotels. Your resort hotels remained closed throughout the 1944 season.

Net earnings of the communications department decreased by $451,123. Earnings from all types of communication service, except overseas messages, were greater, but higher wage and material costs more than offset the increase in revenues.

Dividends paid by The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, were again at the rate of $2.50 per share.

Earnings of the Northern Alberta Railways declined sharply as a result of higher costs of operation and a reduction in the transportation requirements of war projects in Northwestern Canada.

Management fees resulting from munitions production in your Company's shops were less than in 1943.

Payments of interest on land contracts again improved, reflecting the higher level of cash farm income in Western Canada.

Fixed Charges

Fixed charges, including the payment of guaranteed interest on Soo Line bonds, were reduced from $22,499,600 in 1943 to $20,831,149 in 1944, an improvement of $1,668,451. The annual fixed charges of your Company were at their peak in 1938 when they amounted to $26,853,756. They stood at $26,186,545 in 1940 and since then have declined steadily as a result of retirements of debt and refundings at lower rates of interest, effected during the past six years.

Net Income

Net income for the year amounted to $34,699,830 as compared with $42,982,718 for 1943. This decline of $8,282,888 is the net result of the decrease of $6,051,903 in net earnings from rail operations, the decrease of $3,899,436 in other income, and the improvement of $1,668,451 in fixed charges.

Dividends

Dividends aggregating $21,792,782, representing 4 per cent. on the Preference Stock and 5 per cent on Ordinary Stock, were declared from the earnings of the year. This amount includes the final dividend of 3 per cent. on the Ordinary Stock which was declared subsequent to the end of the year, payable on March 31, 1945.

Profit and Loss Account

Credit was taken for an amount of $4,500,000 which the Great Northern Railway Company paid your Company in consideration of cancellation of an agreement approved at the annual meeting in 1914 which had provided for their use of the Kettle Valley Railway between Otter Summit (Brookmere) and Hope, B.C.; also for $1,045,235, the portion of steamship insurance recoveries which represented compensation for increased costs of tonnage replacement.

Land Accounts

During the year 232,371 acres of agricultural lands were sold for $1,373,018, an average price of $5.90 per acre. Included in this total were 946 acres of irrigated land, sold at an average price of $51.65 per acre.

Total collections on land account were the highest since 1928. Cash received totalled $8,687,277, including $621,296 derived from the leasing of coal, gas and petroleum rights. Disbursements for land and irrigation expenses, including taxes, were $1,876,106 leaving net cash receipts of $6,811,171. This was an increase of $3,551,069 over the previous year.

Certain concessions to contract holders were again approved for the crop year 1944-45. The assistance to holders of farm contracts since this policy was inaugurated in 1932, has amounted to $23,883,971.

Balance Sheet

The principal differences in the accounts as compared with last year and which are not dealt with elsewhere in this report are outlined below.

Property Investment increased $15,225,197. The investment in rolling stock was higher by $15,242,396. The net capital expenditures on other properties were offset by the credit resulting from the disposal during the year of the Berkeley Square property in London.

Current Assets at the close of the year exceeded Current Liabilities by $88,484,875, respresenting a gain of $12,004,774 from the previous year-end position.

Funded Debt was reduced during the year from $115,917,744 to $105,883,000, an improvement of $10,034,744. Debt retirements totalled $43,159,744 and new issues amounted to $33,125,000. Funded Debt at December 31, 1938 was $232,188,724, considerably more than double the present amount outstanding.

A Dominion Government Unemployment Relief loan of $1,000,000 was repaid in February 1944 in accordance with the terms thereof.

Finance

Serial equipment obligations totalling $5,914,000 matured and were paid. The balance of $743,144 required to retire the 5% equipment obligations maturing on July 1, was deposited with the Trustee.

On March 1, The Chase National Bank of the City of New York entered into an agreement under which $26,000,000 principal amount of Equipment Trust Certificates was issued, guaranteed as to principal and interest by your Company. This issue, designated as Series "G," maturing in equal semi-annual instalments from September 1, 1944 to March 1, 1954, inclusive, is payable in United States currency and bears interest at 2½% per annum. Under this arrangement, equipment which cost at the time of construction $36,542,369 in Canadian funds is leased to your Company at a rental equal to the instalments of principal of and interest on the Equipment Trust Certificates.

The $27,400,000 5% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds, maturing December 1, 1954, were called for redemption on June 1. The funds to meet this issue were deposited with the Trustee. In addition, the following securities were purchased and cancelled: 4% Convertible Collateral Trust Bonds, due 1949, to the amount of $760,000 and 3½% Convertible Collateral Trust Bonds, due 1951, to the amount of $1,600,000.

On November 1, 3½% Collateral Trust Bonds maturing November 1, 1974, were issued in the principal amount of $7,125,000, secured by pledge of $7,837,500 principal amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock. The proceeds were used to purchase $7,500,000 5½% First Refunding Mortgage Bonds, Series "B," of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, maturing in 1978 and guaranteed as to interest by your Company. The latter bonds were turned in for cancellation, in accordance with the terms of the plan of reorganization, and your Company received $2,529,150 Wisconsin Central Railway Company First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds, Series "B," maturing April 1, 1959, and Voting Trust Certificates representing 10,200 "A" shares and 4,950 "B" shares of the Common Stock of Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company. The difference of $3,285,375, between the principal amount of bonds issued and the principal amount or stated value of securities received, has been charged to Unamortized Discount on Bonds and will be extinguished over a period of twenty years by the saving effected in interest payments.

On February 1, 3% Serial Secured Notes to the amount of $1,348,520 matured and were paid. On December 1, the balance of these notes maturing February 1, 1945, to February 1, 1948, inclusive, amounting to $5,394,080 was prepaid.

On October 22, the First Mortgage Bonds of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company, aggregating $2,420,000, matured and were paid by the Northern Alberta Railways Company. To place this jointly controlled subsidiary company in funds to meet this maturity, the subsidiary issued and sold at par to the two parent companies $2,420,000 of its bonds, your Company's proportion of such issues being $1,210,000.

The financial transactions referred to above resulted in the net retirement of $10,034,744 of bonds, notes and other obligations, the discharge of a contingent liability of $1,210,000 and a reduction of $40,490,500 in the amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock pledged as collateral.

On October 1, the First Debenture Stock of the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company, amounting to £500,000, matured. Your Company placed this subsidiary in funds to meet the indebtedness and will be recouped by an issue of bonds of Dominion Atlantic Railway Company to the amount of $2,235,000.

Pensions

Charges to working expenses for your Company's proportion of pension allowances, its contribution to the Pension Trust Fund and levies in respect to employees who come under the United States Railroad Retirement Act amounted to $5,405,823. In view of the increases in basic rates of pay made during the year and the continuing high level of employment your Directors authorized an increase from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 in the special contribution made annually to the Pension Trust Fund to assist in meeting the anticipated peak period of cost.

During the year 964 employees were retired on pension. At the end of the year there remained on the pension payroll 611 more than at the end of 1943.

Distribution by ages was as follows:

Under 60 years of age	330
From 60 to 64 years of age, inclusive	756
From 65 to 70 years of age, inclusive	2,794
Over 70 years of age	1,945
	5,825

Wage Negotiations

In the Annual Report for 1943 reference was made to the application to the National War Labour Board on behalf of all classes of railway employees affiliated with international labour organizations for increases in basic rates of pay sufficient to establish substantial parity with rates paid like classes of employees on United States railways.

The application of the employees was based almost entirely on developments in the railway wage structure in the United States, and the reply of the Canadian railways was directed mainly to the rebuttal of that argument.

The National War Labour Board decided this issue in favour of the Railways, finding that "The whole policy of control of wages and prices in this Country is entirely distinct and unrelated to the economy of the United States. This Board is satisfied that comparison of wage rates paid in the two countries is neither permitted nor required in the administration of P.C. 5963."

Nevertheless, the Board undertook on its own initiative a study of wage increases granted to other classes of labour in Canada since the war began and issued "Findings and Directions" increasing the rates of Canadian railway employees by six cents per hour for hourly rated employees, with equivalent increases for daily, weekly and monthly rated employees.

This wage increase combined with the incorporation of cost-of-living bonus in basic rates has raised average wage rates to a level approximately 25% higher than those in effect prior to June 1, 1941.

Applications have also been made to the Board on behalf of various classifications of railway employees for annual vacations with pay. The Board has directed the Railways to inaugurate such annual vacations in every case, except one, the decision in which is now pending.

The recent developments in regard to increased wage rates for railway employees have followed much the same pattern as during the last war, with one very important difference. In the present instance the 1941 freight and passenger rates have remained unaltered, in compliance with regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, while in the previous war period the Railways were afforded immediate relief from increased costs.

Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Limited

The curtailment of activities in Northwestern Canada, due to the completion of the main construction projects, is reflected in the reduction in certain types of traffic carried during the past year by your Air Lines. The movement of released personnel provided a satisfactory volume of passenger business but the reduction in temporary population brought about decreases in mail and express traffic.

There were 104,166 passengers carried in 1944, compared with 72,602 in 1943, an increase of 43%; freight transported was 8,027,442 pounds, compared with 9,528,913 pounds, a decrease of 16%; 1,436,153 pounds of mail, compared with 2,207,333 pounds, a decrease of 35%. During the year 5,984,602 revenue miles were flown, a decrease of 149,149 miles.

Unprofitable earnings prevailed on certain routes owing to low and uneconomic rates stabilized under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Wage and material prices increased during the year and the results of operations showed a loss, after depreciation, of $767,109. Provision for this was made by a charge to Other Income.

The participation of your Air Lines in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan was reduced during 1944 by the closing down of two Training Schools in accordance with the policy announced by the Minister for Air. Two of the Overhaul Plants operated for the Department of Munitions and Supply were also closed and termination notices were received for the three remaining plants.

A further issue of 400,000 shares of the capital stock of Canadian Pacific Air Lines, Limited was taken in payment for $2,000,000 of advances made by your Company in 1943. Additional net advances amounting to $647,083 were made during the current year mainly for aircraft and engines, radio, etc. This brings your investment in this Company to $7,400,000.

At the last annual meeting reference was made to the policy announced by the Government of Canada with respect to post-war aviation. Since that time, legislation has been enacted giving effect to that policy. The act prohibits the issue of a licence for a commercial air service owned, leased, controlled or operated by a carrier engaged in another form of transport unless the Governor-in-Council is of the opinion that it is in the public interest that such a licence be issued.

Under this legislation, an Air Transport Board has been appointed to advise the Minister in all matters connected with the development of civil aviation and commercial air services. The act provides that all existing licences shall be reviewed by the Board, which may cancel or suspend any such licence as it sees fit. Provision is also made that such licences as are not cancelled or suspended by the Board shall cease to be valid one year after the termination of the war in Europe.

The Board is at present engaged in formulating regulations and will, no doubt, at an early date commence the work of reviewing existing licenses. Officers of your Air Lines will be prepared to deal with the question of review when it is taken up.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company

Under the authority of the plan of reorganization approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Court, the reorganization managers created a new company, the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company to take over the property of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company as from September 1, 1944.

In accordance with the plan, your Company received in bonds and stock of the new company, at the values ascribed to them by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the distribution of the new capitalization, a total of $18,975,296; in stocks of affiliates of the old company, $1,750,000; in bonds of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company $5,732,291; and in cash $1,564,494. Investments in the old company of $18,409,642 and advances of $24,618,041 were surrendered or written off resulting in a net reduction in book valuation of $15,005,602. This was charged against the Investment Reserve built up in prior years to provide for this contingency.

The deposit agreements provided for in the plan have been executed. Under these agreements, the holders of Second Mortgage and Series "B" First Refunding Mortgage Bonds, bearing the guarantee of your Company as to interest, may deposit them and the securities allotted to such holders are also deposited. The agreements provide that any return on the securities so deposited shall be applied toward the payment of the guaranteed interest, and that your Company is to pay to the deposit trustees for the benefit of the depositors whatever additional amounts may be needed for the payments of such interest.

The stock of the new company is deposited, under a voting trust agreement effective until December 31, 1950, with five voting trustees, three of whom were designated by your Company.

The traffic agreement referred to in the Annual Report for 1941, providing for the continuation of the traffic relationships between the Soo Line and your Company which existed on November 1, 1940, has been executed. This agreement may be terminated at any time on or after December 31, 1950, upon one year's prior notice by either party.

The plan of reorganization gives your Company an option to acquire 33% of the stock of the new company allotted to others, upon its agreement to extend the traffic agreement for an additional eight years from December 31, 1950, and upon payment of $2.00 per share for the optioned stock. This option has not yet been exercised. While the exercise of this option would give your Company control of the new company after termination of the voting trust agreement, this control is limited in several respects by the articles of incorporation and the by-laws of the new company.

The Annual Report for 1939 and subsequent years contain references to several actions brought in behalf of holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, claiming that the obligation of your Company under its guarantee of interest extended beyond the maturity of the bonds. The most important of these actions, which was brought in behalf of numerous institutional holders of such bonds, was dismissed with prejudice on September 1, 1944, pursuant to previous agreement between the institutional holders and your Company, in connection with the consummation of the plan of reorganization.

Net earnings of the Soo Line in 1944 amounted to $5,710,169, an increase of $569,076, or 11.1%. After adding other income of $176,374 and providing for interest and other charges aggregating $4,848,235, net income for the year amounted to $1,038,308. The interest and other charges for the first eight months of the year amounted to $4,417,041 as compared with $431,194 for the four months commencing September 1, on which date the properties and assets were taken over by the new company pursuant to the plan of reorganization.

The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company

No appeal was taken from the judgment delivered in favour of your Company in the action instituted by Hugh W. McCulloch and other bond holders, referred to in the last Annual Report. As a result of negotiations between your Company and the representatives of the holders of a substantial portion of the First Mortgage Bonds, the principal provisions of a plan of reorganization which will receive the support of both parties have been submitted to the South Shore to be incorporated in a plan to be filed by that Company.

A petition of Louis Lober for subordination of the claims of your Company to the claims of the owners of the First Mortgage Bonds has been denied by the District Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota, Fourth Division. Notice of appeal from this decision has been served.

Net earnings of the South Shore were $642,880 compared with $1,000,744 in 1943. Costs of operation increased and gross earnings declined. The volume of ore traffic was substantially less than in the previous year.

Rates and Services

The limitations on passenger train service and the regulations for loading of freight cars which were previously put in effect by the Transport Controller, in the interest of ensuring essential service and the maximum utilization of equipment, remained operative without change during 1944.

Automatic block signals were installed for 113 miles of single track main line on the Saskatchewan and Alberta Districts. This added materially to the speed and safety of operations on a portion of your Company's road over which the movement of grain is very great.

A branch line in Southern British Columbia, extending from Haynes to Osoyoos, was completed and opened to traffic in the latter part of the year. The new extension of approximately 10 miles provides this rapidly developing fruit-growing area with rail connections with the rest of Canada.

New rolling stock placed in service during the year included 27 Pacific type and 25 Mikado type locomotives; 10 Diesel switching locomotives; 1,000 box, 500 70-ton gondola and 200 70-ton hopper cars; 140 refrigerator cars; and 50 cabooses. With a view to developing desirable specifications for the prospective post-war replacement of motive power, two of the Pacific type locomotives were constructed in your Angus Shops.

Consistent with your Company's plans for the further improvement of its passenger services as rapidly as the return to peacetime conditions will permit, experiments were carried out during the year in rearranging and modernizing the interiors of sleeping and dining cars, using more colourful interior decorations, improved lighting, and other conveniences designed to increase the comfort of train travel.

Your Company has actively proceeded with modernization of communications plant, apace with new developments. During the year transmission facilities were adapted to permit an expansion in the use made of them by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for its increasing network requirements; also to provide additional circuits for the public telephone systems in their services between Eastern and Western Canada and between Montreal, Saint John and Halifax, and for the Department of Transport in air traffic control operations.

Wartime Activities

Your Company was again honoured in having its Chateau Frontenac chosen as the scene of the Second Quebec Conference. The return of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, with their staffs, to this locale for their deliberations pays eloquent tribute to the service and appointments of your renowned hotel.

Your Angus Shops in Montreal were engaged in the manufacture of engines and condensers for heavy-armament landing craft, range-finding and fire-control equipment for naval guns, and many intricate detectional devices employed in anti-submarine warfare. At your Ogden Shops in Calgary the large locomotive erecting shop was again assigned entirely to the production of naval guns and mountings. The total value of munitions produced in your Company's shops now exceeds $135,000,000. High tribute to the quality of workmanship has been paid by both military and naval authorities.

Railway facilities were extended to match the needs of new plants and undertakings. During 1944 there were 129 industrial sidings constructed, or in process of construction, involving 20.9 track miles.

A number of the officers of your Company remained throughout the year on loan to the Canadian and British governments for special services. The Vice-President of your Company was chosen during the year by the Dominion Government as the Canadian representative on the Transportation Equipment Committee of the Combined Production and Resources Board. The Committee consists of three members, representing Britain, the United States and Canada.

Your ocean steamships continued to be operated under the Ministry of War Transport of the United Kingdom. Your passenger vessels have been engaged in carrying service personnel to the various battle fronts. Numerous ships have been allocated by the Ministry of War Transport for operation by your Company, some continuously, and others on a voyage by voyage basis. Such ships have been staffed, in part, by your regular employees who were displaced from their positions owing to loss of the vessels in which they had been serving. A number of seagoing employees have lost their lives in the performance of their perilous duties, and others including some of your senior shore officials, have suffered untold hardship as prisoners of war.

Officers and employees continue to demonstrate a fine public spirit in their general response to patriotic appeals and campaigns. In the seven Canadian Victory Loans, your Company and its employees have subscribed a total of $144,139,000. Of this amount $102,907,000 has been taken by your Company and by its Pension Fund and the Pension Fund of the Canadian Pacific Express Company. At the end of the year more than 27,000 officers and employees were purchasing War Savings Certificates under the payroll deduction plan.

Post-war Re-establishment

The officers of your Company are actively planning to ensure the successful re-assimilation into service of the large number of employees on leave of absence with the armed forces. The seniority and pension rights of such employees are fully protected. When new employees are engaged, every possible consideration will be extended to those applicants who have been honourably discharged from the armed services.

Problems of re-establishment and employment which will confront your Company in the period of transition from war to peace will be in charge of a Vice-President assigned to special duties.

Capital Appropriations

In anticipation of your confirmation, your Directors authorized capital appropriations for the year 1944 amounting to $1,872,121 in addition to those approved at the last annual meeting.

Your approval will also be requested for capital appropriations of $28,448,107 for the present year. The principal items are as follows:

Additions and betterments to stations, freight sheds, coaling and watering facilities and engine houses	$ 5,014,250
Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form	586,112
Tie plates, rail anchors and miscellaneous roadway betterments	1,296,953
Replacement of rail in main line and branch line tracks with heavier section	1,148,123
Installation of automatic signals	883,743
Additional terminal and side track accommodation	484,072
Additions and betterments to shop machinery	1,378,076
New rolling stock	16,206,520
Additions and betterments to rolling stock	411,968
Additions and betterments to communication facilities	587,674
Inland Steamships—B.C. Lake and River Service	240,000

The appropriation for new rolling stock, strictly limited to a programme for which material could be made available to your Company, makes provision for 30 Pacific type steam locomotives and 13 Diesel switching locomotives; 1,275 freight train cars, including 750 box cars, 200 refrigerator cars and 200 gondola cars; 50 passenger train cars and 5 work units.

Agreements

Reference has already been made in this report to the receipt by your Company of $4,500,000 as consideration for the cancellation of an agreement providing for the use by the Great Northern Railway Company of the Kettle Valley Railway Company's line between Otter Summit (Brookmere) and Hope. There will be submitted for your consideration and approval an agreement made by your Directors whereby Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern Railway and Navigation Company and Great Northern Railway Company have undertaken to sell to your Company a line of railway in British Columbia between Princeton and Otter Summit (Brookmere) for $1,500,000. Your Company has enjoyed running rights over the line to be acquired, since its construction, paying therefor approximately $60,000 per annum under an agreement authorized at the annual meeting in 1914, which, upon completion of the purchase, will be terminated.

Stock Holdings

The holdings of the Capital Stock of your Company at December 31 were as follows:

	ORDINARY No. of Holdings	ORDINARY Percentage of Stock	PREFERENCE No. of Holdings	PREFERENCE Percentage of Stock	TOTAL Percentage of Stock
Canada	25,535	18.20	147	.58	12.98
United Kingdom and other British	14,695	53.93	26,847	96.41	66.52
United States	12,578	21.68	77	.35	15.36
Other Countries	3,416	6.19	569	2.66	5.14
	56,224		27,640		

Directorate

It is with deep regret that your Directors record the death on November 26, 1944, of Honourable Henry Cockshutt who had been a member of the Board since June, 1925.

Mr. Howard P. Robinson, Saint John, N.B., was appointed a Director to succeed Honourable Henry Cockshutt.

The undermentioned directors will retire from office at the approaching annual meeting. They are eligible for re-election:

Mr. Aimé Geoffrion, K.C. Mr. W. M. Neal, C.B.E., Mr. G. Blair Gordon, Mr. George W. Spinney, C.M.G.

Officers and Employees

Each successive year of hostilities has intensified the problems of management and the tasks of labour in all branches of your Company's service. Indebtedness to all ranks of employees is acknowledged for the maintenance of efficient and effective transportation, despite the difficulties of wartime conditions.

Your Directors are proud to report that, at the end of the year, 19,479 men and women from all branches of your Company had joined the armed forces or engaged in special war services under direction of the British Admiralty. Solemn tribute is paid to the 527 employees who have given their lives in the common cause; earnest hopes are expressed for the safe and early return of those still engaged in hazardous duties.

For the Directors,

D. C. Coleman
President.

Montreal, March 12, 1945.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

General Balance Sheet, December 31, 1944

ASSETS

PROPERTY INVESTMENT:		
Railway, Rolling Stock and Inland Steamships	$ 828,911,761	
Improvements on Leased Property	97,753,968	
Stocks and Bonds—Leased Railway Companies	130,073,481	
Ocean and Coastal Steamships	37,767,236	
Hotel, Communication and Miscellaneous Properties	96,512,653	
		$1,191,019,099
OTHER INVESTMENTS:		
Stocks and Bonds—Controlled Companies	$ 70,910,449	
Miscellaneous Investments	43,603,850	
Advances to Controlled and Other Companies	8,701,194	
Mortgages Collectible and Advances to Settlers	1,811,753	
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	20,874,776	
Unsold Lands and Other Properties	17,962,278	
Unexpended Equipment Trust Deposit	4,889,563	
Maintenance Fund	19,950,000	
Insurance Fund	10,419,339	
Steamship Replacement Fund	49,087,030	
		248,210,232
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Material and Supplies	$ 37,601,778	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	14,584,541	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	19,396,391	
Dominion of Canada Securities	17,346,404	
Cash	47,161,832	
		136,090,946
UNADJUSTED DEBITS:		
Insurance Prepaid	$ 223,244	
Unamortized Discount on Bonds	5,073,426	
Other Unadjusted Debits	2,460,952	
		7,757,622
		$1,583,077,899

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:		
Ordinary Stock	$ 335,000,000	
Preference Stock—4% Non-cumulative	137,256,921	
		$ 472,256,921
PERPETUAL 4% CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURE STOCK	$ 357,335,729	
LESS: Pledged as collateral to bonds and equipment obligations	61,897,500	
		295,438,229
FUNDED DEBT		105,883,000
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Pay Rolls	$ 5,079,602	
Audited Vouchers	12,549,238	
Net Traffic Balances	3,096,323	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	7,897,433	
Accrued Fixed Charges	1,242,070	
Unmatured Dividend Declared	2,521,391	
Other Current Liabilities	15,220,014	
		47,606,071
DEFERRED LIABILITIES:		
Dominion Government Unemployment Relief	$ 1,447,223	
Miscellaneous	4,332,833	
		5,780,056
RESERVES AND UNADJUSTED CREDITS:		
Maintenance Reserves	$ 19,950,000	
Depreciation Reserves	263,115,501	
Investment Reserves	3,502,983	
Insurance Reserve	10,419,339	
Contingent Reserves	5,189,633	
Unadjusted Credits	6,057,830	
		308,235,286
PREMIUM ON CAPITAL AND DEBENTURE STOCK		34,458,562
LAND SURPLUS		61,704,766
PROFIT AND LOSS BALANCE		251,715,008
		$1,583,077,899

ERIC A. LESLIE,
Vice-President and Comptroller.

To the Shareholders,
Canadian Pacific Railway Company:

We have examined the Books and Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the year ending December 31, 1944, and having compared the Balance Sheet and related schedules therewith, we certify that in our opinion they are properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date, and that the Income and Profit & Loss Accounts correctly set forth the result of the year's operations.

The records of the securities owned by the Company at December 31, 1944, have been verified by an examination of those securities in the custody of its Treasurer and by certificates received from such depositaries as are holding securities for safe keeping for the Company.

Montreal, March 9, 1945.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

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New Challenge to Salesmanship In Construction of Tomorrow

By CLIVE CHATTOE
Construction Industries Editor

Most of the tasks facing the construction industry boil down to salesmanship.

Right now, the selling job is directed at manpower—to get enough men, young men particularly, to meet the overwhelming demand for construction. There is a parallel job of trying to sell "postponement" to some consumers of construction so that essential needs can be met first.

But there is a longer-term selling job—one with which the best brains of the industry may be engaged increasingly. This is the job of stabilizing construction demand and widening the market. It will involve, among other things:

Selling Business, Industry and Government on well-timed building;

Selling the consumer on better, cheaper and newer houses in planned neighborhoods and cities.

House Treated as Luxury

Part of the problem facing the industry is illustrated by the chart on this page "Is Housing Serving The Wrong Market?". Housing is treated by the consumer as a luxury; his home buying follows the pattern of his spending on high-priced cars, hence drops off in bad years.

Analogies between house construction and car manufacture have been carried too far before now; but the fact remains, whatever the production possibilities may be, that the big stable market is the low-priced market, and that strong selling of new models keeps the market growing. But an essential difference between the car and the house is the fact that customers demand individuality of design in houses, as they did 30 years ago in cars.

Beckoning the attention of the construction industry as a whole is the existance of this stable, high-volume, as-yet-barely-tapped market of Canadians who have $1,000 or more for a car, but who live in houses often 50 years old, more antiquated than a horseless carriage."

What, in brief, are the principal goals in construction?

First, of course, is to meet the needs for plant, highways, office buildings and homes.

Second, is to meet these needs through timed production, not in the cycle-making jumps and slumps of the past.

Timing Offers Benefits

And it is on this second point that the tremendous challenge to salesmanship emerges. Can the home-builder be persuaded to time his own plans so that he can get the most for his construction dollar? Can he be sold into waiting for a neighborhood building project that will give him better values, investment security and other benefits?

Can private business, governments and institutions be sold on timing their investments in construction?

If so, the construction industry will become a smoothing, instead of an upsetting factor in the prosperity pattern. The industry will find itself able to offer steadier jobs to its workers, steadier returns to its investors, steadier markets to its suppliers. And out of this stabilization, if the experience in other industries holds true, will come better and more economical production, lower prices to consumers, and a larger demand for construction.

But it will all have to be done through salesmanship.

The Two Big Problems

The big problems for the future are to learn how to raise the general level of expenditure (to reverse long-term dwindling of construction investment) and how to spread construction work more evenly over the years so that its sudden pressure doesn't build the economy up to a runaway boom, and especially so that its sudden cessation doesn't deflate the balloon of prosperity.

Several plans have been advanced for this purpose. One, which is accepted in most high-savings countries — Britain, United States, Canada — is for government to schedule its construction work for periods in which the construction industry is not heavily engaged.

But, once again, economists agree that this timing concept might be extended to privately controlled building enterprise. Some way might be found to persuade business firms—who do the bulk of the nation's building—to schedule their construction work on a smooth, long-term basis. One approach has been to stimulate investment in bad times and discourage it in boom times by altering the rate of interest—making it easier to build when activity is declining. But this, too, apparently has fallen short of the requirement.

Free Enterprise Answer

There is a free enterprise answer which to date has been very little discussed . . . something the industry itself may find itself able to do to stabilize not only its own operations but those of the economy as a whole. That is—sell.

No one is very sure just what makes Canadians spend money on capital goods. For the businessman—chief buyer—it is obviously some relationship between the cost of a building or addition and the additional sales or profits he expects to make as a result of having it. And his notion of the additional sales he might be able to make, traditionally has been based on his records of the year before. (The chart on this page showing U. S. Steel's earnings and construction expenditures, indicates fairly accurately how current business prospects dictate what is to be spent on producing for new business. The decision for or against spending, if taken by enough businessmen at once—and it is apt to be common — by affecting the construction industry will affect the economy and make the forecast come true.)

Lesson in Consumer Goods?

Construction firms might conceivably increase their sales in a depression period if they did the following things, which are old stuff to any consumer goods producer:

First, analyze not only your own market but your prospect's future possibilities.

Approach your man with this argument . . . There is obviously a steadily expanding market ahead for your product (for enumerated reasons). You are hesitating now about making any investment in plant and equipment, but it would be to your advantage to do so. First, because of the temporary slowness of construction business, prices are lower than they would be in a boom, when everyone is scrambling to build. There is no need to pay overtime rates or hidden premium charges. Second, you get the advantage of undivided attention to your needs. Third, by building now and getting ready to take care of the rise in demand you know is coming, you will be in a position to jump the gun on your competitors when the boom starts.

That is precisely what happened to the automobile industry in the depressed 1930's. The motor makers invested heavily in plants and equipment when their sales were sinking and their operations were curtailed; but the investments really paid off in the boomlet of '37.

"The construction industry itself must assume a large share of the responsibility for continuous high level of its production.

"Business and government must co-operate to modify factors which have made construction a major contributor to economic instability.

"A stabilized construction industry is among first requisites of a balanced national economy at high employment levels after the war."

In these three simple declarations—made jointly by a noted U. S. architect-economist, Miles Colean, and major committees of the National Planning Association a few weeks ago—may lie an important new lead for framers of Canadian business and government policy.

In the first of them, particularly, may lie food for construction industry thinking. The industry, foremost advocate of advance planning, has given only intermittent and largely unsuccessful study to the problem of stabilizing its market; it is believed to have attempted as yet no concerted study of, for example, a new approach to selling as one means to the desired stability.

Is Better Selling Feasible?

Is there ground for such a study? Can the industry hope to develop a formula for greater "manipulation" of consumer demand in the building field through concerted, far-sighted merchandising? Should such an approach include a broader effort to pare costs by speeding up general application of technical advances? Should it also include a larger contribution to the support of, or the setting up of government and joint advisory agencies for technical research, economic and market studies and public works co-ordination?

The Colean-NPA report's answer to each of these questions is "yes." It calls on Construction to:

"(a) Exploit all possibilities of market expansion, shift from one type of demand to another as changing conditions may require.

"(b) Recognize the close relationship between construction costs and the stabilization of construction activities at a high level.

"(c) Be more alert to the possibilities of cost-saving techniques in distribution as well as production.

"(d) Give special attention to price and wage policies.

"(e) Make best use of, and seek to improve, government 'machinery' and government-industry relations."

Not Simple As Motors

Difficulties in the way of a new approach to selling, particularly in the field of nonresidential construction, are many and varied. Nor—even the housing prefabricators will admit—is there any royal road to streamlined production of larger structures. Hospitals are very little like highways, houses are unlike dams, and bridges unlike factory buildings.

Because of this extremely wide variety of product, and because it is necessary to manufacture it largely at the point of delivery, the buyer-agent-producer relationships in construction are unusually complex and varied. Construction spokesmen point out that these relationships must necessarily remain complex. Nor is there yet any strong counter to Construction's assertion that streamlining of its production and distribution can be accomplished only very gradually, if at all, with the possible exception of one or two small building (houses) and engineering types of work.

But there may be new stimulus to study in the urging of Construction's friends and competent critics, including an increasingly unanimous opinion among leading economists.

Whether the industry at this time has either time or resources for longer-term marketing and production study, is another question. Perhaps 1943 or 1944 would have been the year for it, when the billion-dollar defense building job was virtually completed but civilian demand still inert.

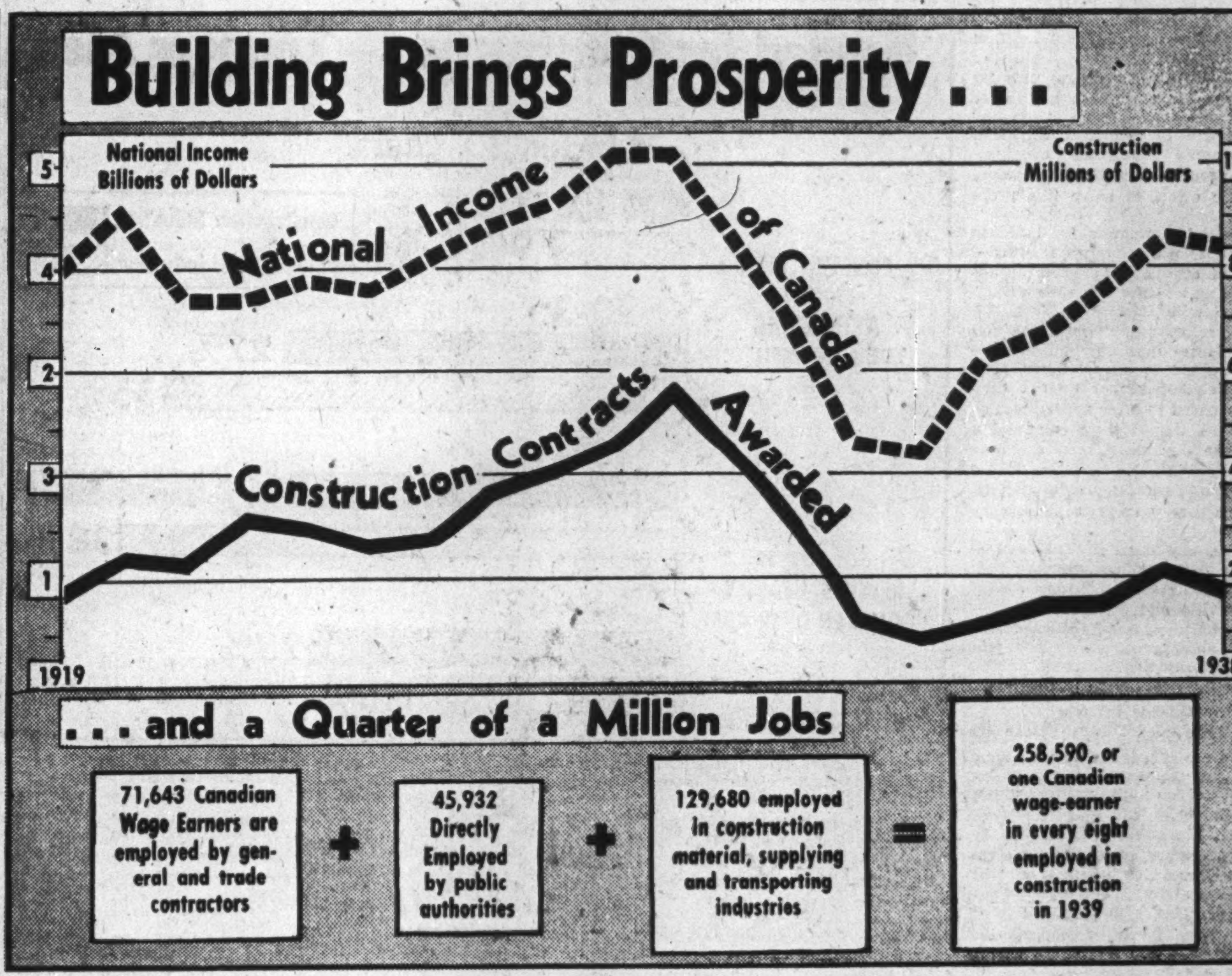
Stimulus now is all toward near-term study—how to recruit, train and retain more skilled on-site labor; how to replace workers in forest, factory and shop to produce more building materials and fixtures. With an apparently assured market of several billions of dollars in the next few years, the industry has plenty to think about in meeting the urgently rising demand.

But Now Is the Time

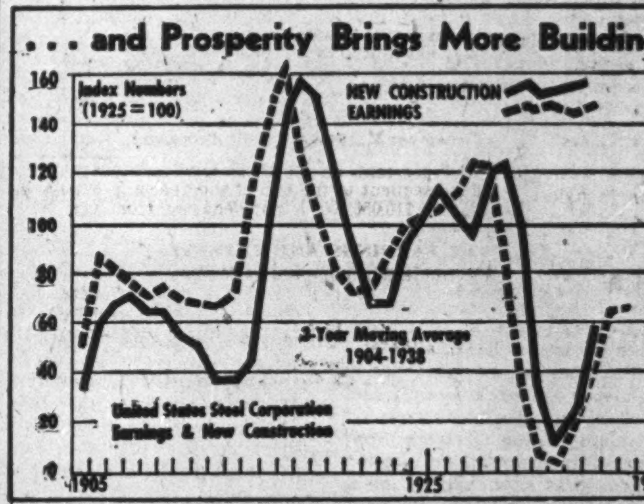
On the other hand it will be evident that now is precisely the time—not when a postwar building boom has come and gone—to scheme the new tack in selling.

Just what forms this might take could be settled only at a full construction round-table.

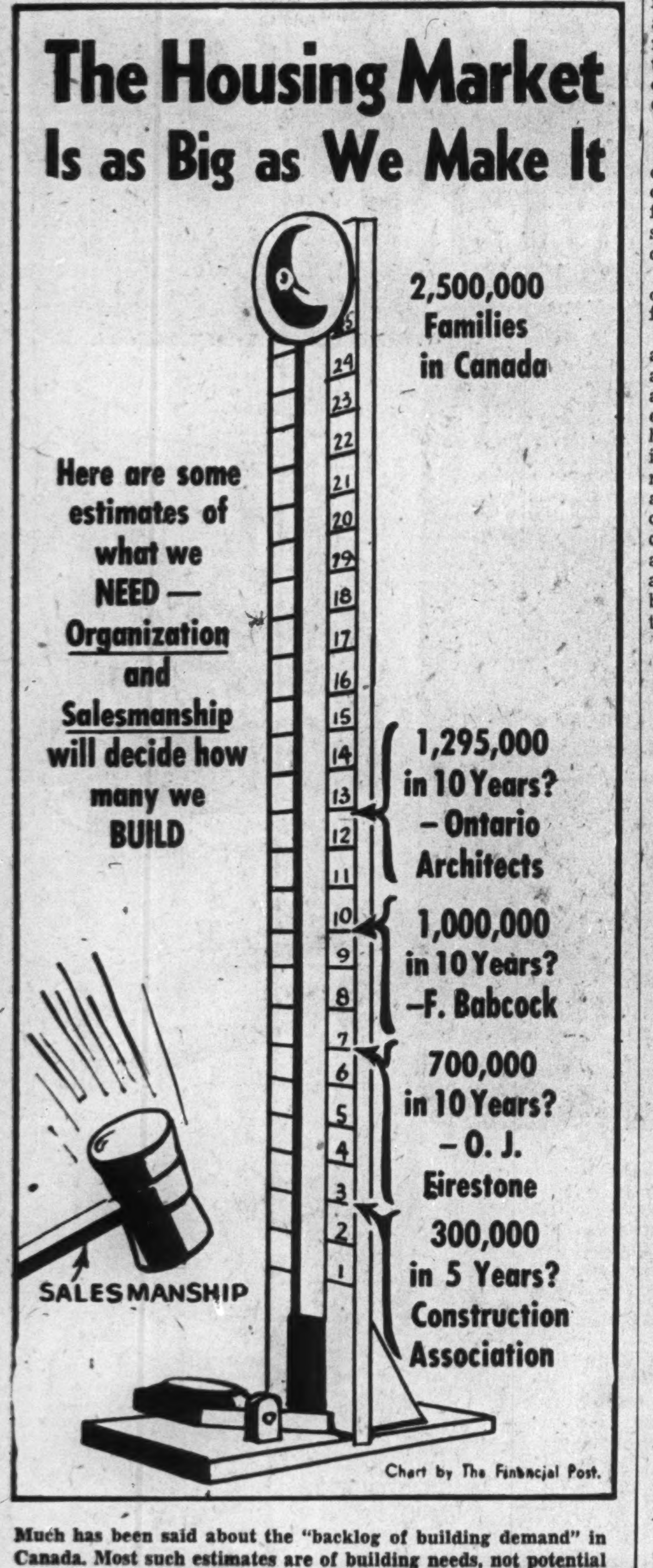
But one move now suggests itself—a free enterprise self-help move by the construction industry to aid and perhaps gradually supplant the federal construction control by an industry-to-consumer canvass for the rescheduling of less essential projects. Such a move probably would require a new appraisal of the immediate capacity of the industry and fairly elaborate studies of essentiality as between projects and categories of projects. But, difficult to contrive as it would be, selling-in-reverse right now may be the avenue to new relationships and trading policies that would make selling-for-stability easier later.



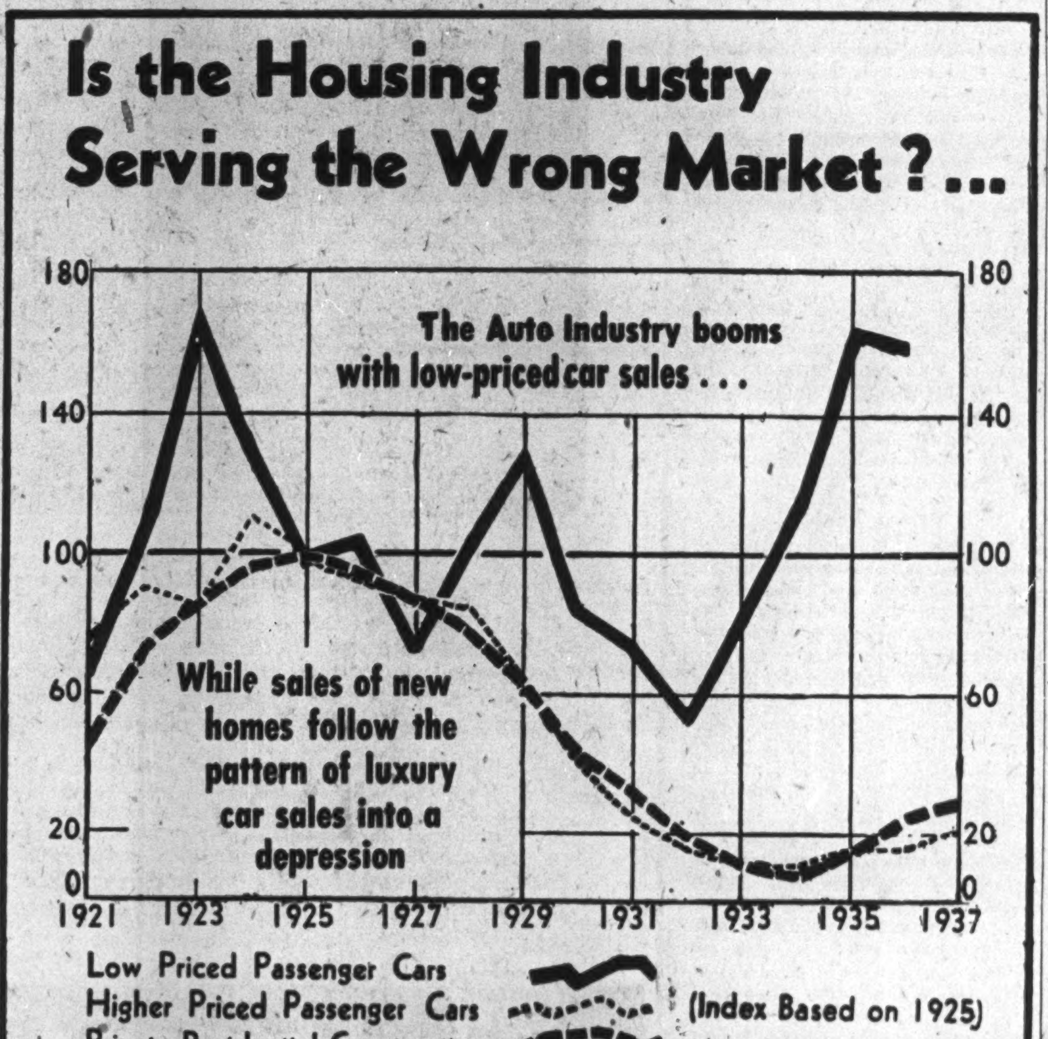
One of the major economic developments of the twentieth century has been the idea that every economy has its critical sector and that, for a high-savings country like Canada, that sector is chiefly construction. Says Alvin Hansen, leading American exponent of that school, "It is the margin of income which is created by the capital-goods industries that fills the gap between prosperity and depression. No high level of employment and income has ever been achieved without a large outlay on plant equipment, and new construction." For the health of the postwar economy, Canadians are paying close attention to the construction industry, maker of over a quarter of a million jobs even in 1939, and one of the major keys to Canada's prosperity.



Familiar to most businessmen, but here clearly demonstrated is the close relationship between business profits and business spending on new construction. At first glance this chart indicates simply that when business has money it spends it; but closer examination indicates that spending comes because business expects the profit situtien just past to be continued into the future; the businessman spends because he expects to make more profits, not because he has money to burn. When business loses confidence, it stops spending, just as the individual does; and if enough business leaders lose confidence at once, the cumulative effect, through its impact on the construction industry, may be enough to generate a depression. Similarly, conditions that give business confidence in the future will encourage it to expand, and this may pyramid up into the postwar goal of full employment.



Much has been said about the "backlog of building demand" in Canada. Most such estimates are of building needs, not potential cash purchases, and lately the tendency has been to moderate the backlog estimates. What emerges out of the scuffle is that the Canadian demand for housing is big enough to keep the construction industry going at a top speed for a long period, provided organization and efficiency keeps building costs down, full employment keeps incomes up, and salesmanship keeps Canadians sold on the desirability of owning new homes. Above, we have indicated some of the need goals set by the experts, plus our own comment that there are 2.5 million families in Canada, all of whom are part of the market for shelter.



House purchases seem to be classed as luxuries by consumers. While the proportion of the U. S. national income spent on low-priced cars continued to forge ahead with a relatively minor drop during the depression, the proportion spent on new homes, like the proportion spent on high-priced cars, trailed into the abyss. The inference might be that construction could smooth out some of its peaks and hollows, and start its sales climbing skyward, if it could discover some way to tap the mass market of the low income groups.

Large Postwar Role for Construction Envisaged in Full Employment Study

Gilbert Jackson and associates have been engaged in recent months in making down-to-earth studies of the postwar national income—of the problems of "full employment" everyone talks about and few understand. Their earliest work on population and the national income appeared in The Financial Post several weeks ago. Their next concern was naturally with the construction industry—recognized as a crucial sector of the economy. Here are some of the findings on construction released by this body. (All amounts are in dollars of the value of 1935-39 dollars. "Full employment" means 1929-type conditions—the same level of national income per head of working population experienced in that year with some allowance for increased productivity. "Normal conditions" means a level of national income 11% below that level, based on the fact that the average income for the period 1922-38 represented an 11% shortfall from 1929.)

Below are the projected amounts of residential and nonresidential construction likely to take place with these levels of national income. The national income has been projected on the basis of previous calculations explained in The Post.

Outside of the assumptions involved in calculating the national income, the major assumption here is that the relationship of construction to the national income will not vary from its behavior in the past.

To put the residential figure in terms of housing units to be constructed, it was assumed a single "unit" of residential construction cost about $3,500 in 1935-39. On this basis, the amount of residential construction under full employment conditions ran from 45,140 units in 1950 to 59,430 in 1961, and under conditions falling 11% short of full employment, from 37,145 units in 1950 to 49,715 in 1961. "Thus," say Gilbert Jackson and his associates, "on the question of whether or not we realize the hopes which have been expressed in certain quarters, that we can achieve full employment, depends the possibility that an additional 8,000 to 10,000 housing units can be built annually."

As to nonresidential construction, here are some of the findings.

"If the policies followed in Canada do succeed in bringing about an approximation of full employment, the percentage of the national income produced which is likely to take the form of nonresidential construction will increase disproportionately fast.

"In consequence of progressive technological advances bringing with them the need for enlargement and elaboration of all our capital equipment, the percentage of our national income produced which is likely to take the form of nonresidential construction, under any conditions of business which may be pre-supposed, tends slowly to become larger.

"If we manage to pursue policies which, by keeping our economic system in balance, makes possible some kind of approximation to full employment, we can be reasonably sure that the volume of private and corporation expenditures on nonresidential construction will be large. There would, under such circumstances, be no necessity to give special stimulus to the construction necessary by means of local injections of public funds."

PROSPECTS FOR CONSTRUCTION
(In Millions of Constant Dollars)

	For "Full Employment"				For "Normal Conditions"		
	Residential	Non-Residential	Nat. Income		Residential	Non-Residential	Nat. Income
1950	158	504.4	6,167	1950	130	327.0	5,489
1953	172	536.4	6,545	1953	142	351.9	5,825
1956	185	569.3	6,923	1956	154	377.5	6,161
1959	199	603.3	7,300	1959	166	404.7	6,497
1961	208	626.6	7,541	1961	174	432.6	6,711

Wanted Now: 50,000 Skilled Building Workers To Close Wide Gaps in Construction Labor Ranks

How to meet a shortage of 50,000 skilled workmen is the construction industry's million dollar question.

Although plans and programs for attracting manpower to the trades have been worked out and to some extent are operating, a Financial Post survey shows that construction executives must make a more realistic effort to solve this problem.

Potential manpower for building trades is not coming forward—workers are not interested in apprenticing and the low rates of pay that go with it.

Contractors are, therefore, forced to recognize that they must make a strong bid to attract labor, they must decide whether or not they are prepared to offer apprentices or trainees a wage income comparable with the pay these men are now getting elsewhere.

Quebec, greatly industrialized through these war years, has no intention of slowing down now or postwar, and currently its legislature is passing an apprentice bill. In addition, the aeronautics school of Iberville and St. Joseph Boulevard, Montreal, is being transformed into an apprenticeship school and observers say this will be a model, one of the best on the continent.

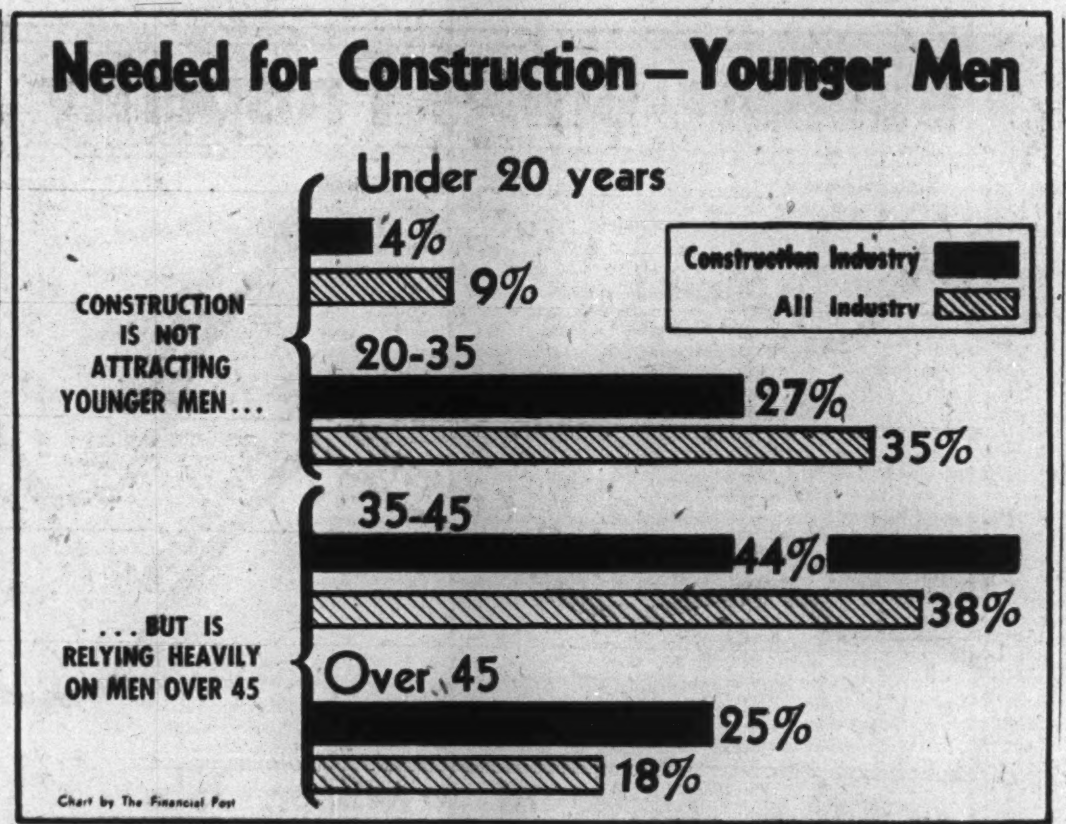


Chart by The Financial Post

Quebec Interest

Although Ontario has provided the pattern for apprentice acts for most provinces, the Quebec act grew out of a brief on building trades apprenticeship in Quebec, prepared by a committee under J. L. E. Price.

In a January speech to his committee Mr. Price warned of "the danger of allowing our expectations as to our ability to meet the postwar demand for skilled labor to be too optimistically influenced by the fact that in 1941, the construction industry was able to handle a Dominion-wide wartime volume of business which (DBS figures) exceeded $640 millions in value.

"In estimating probable postwar labor requirements, we should never lose sight of the fact that the need for properly skilled labor on the kind of projects likely to be built after the war will be very much greater than it was in the case of most of the projects built during the war."

More Winter Work

In view of the largely seasonal nature of building operations in Canada, contractors must decide whether it would be possible to stabilize labor on a year-round basis, to pay the workers on a 12-month basis, to give them 52 weekly cheques through distributing earnings over the year, or to continue doing as now, paying their men 24 cheques annually on the basis of six months' work. Another alternative (recently stressed by Eric Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce) is to explore, locally, opportunities to balance work in the construction season with work in other industries with different peak periods, in such a way as to guarantee each worker job continuity, and to relieve the employer of the cost-raising necessity of reinterviewing and rehiring for every job.

It seems, too, that building developers must launch an educational program to demonstrate to potential skilled labor the long-time opportunities in the construction field itself.

Some "Musts"

Statistics prove the foregoing "musts" for construction leaders if they hope to come near achieving needed building and engineering programs now and postwar.

It is popularly believed that the construction worker earns on an average more during one year than the average working man. This, however is not true.

According to estimates made by Business Statistics Branch (DBS) a person gainfully occupied in the construction industry (refers only to construction work done by private contractors) earned during the period 1919-1936 $1,003 yearly as against $1,090 for the average working man. During this period the employee received on an average an annual income of $929 while persons on their own account earned $1,204 per year.

Since war began construction workers' average earnings have been higher than averages for others gainfully occupied, that is, $1,486 as against $1,361.

Reference is often made to high wages earned by building workers, but pre-war trends of annual earnings of people in construction show they earn less than others. This is because the construction worker loses annually more working days than any other person. While he works, he works for a good wage; but he has to balance that against the day when he doesn't work for any wage.

It seems feasible that a reduction of the comparatively high wage of the construction worker could be obtained if the worker could be assured of a more continuous employment and thus be provided with an income which would allow him a decent standard of living.

Breakdown of age-groups reveals almost total disinterest of younger men in construction trades. A study showed 4% in construction and 9% in all industry under 20 years; 27% in construction and 35% in all industry between ages 20-35; 44% in construction and 38% in all industry between ages 35-45; 25% in construction and 18% in all industry, over 45 years.

Aim: Year-round Work

If continuous employment could be secured for the construction worker, there might be several important results. First, there seems little doubt that this would attract into the industry more and better workers. Second, it would provide for the contractor a continuous pool of workers whose abilities and experience he knew, and remove the possibility of dislocation of his labor supply should abnormal local employment conditions absorb most or all of the off-work construction employees into other equally well-paid employment just before the construction season opened.

As to cost, it would not necessarily increase as much as would appear. First, it is likely that $1,200 spread over the year in twelve payments of $100 a month would appeal to the worker with a family as much as $1,000 a year in six payments. of $166.66—except in cases of workers who could count definitely on alternative off-peak employment. Secondly, costly labor-turnover would be lessened. Third, the continuous construction worker would probably be more productive than the off-again on-again type, so that each unit of production would cost the contractor less, even if the rate of pay was as high or higher. Fourth, the fact of having workers on payroll might stimulate contractors to search for ways of doing more preliminary work or inside repair work in the winter months

Country Would Gain

For the country as a whole, there are obvious advantages. Ensuring that the 200,000 construction workers had continuous instead of intermittent purchasing power would make them far better customers for the products Canadian factories and shops have to offer, and this would in turn stimulate these shops and factories to keep their plant and equipment in good shape—with the help of the construction industry.

If the construction developers planned long range programs aiming at year-round work, prefabrication of lumber, inside repair, new plumbing and painting would occupy men during winter months, In fact, in the immediate years ahead, construction will be so taxed that its workers will be engaged on a 12-month basis, and construction plans may be geared to do more bulk outside work though summer and more of the preparing and finishing jobs in winter months.

Serious shortage of skilled labor has clamped the brakes on the building industry to such an extent that construction, except the very essential, such as military hospitals, and some housing is at a virtual standstill, and the expected postwar boom—as a matter of fact here now—is checked only by lack of trained craftsmen.

The skilled manpower problem is so unsettling that it threatens to throw a jolt into roseate dreams of planners, and it is estimated it will take at least six postwar months before the trickle of trained men grows much stronger. It will take much longer—18 months perhaps—before the demand for highly trained men is met.

"Just a Fleabite"

Briefly, the problem is one of how to attract apprentices and veterans into the labor forces of the construction fields. The Ontario Government, through the Labor Department's apprenticeship training branch, has endeavored to get large numbers of boys and young veterans, but without avail. Apprenticeship director Fred J. Hawes reports 60 or 70 returned men in the rehabilitation school, describes this as "just a fleabite."

And a fleabite it is, for total of craftsmen must be doubled if the construction business is to come anywhere near satisfying real demand. One leader in the field tells The Financial Post:

"In round figures in construction today there are 60,000 mechanics. If we're going to carry out the expected construction program, it will involve doubling that number to 120,000 or at least increasing it by 40,000 to 50,000 men."

High competitive cost of labor today is at the root of the difficulty. Many youths are earning as much as their fathers and their pay envelopes under apprenticeship scales would carry less than half what they got in present jobs. Nor are returned men particularly interested in becoming building craftsmen. Most men discharged thus far have never seen service overseas and the trained craftsmen or partially trained skilled workers are, for the most part, in the service overseas. The trend is for these men to be the last to be demobilized from the services.

The net result of this situation is that the national building controller has recalled permits in order to direct available skilled workers to such essential projects as Toronto's Sunnybrook Military Hospital.

Construction men expect DMS and NSS controls will continue until more mechanics become available, and controls will be directed to pick up slack of unemployment, hold off building programs in those areas where employment generally is at a peak.

Expect Controls

One contractor said:

"There is sure to be control as to what work should get the green light. Work will be released where needed. For example, the construction controller wouldn't, obviously, allow any work in Halifax right now with almost total employment. But in Quebec, where there is considerable unemployment at the moment, it would be simply a routine matter for the controller to give the go-ahead signal."

While most contractors are gloomy about the manpower outlook, one takes a different attitude, thinks men could be trained in building skills much faster than heretofore, in at least six months, and even if that were inadequate, those not completely trained, could return to school after an active season in building, and retrain in fields in which they felt deficient.

This particular spokesman says the Department of Veterans' Affairs and the Army are working at cross purposes. He points out that Canadian trade schools have done a magnificent job in training men for war skills. Why, he asks, shouldn't these schools now train returned men for peacetime, and particularly for the building trades?

Government's Fault?

All trade schools are still under army jurisdiction. Why, he says, shouldn't some of them be earmarked for retraining of demobilized men. "Why," he asks, "doesn't the Government get going? We've got the facilities." He insists the Government is contributing to the bottleneck, should straighten this situation out.

Construction leaders, replying to a suggestion from The Financial Post that some greater inducements be made to men to get into construction, warn that such competition against going wages would result in increasing costs and "the fantastic height of costs may be a gravely discouraging factor in the anticipated construction boom." The problem is to keep costs at least at their present level, but better still, to reduce them sharply if that is possible.

Actually, returned men are treated well, during a six-months' training period, receive their army pay in accordance with their rank, and after completing their courses benefit from "up-grading," get certificates equivalent to those of apprentices who have served three years. Moreover, they get 50 cents an hour the first year, 70 cents an hour the second, and, in some cases veterans who are especially adept, get still higher pay.

In an effort to keep closer tab on veterans as they are demobilized the construction industry is making efforts to attach representatives to demobilization centres. There veterans would be interviewed, given a picture of the opportunities in the construction industry and would be invited to return to it or turn to it.

But men who have seen active service for the past four or five years, have no desire to return to any type of gainful employment for a period of at least six months. This, say construction spokesmen, is only natural, and it would be unfair to expect servicemen to get back into civilian harness at once.

As war production plants tend to wind up, men in those industries may be attracted to new opportunities in the building trades. But Canadians, far from being apprentice-minded, are likely to look for other labor spots first. Meanwhile, the whole construction industry proceeds at a crawl. One of the biggest hopes of postwar reconversion must wait.

Powell Equipment Co. Plans New Buildings

E. G. Powell, president, Powell Equipment Co., Winnipeg, Caterpillar tractor distributor announces that his firm will have plans drawn for new sales and service buildings at Winnipeg and Port Arthur. Fred G. Nunneley, Canadian manager for the Caterpillar Co. since 1935, has joined Powell Equipment as general manager.

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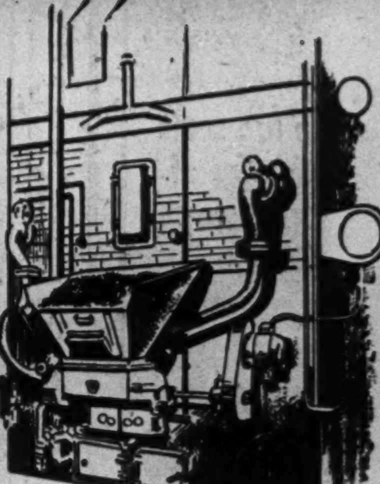
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House Building Industry Steps Up Drive Toward Low-Cost 'Packaged' Home of Future

By J. L. E. PRICE
President The National House Builders' Association

Canada's popular "house of tomorrow" will, I think, be the product of her house building industry and not that of some imagined genius of factory-production technique.

After long years of loose relationship, the manufacturers, builders and labor unions serving the buyer of the low-cost Canadian home have attained a semblance of agreement that they have a joint and special responsibility for technological progress in this field and that they in concert will have most to do with the evolution of a down to earth dream house scaled to the $2,000 a year or under income of three quarters of all Canadian families

Mass Building Emerges

Admittedly the newly unified house building industry is not wholly unified and is still experimenting. But inasmuch as research and experimentation recently have become more general, and the problems of high cost are getting closer study, solutions and answers may not be long in coming.

Builders who commonly erected five houses at a time are embarking on or aiming at programs of 50 or more, to obtain the savings proved available in bulk operations.

Some are buying large tracts of low-cost suburban land and themselves installing utility services, such as watermains and roadways, so that they can develop whole new neighborhoods "from scratch." Here, they plan to pass along to the consumer a substantial share of the land savings as well as of those accruing from mass building.

A few—and they include new faces—are planning to take to themselves all the related functions of land developer, designer, builder, equipment distributor, real estate agent and legal counsel, in order to shave the selling price still further.

Maybe we have something here—even if still only a trend— of major importance to the pocket, the investment security and future living comfort of thousands of modest income families. And the new trend should at the least act as a desirable brake on premature mass-marketing of unproved factory-prefabricated houses—for there is many a "bug" yet to be tracked down in the manufacture, distribution, erection and use of the "prefabs" seen to date.

Proponents of the trend toward "bulking" of land purchase, house building and selling see in it the building industry's own "packaged" house, the house Mr. and Mrs. Postwar Canada will buy from a sample ticketed to show lump price and item-by-item cost breakdown. And if the development gains ground in expected fashion, this house before long may have equipment and major furniture items built-in at one price.

I consider it altogether likely that a rapidly increasing number of Canadian builders will announce mass building plans as soon as the end of the European war improves the manpower and supply position so that the Government can lift its wartime ban on large house building operations. There will, of course, be a continued shortage of skilled labor—bricklayers in particular—and there may be delays at first in getting supplies and equipment in quantity to all cities. But these conditions for large-scale house building are now being sought by the industry and the Government and by next year we should be getting into our stride.

You Are the Architect

We have been considering advances in land development and building technique. What of advances in home design and building materials? Can better planning and new materials add substantially to the savings available in mass building, and together bring an entirely new scale of prices and values to the Canadian low-cost home?

I am one of those who think so, but with this proviso: the home buyer himself must accept the leading role as judge and innovator, for no industry—whether of builders or prefabricators—can impose a redesigned small house on a public that has had no hand in its shaping. Nor will the industry move readily to reforms not demanded by the consumer.

You, the average Canadian, therefore will be amply repaid by realistic thinking about the shape, space-use and appointments of your future house, but more particularly about a new definition of "frills."

The average householder doesn't have to take a course in architecture to realize that some of the most expensive features of the ordinary small house also have been the least needful and in this day of high building costs may represent rank extravagance.

A little enquiry will surprise him with the knowledge, for example, that a big stone bay window and ornamental leaded glass may cost more than attractive, value-enhancing "picture" windows of large area and double-glazed to provide insulation against heat loss in winter and heat entry in summer, while permitting entry of sun warmth in winter and better daylighting at all seasons.

Looking a bit farther ahead, our amateur "architect" may discover how many hundreds of dollars his basement has been costing him and how little, relatively, he has been getting out of it. He may find that a utility and work room on ground level, with a compact gas or oil burning heating plant, would serve his needs better as well as represent a very substantial saving in first cost. (Among the larger cities, Montreal may show leadership toward the basementless house; soil and frost conditions necessitate costly poured-concrete foundation walls as against the cheaper concrete block foundations common elsewhere.)

This kind of study by the consumer himself may, for further example, popularize: (a) interior walls and ceilings of noise-absorbent materials which are at the same time less costly than finish materials now commonly used; (b) manufactured floor coverings of linoleum or asphalt tile that are long-lived but cheaper than hardwood and easier to keep clean; (c) a compact, functionally serviced kitchen; (d) cupboards and stairs that are proportioned and positioned for utility and minimum cost rather than for mere faithfulness to obsolete aesthetic notions.

"Brass tacks" planning such as this by the family of modest income is in my view our biggest hope for a better, cheaper small Canadian home by 1950.

The Earlier Revolution

The building industry, given more realistic planning and preferences on the part of the consumer, is capable of progress. This claim may be established in part by reference to developments in house design since World War 1.

We were then still building close to city centres where high cost of land dictated small lots, which in turn added greatly to the monotony of rows of identical houses.

The basement was a damp, gloomy catch-all, with dangerous stairs, inadequate light and no partition to protect the laundry section from coal and ash dust.

The attic's chief function was to encourage the hoarding of junk; its chief failing to draw off and dissipate much of the heat needed below.

Small windows were the rule, except perhaps in a big wooden bay window in front or a lean-to sunroom at back; both of these, being inadequately insulated or more usually not insulated at all, helped the attic to heat the outside air at the cost of a ton or two of coal each winter. Today's thorough insulation—insulation of all walls presented to the weather, of all upstairs ceilings and even of window openings—makes the house of 30 years ago look like a seive.

Heating Has Progressed

Hot air heating was inefficient, relying on natural flow as contrasted with today's forced-circulation air-conditioning furnaces that are more compact and far cleaner.

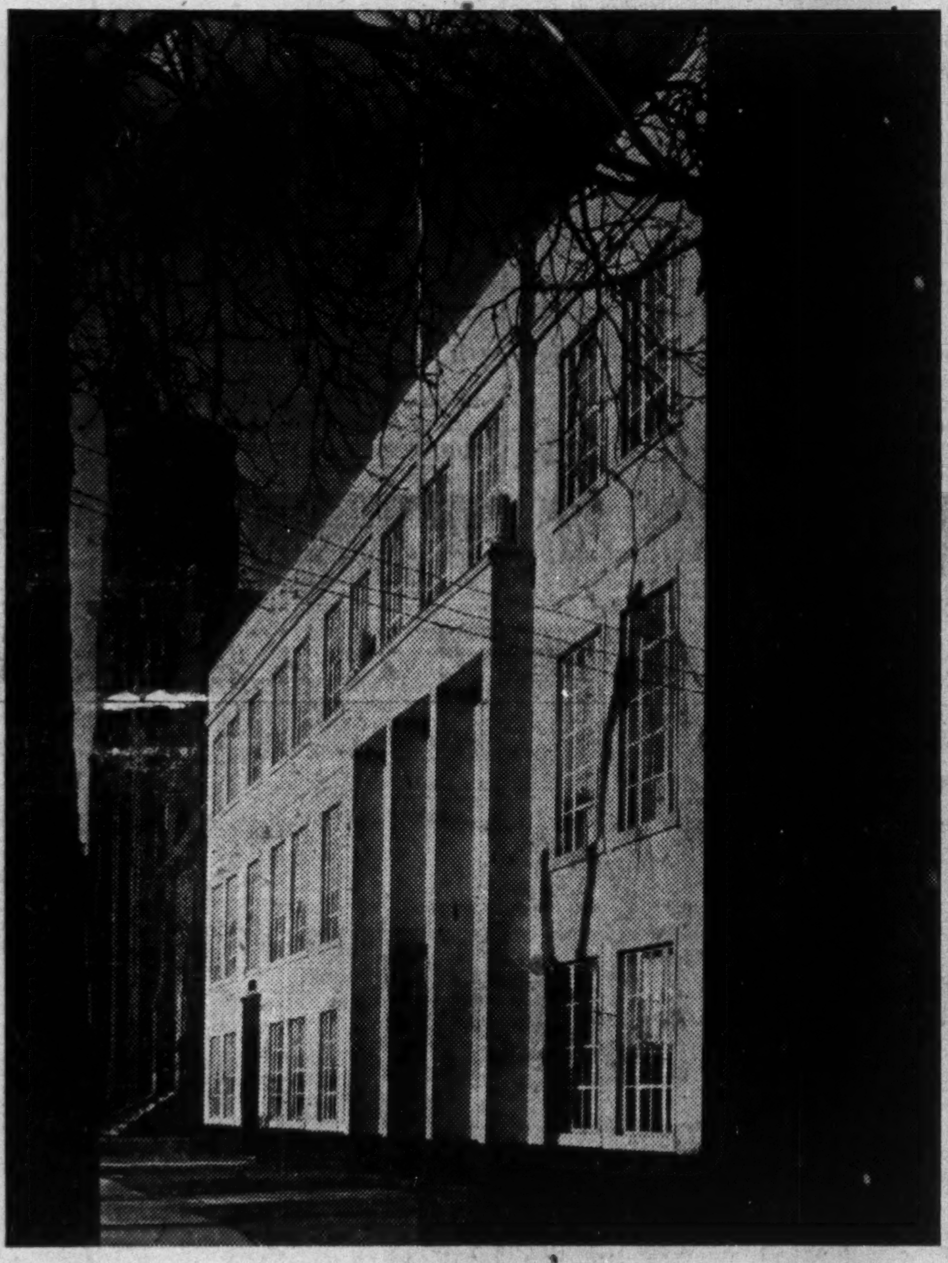
Bathroom and kitchen plumbing fixtures were unsightly by comparison with today's fixtures; the kitchen was too big and lacked cupboards; tiling was found only in higher class houses; living room was usually undersize and poorly lighted while dining rooms more often than not were unnecessarily large; there was gross waste of space in hall plan; clothes closets, except a vast cavern in the entrance hall, were too few and too small; special purpose rooms — hobby, recreation, sewing, den, laundry or sealed-off heating section — were rare.

But perhaps our "ugly duckling" house of 30 years ago has been sufficiently vilified here to indicate sharp contrast with its counterpart going up in Canadian suburbs in the 1940's.

And if we are to speed progress of the low-cost house, the home buyer must have his say while the model of the 1950's is in the process of development.

Need Research Bureau

To speed the development of the better home, much might be accomplished by setting up machinery to facilitate the nation-wide approval and acceptance of new ideas. Every possible encouragement should logically be given to those who are seeking to contribute to this development, for instance, it would be ideal if a Central Building Trades Research Bureau could be established in Ottawa, where new ideas originating in all parts of the country could be tested, and, if found satisfactory, given approval under the National Building Code. Once allowed under the National Building Code, the task of the originator of the new idea in securing the approval of local authorities would be made easier. In the face of the urgent demand for better housing at less cost, steps should certainly be taken to ensure that red tape is not permitted to stand in the way of progress.



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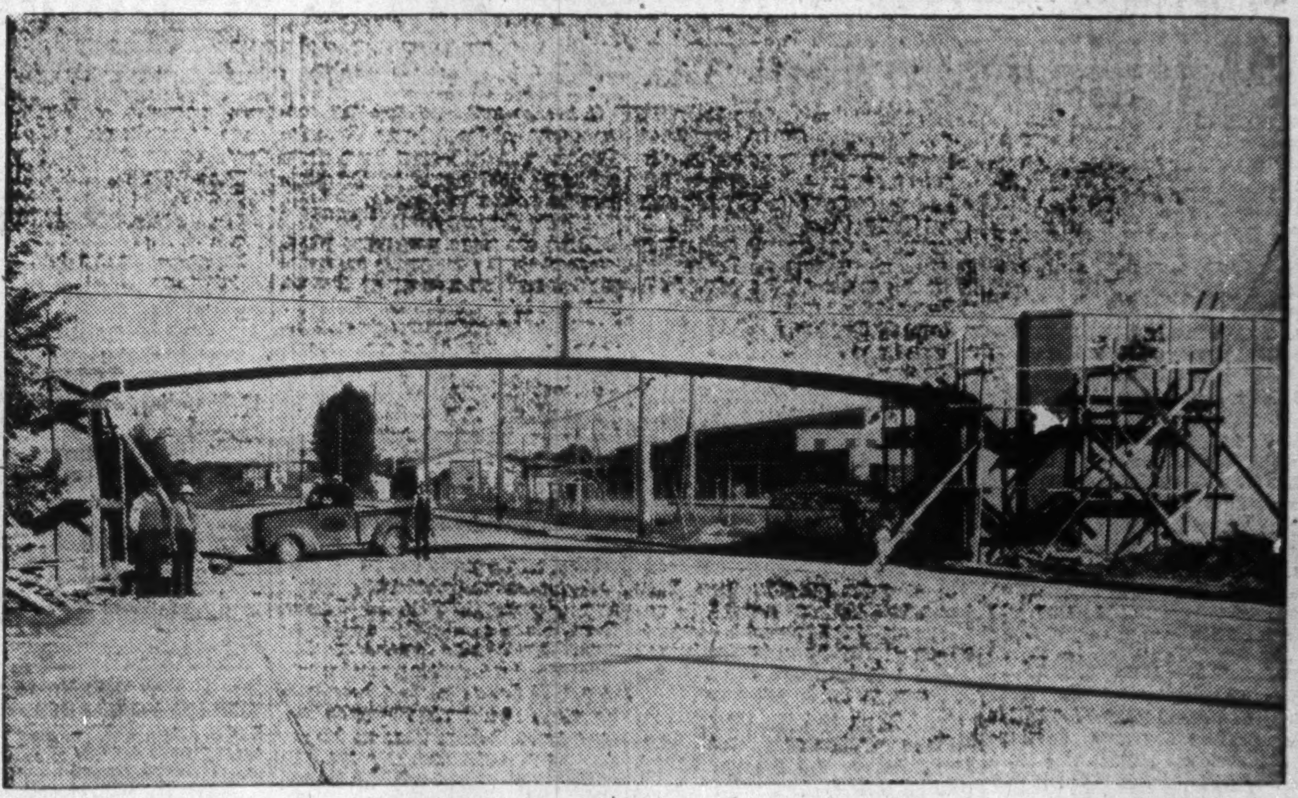

Rigid Frame Overpass recently completed at St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, Que. One of the 14 structures included in the construction of the Bout de L'ile belt line for the Canadian National Railways.

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The Call went out for

Right—the temporary housing over the penicillin building. Picture taken Jan. 20, 1944.

PENICILLIN

Left—The housing was removed and the building almost ready for occupancy Feb. 17, 1944.

Ross & Macdonald Inc. Architects.
Brian R. Perry, Consulting Engineer.

. . . and "Foundation" was privileged to construct — for the Department of Munitions and Supply — the first new plant in Canada where this famous drug is now being produced. The plant is under the management of Ayerst, McKenna and Harrison Limited, Montreal.

The construction was started and completed during the winter months, and as every day gained meant human lives saved, the elements were cheated by building the entire structure under a temporary housing.

In spite of wartime difficulties of labour and material shortages the building was completed on schedule.

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
And Subsidiaries
TORONTO — MONTREAL — HALIFAX

Canada's Mining Industry Awaits Peace With $50 Millions Construction Backlog on Hand

So spectacular have been the results in the search for new mines across the Dominion this past year that a $50 million dollar construction backlog would appear indicated in postwar for Canada's mining industry.

The backlog is based on the estimated requirements of four types of properties:

1. Gold mines developed before the war but whose production plans were disrupted by hostilities.
2. New gold mines indicated by the current diamond drilling boom which will require erection of milling plants where warranted.
3. Prospects where work to date has given encouragement suggesting that they too may prove to be mine-making material.
4. Established gold mines whose ore resources suggest that expansion will be entertained after the war if conditions are auspicious.

These Are Developed Mines

In the category of developed mines, are several properties which have excellent chance of developing into dividend payers. The more interesting of the developed mines, not yet placed in production, are as follows:

National Malartic
Renabie Mines
Rundle
Pascalis Gold Mines
Sunbeam Kirkland
Amalgamated Larder
Vicour Mines

The last two or three of these companies are expected to complete further underground development before arriving at a decision to reach production while Pascalis Gold Mines is expected to ship ore to an adjacent mill rather than to erect its own.

Hoyle, not included in the above list, has over a million tons of ore blocked out, is a former producer, and an underground program is expected after the war to determine if production on a much larger scale may not be feasible.

National Malartic, Renabie and Rundle, all showed good ore results before the war—good ore grade and substantial tonnage possibilities.

But the new gold mines indicated by diamond drilling now promise even greater things than the golds developed or partially developed prior to the clamp down on the mining industry.

Perhaps as many as 75 properties in various parts of Canada have already important enough indications to warrant sinking of shafts. The more important of the new drill-indicated mines are:

Giant Yellowknife
Wasa Lake
Croinor
Norbenite
Goldhawk Porcupine
Louvicourt Goldfield
Queenston
Nor Acme—Snow Lake
Aumaque
Obaska Lake
New Bidlamaque
East Amphi

It is quite possible that these properties—if they respond to underground development as expected—may be equipped for production with a combined mill capacity well in excess of 10,000 tons daily.

Look At Mills Now

Giant Yellowknife and Wasa Lake, two of the greatest of the new properties, are already looking into the mill equipment situation. It is quite possible that they—and several others—may build their mills while underground development proceeds. Giant Yellowknife, even though initial deep drilling has not been too encouraging, appears to be one of the greatest gold mines ever discovered in this country and production plans are likely to be on a major scale. Two shafts are to be put down on the property initially.

The Nor Acme property of Howe Sound has an immense tonnage of medium to low grade ore indicated by surface drilling and may conceivably rival Giant Yellowknife in the size of its initial production unit. Howe Sound Co. controls the operation. Adequate financing should not be a problem.

Quebec Gold Belt Rich

The gold belt running eastward from the Sigma-Lamaque area has a whole string of new indicated mines—Aumaque and New Bidlamaque close by Lamaque, Louvicourt Goldfield, Obaska Lake, Vicour in Louvicourt twp. and Croinor farther east in Pershing twp.

It is now indicated that this section—part of the 100-mile Ontario-Quebec gold belt—may have about as many gold mines as any comparable section in Canada.

Shafts Announced For Some

There are many properties which warrant shafts; too many to enumerate here. Some, such as Parbec, have already announced their intention to go underground when restrictions are lifted and men become available. Some properties such as Bevcourt in Louvicourt twp. and the Whitesail property of Pioneer Gold Mines in British Columbia show outstanding possibilities. But not enough work has been done as yet to get a really clear idea of how extensive the indicated ore occurrence is.

What might prove one of the biggest production possibilities might turn out to be Quemont Mining Corp., whose outstanding results recently have been detailed in The Financial Post. Nothing can be said as yet, of course, on just how great Quemont production possibilities may prove. Intersections so far are smelter material and any ore outlined might conceivably be treated at the Noranda smelter.

Labrador M & E

Labrador Mining & Exploration has already exposed nine iron bodies at surface and another great body has been exposed on an adjoining concession also controlled by Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines. No plans have yet been announced for major development but a major construction program is possible later on, involving building of a railroad, a large hydro-electric power development, etc.

But likely to come before any extensive plans for further development of the Labrador iron resources is postwar expansion of a number of presently producing Canadian gold mines. Operations where postwar expansion appears to be most strongly predicated include the following:

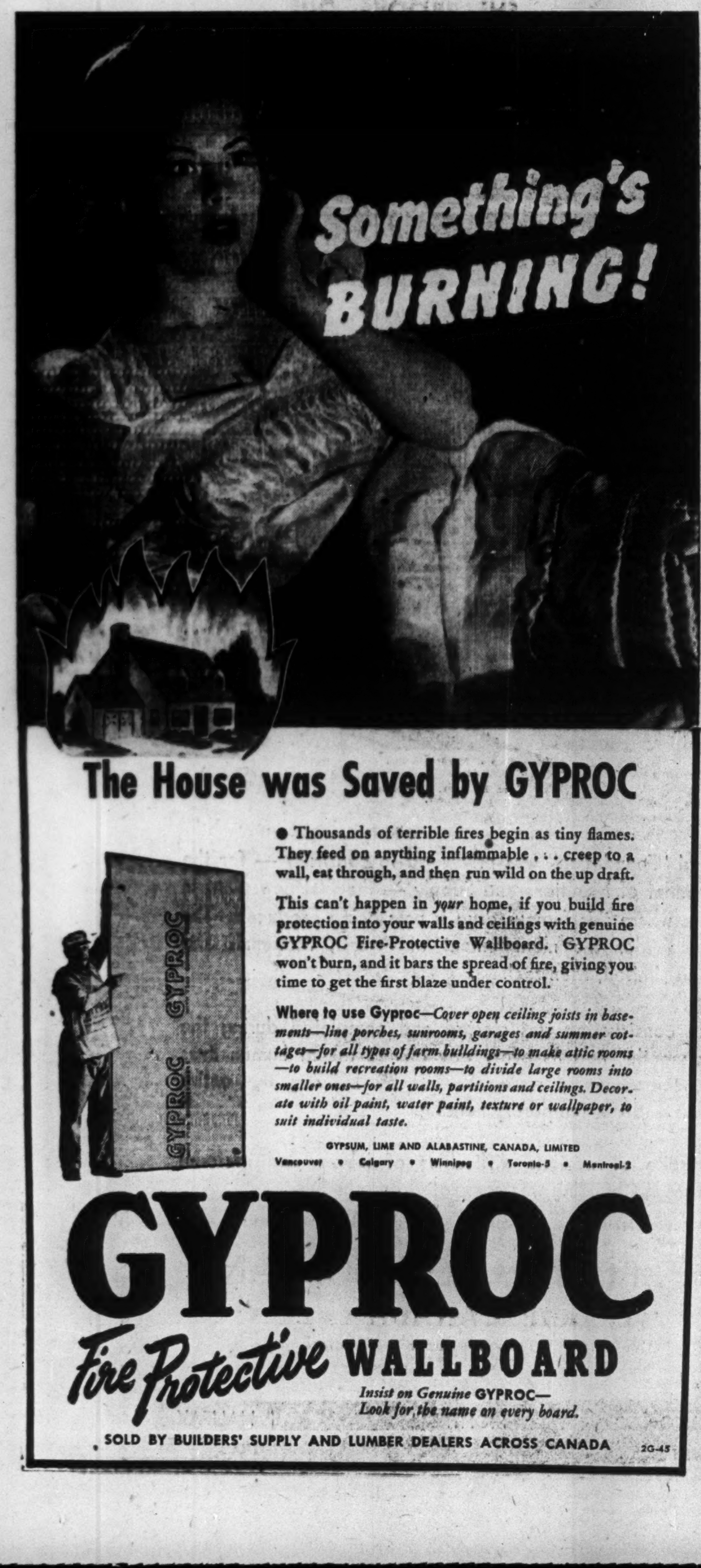
Kerr-Addison
Madsen
San Antonio
Cochenour
MacKenzie Red Lake
Belleterre
Stadacona

Kerr Expansion Position

Expansion at a property such as Kerr-Addison Gold Mines may involve lifting of mill capacity from 2,000 to 3,000 or even 4,000 tons daily. Early expansion at a number of properties, however, may be held up by the fact that the labor shortage has resulted in mine position getting out of hand. But Kerr-Addison, Madsen and Cochenour all appear in reasonably good shape to undertake expansion at a date not so far removed from the end of the war.

There is an old saying in the mining industry that it takes three years and a million dollars to make a gold mine. Recent years have possibly shaved something off the three years, under normal conditions, but the million dollars is on the low side due to rising costs and the practice of starting a gold mine off at a reasonably good mill capacity if conditions warrant. Gold mine construction is thus big business.

With the large number of indicated mines now existing across Canada, there appears little doubt but what the construction boom in the mining industry will prove of major proportions. If the taxation burden is eased, the boom will be of even more significant proportions. If by any chance, a further increase in the price of gold takes place, the sights will have to be raised still higher on the backlog of postwar construction for the mining industry.



COMPANY REPORTS

Granby Consol.

Due to the necessity of setting up a $150,000 reserve for development which will have to be completed when manpower becomes available, Granby Consolidated Mining Smelting & Power Co. experienced a sharp decline in profits in 1944.

For the first nine months of the year ore shipments were at the rate of 4,500 tons daily but this had to be reduced to 3,000 tons daily by the end of the year.

Ore reserves, recalculated at the end of 1944, are estimated at over 12 million tons averaging 1.2 to 1.3% copper, sufficient for about seven years' capacity operations.

Contracts with U. S. Commercial Co. were extended to Mar. 31, 1945, and barring extension beyond that it was expected shipments would be made to American Smelting & Refining Co.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Copper production / Gold and silver / Gain on for. exch.	$2,626,158	$3,907,398
Less: Prod. & mktg.	1,931,153	3,167,984
Administration	89,490	87,164
Insurance, taxes	104,271	155,748
Oper. profit	501,244	496,502
Less: Debent. int.†	*7,402	*1,777
Depletion	21,966	25,153
Depreciation	222,678	260,685
Prov. for taxes	97,589	88,257
Prov. for def. devel.	150,000	......
Net profit	16,413	124,184
Less: Dividends	135,070	202,604
Deficit for year	118,657	78,420

†Less miscellaneous income. *Credit.

	1944	1943
Earnings per share	$0.036	$0.28
Paid (U. S. funds)	0.30	0.45

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bds.	$985,169	$667,402
Metal sales (est.)	516,354	434,687
Sundry accts. rec.	63,555	20,204
Mat. & supplies	279,563	406,768
Total curr. assets	1,844,641	1,529,061
Prep. & def. chgs.	29,960	58,904
Broken ore, cost	39,390	145,061
Claims & prop.▪	279,939	305,390
Plant & equip.▲	1,642,686	1,861,804
Total assets	3,836,616	3,900,220
Accts. & tax. pay.	92,816	58,107
Other curr. liab.	......	99,657
Total curr. liab.	92,816	157,764
Mine develop. res.	150,000	......
Common stock	2,251,303	2,251,303
Cap. surplus	326,350	326,350
Earned surplus	1,016,147	1,164,803
▲After depr. of	3,271,460	3,058,116
▪After depl. of	1,786,854	1,764,888
Working capital	1,751,825	1,371,297

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1944	1943
Ore reserves, tons	12,235,000	17,341,453
Grade of copper	1.2—1.3%	1.2%

Waite Amulet

Reflecting treatment of a reduced tonnage, Waite Amulet Mines in 1944 showed lower production of copper, zinc, gold and silver, and a reduction in profits as shown below.

Combined production of the company and its 93.75% owned subsidiary, Amulet Dufault Mines, showed 41 million pounds of copper turned out in 1944 against 49.4 million for 1943, 74.2 million pounds of zinc against 81.5 million, 12.104 oz. of gold against 14.483 and 685,266 oz. of silver against 702,330. The year 1943 had been a record one for zinc and silver produced.

Contracts have been completed for sale of 4,250 tons of zinc concentrate a month to the end of 1945 while pyrite sales are currently on the basis of 3,700 tons monthly.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Metal recov.‡	$6,429,623	$8,204,221
Less: Oper. costs	3,082,366	3,489,609
Net earnings	3,347,257	4,714,612
Less: Deprec.	82,577	73,663
Tax prov.♦	434,307	637,569
Legal fees	4,838	5,701
Directors' fees	7,000	7,000
Net profit*	2,818,535	3,990,679
Less: Dividends	2,640,000	2,310,000
Surplus for year	178,535	1,680,679
♦Incl. ref. EPT.	36,000	79,000

*Co's. report includes refundable EPT in net profit and surplus for year. ‡Including miscellaneous income.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:

	1944	1943
Excl. ref. EPT	$0.85	$1.21
Incl. ref. EPT	0.87	1.23
Paid	0.80	0.70

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & call loans	$940,504	$754,607
Bonds & shares*	4,840,069	4,697,281
Accts. rec.	85,473	57,571
Metal due & in hand.	348,719	989,865
Total curr. assets	6,214,765	6,499,324
Prep. & def. chgs.▲	521,866	580,138
Mining props.	512,764	512,764
Plant & equip.	†1,125,309	2,363,236
Total assets	8,374,704	9,955,462
Accts. & tax. pay., etc.	339,741	758,367
Am. Dufault Mines	181,958	497,323
Total curr. liab.	521,699	1,255,690
Deprec. res.	......	1,144,421
Conting. res.	83,119	475,000
Tax reserve	475,000	......
Capital stock	3,506,374	3,506,374
Earned surplus▲	3,788,512	3,573,977
*Market value	4,840,506	4,727,194
▲Incl. ref. EPT	115,000	79,000
†After depr. of	1,393,367	......
Working capital	5,693,066	5,243,634

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1944	1943
Ore reserves, tons		
Waite mine	279,840	456,925
Amulet Duf.*	2,706,715	3,013,422

*Including "A" ore body, amounting to 2,565,615 tons at Dec. 31, 1944, grading 5.81% copper, 4.54% zinc, 0.045 oz. gold, 1.5 oz. silver.

	1944	1943
Tons milled	608,574	641,340
Aver. content:		
Copper %	3.67	4.15
Zinc. %	7.25	7.58
Gold, oz.	0.033	0.036
Silver, oz.	1.73	1.71

Plant Builders Draw Up Plans Now To Benefit From Special Tax Edict

By STAFF WRITER

OTTAWA (Staff)—As V-E day approaches, industrial postwar expansion in Canada is moving rapidly from blueprint to reality.

Under the new vehicle of "Double Depreciation" passed at the last session of Parliament, the postwar expansion plans of scores of Canadian industries are now being "vetted" and wherever possible translated into action. Last week, in one day, two important new projects were announced — a brass foundry in Montreal at a cost of $350,000 and a new million-dollar cigarette manufacturing plant in London. This week, Shawinigan Water & Power and associated companies announced construction plans totalling $7 millions.

Applications for new expansion or equipment are being handled at a rapidly accelerating rate by a special four-man committee on double depreciation of the Department of Reconstruction. Chairman of the committee is R. A. C. Henry, Deputy Minister of the Department; other members are H. Carmichael, J. G. Godsoe and Dr. W. A. Mackintosh. This is the committee which has been charged by the Goverment with "screening" applications for postwar expansion of a type which can or should be started quickly in order to pave the way for reconversion and high postwar employment. The total amount already approved has reached very impressive figures.

Briefly there are three criteria now set up as yardsticks by which to measure the importance or urgency of new proposed expansion in terms of immediate eligibility for double depreciation tax concession. These are:

1. Projects likely to increase Canada's export trade.
2. Project which will improve working conditions for employees.
3. Projects which will lower costs and increase the efficiency and competitive position of a firm especially in the export field.

Obviously the green light is given at once to any project which, while having some postwar value is also of use or importance for an immediate wartime purpose. On the other hand, the present policy is to defer all projects in areas where labor and materials are tight such as, for example the Toronto-Hamilton area. A very considerable number of the applications already approved, have to do with equipment rather than with new construction.

This indicates that industry is laying the ground for postwar sales and expansion by planning installation of new, cost-cutting machinery or equipment to replace obsolete or high-cost types now being used.

Now Guarantees Given

Even the approval of an application by the Department of Reconstruction does not mean that bricks and mortar, timber, artisans and the like, are being diverted from the war effort at the present time.

In the great majority of cases, the projects which have been approved involved the placing of orders for machinery, equipment, etc., which may take many months, perhaps a year or more to deliver. But having its blueprints approved and vetted by the committee, a firm is able to proceed with ordering this machinery and preparing plans to the point where actual construction or erection of the plant will be ready to get under way without delay as soon as construction materials and manpower are more freely available.

This prior planning and ordering of equipment is important for two reasons:

(a) The length of time it may take to get delivery of many needed types of equipment;

(b) The fact that to meet the present regulations of the Department of National Revenue, double depreciation is now allowed only on plant or equipment actually installed in place as an integral part of the project, prior to the date at which the special rates expire (Dec. 31, 1946).

In other words, prospective builders should bear in mind that they are dealing with two main agencies—Reconstruction will give the O.K., but fulfilment of the double depreciation plan depends on National Revenue, and the project must be completed by 1947 to get the complete authority.

Other Approvals Needed

All applications for double depreciation in order to be considered by the Reconstruction Department Committee, must also bear the approval of the Controller of Construction. In some cases, construction licenses are being granted so as to stagger the expansion in successive stages rather than all at once.

One important feature of the new double depreciation procedure is the fact that approval by the Reconstruction Committee does not mean that double depreciation, as defined by the Income Tax Act and interpreted by administrative rulings of the Department of National Revenue, will be automatically granted. All that the Department of Reconstruction is authorized by law to do, is to certify that: "having regard to war or reconstruction needs, it is desirable" that double depreciation be granted.

As the law now stands, no step towards granting a double depreciation can be taken by the income tax authorities until an application is filed showing the actual costs of the project on its completion. After such an application has been filed, it may be several months before a decision of the income tax authorities is received confirming the granting of special depreciation allowance as authorized by Parliament last year.

Apparently it is being assumed by most industrial firms that once a project has been approved by the Minister of Reconstruction, it will stand a good chance of meeting the requirements of the Department of National Revenue. But at the present time, there is, apparently no way of guaranteeing this in advance or until some time after the actual expenditure has been made.

How to Qualify

To be eligible for double depreciation as defined in the order-in-council (P.C. 8640) proclaimed last year, an investment must be in plant or equipment built or acquired between Nov. 10, 1944 and Dec. 31, 1946. The purpose of the tax concession, as outlined by Mr. Ilsley at the time of the budget last year, was to speed industrial and commercial conversion and expansion after the war, by allowing this kind of taxpayer "rates of depreciation which may vary at the option of the taxpayer between maximum rates, double the present ordinary rates, and minimum rates which will be one-half the ordinary rates."

As laid down in the amendment to the Income Tax act which implemented Mr. Ilsley's budget speech, the granting of double depreciation was to be available to any "plant or equipment built or acquired in a period to be fixed by the governor-in-council" provided that the taxpayer (in the opinion of the Minister) was making a new investment by building or acquiring such plant or equipment. However the order-in-council which proclaimed this section (P.C. 8640) excluded many types of investment from the benefits of the act. Chief exclusions are:

(a) Plant or equipment outside Canada.

(b) Patents, goodwill, intangible rights or incorporeal hereditaments.

(c) Leasehold interests in land, buildings, machinery or equipment.

(d) Office equipment or furnishings.

(e) Buildings used as dwellings including apartment houses and equipment, furniture and furnishings therein or used in connection therewith.

(f) Buildings used for commercial or financial purposes including stores, hotels, tourist accommodation and office buildings.

(g) Automobiles, trucks and buses.

(h) Rolling stock of a railway.

(i) A building that has been used by a person other than the taxpayer or a building that was built and in existence prior to November tenth, nineteen hundred and forty-four unless:

(1) The Minister of National Revenue is satisfied that the building has, since acquisition by the taxpayer, been used by him for a business substantially different from that carried on therein prior to acquisition by him, or

(2) The building was purchased by the taxpayer from War Assets Corporation.

A further important clause in the order-in-council provides that no special depreciation will be allowed after 80% of the cost of the property has been depreciated. Presumably at that point only normal depreciation rates will be allowed.

The order also implements the original Ilsley declaration about allowance for varying depreciation ranging from "not more than double and not less than half of the rates normally allowed." Thus, subject to the general provisions of the order, and at the option of the taxpayer, permission may be granted to charge only half the normal rates and thus increase taxable profits in a given period by slowing up the rate of depreciation.

Subsequent regulations issued by the Minister of National Revenue in January, have placed other limitations on the order. Thus double depreciation is now allowed only on expenditures "incurred between the date named in the certificate of the Department of Reconstruction" and Dec. 31, 1946. This means in effect that the eligible dates are not the whole term covered by the order (Nov., 1944 to Dec., 1946) but the date at which a Reconstruction Committee certificate is obtained.

Another limitation is that the plant and equipment must be actually built or "acquired and installed in place" as an integral part of the project between the date of the certificate and Dec., 1946. Costs of installing the equipment which may have been incurred during the prescribed period are eligible for double depreciation rates.

Bailey Bridge, Victory Tool May Find Use in Peacetime

Allied troops pouring across the Rhine into the heart of Germany have demonstrated finally that in modern warfare rivers have lost their significance as strategic barriers. This development is due to various factors, but to a surprisingly large extent to the inventive skill of a British engineer, Donald Bailey.

Bailey, creator of the world famous Bailey Bridge, is now 42. He has made a lifelong study of bridge-building. For the last 12 years he has been building bridges for the Army. Before that he was engineer of British railways.

At the end of 1940 Bailey was asked by the War Office to design a bridge strong enough to carry Allied troops, tanks, guns and trucks on the offensive over any rivers they might meet. The operative word was "offensive." By January, 1941, Bailey had worked out the main features of his project—a bridge formed of complete prefabricated sections which could be erected side by side, or one on top of another. On Feb. 14, an order was given that a complete 70-ft. bridge should be prepared for testing within three months. English engineers, steel works and fabricating firms worked together with tremendous speed and by May 1—14 days ahead of schedule—the job was done. The test proved a complete success—the whole bridge was assembled by a sapper test party in 36 minutes.

That was the first of thousands of Bailey bridges which have since been manufactured by every type of United Kingdom contractor from the small garage up to the largest steel works in the country. They have also been manufactured in the United States and India, and complete plans have also been placed at the disposal of the Russians.

In every theatre of war hundreds have been erected by British, Dominions, Indian and United States sappers—often under fire—but the two outstanding feats were the 1,250-ft. bridge thrown across the Chindwin River in Burma by the 33rd Indian Corps, and the almost equally huge one built across the Sangro River in Italy by units of the British Eighth Army.

Maybe we will see the Bailey bridge, or something very like it, in peacetime applications—possibly on logging roads, on permanent bridge construction jobs as temporary crossings, or emergency crossings at railway or highway washouts.

Heating Chore To Be Simpler

Greatest single trend anticipated in postwar home heating plants is to semi-automatic controls. Such is the gist of a news release of the Canadian Institute of Plumbing & Heating, reporting concensus of heating industry experts. Says CIPH bulletin:

"The reason for this trend is not alone the rise in the standard of living—the 'make things easier' factor which has so frequently been the determining influence in the design of home equipment. Another influence is that wartime fuel stringency has concentrated attention on savings through more efficient firing and more rigid control of temperatures. Still another is the increased emphasis on even temperatures as a health measure. And a fourth factor—one not generally realized—is that technological and metallurgical advances made during the war will permit of greater efficiency in postwar heating units."

Dominion Coal Co. reports March production at 295,444 tons against 355,565 tons in March, 1944, with total production for first three months of 1945 at 891,216 tons compared with 1,007,017 in like period last year.

"CANADIAN CELANESE LTD., DRUMMONDVILLE, P.Q., AWARD US ANOTHER REPEAT ORDER."

ESTABLISHED some twenty years ago at Sherbrooke, Que., the Stewart Construction Company Limited has erected many notable educational and industrial buildings throughout Eastern Canada and has efficiently carried out a number of impressive bridge, dam and road building projects.

During the past five years the company has been actively engaged in the Dominion's war effort. At numerous points in Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick it has executed construction projects for the Department of Munitions and Supply, totalling many millions of dollars.

One of the company's major projects outside the war construction field was the Union Station, at Saint John, N.B. Numerous other contracts have also been carried out for both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways.

Among educational institutions for which the firm has undertaken important works are: Stanstead College, Stanstead, Que.; Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.; Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Transit Sheds were built at Saint John, N.B., for the National Harbors Board. The Sherbrooke Trust Building, Sherbrooke, Quebec, was another important job.

Commercial and industrial construction projects have been undertaken for: Canadian Johns-Manville, Asbestos, Que.; Canadian Celanese Limited, Drummondville, Que.; Canadian Silk Products, Sherbrooke; Powdrell & Alexander's Mill, Cornwall, Ont.; Associated Textiles, Louisville, Que., and many other nationally known firms.

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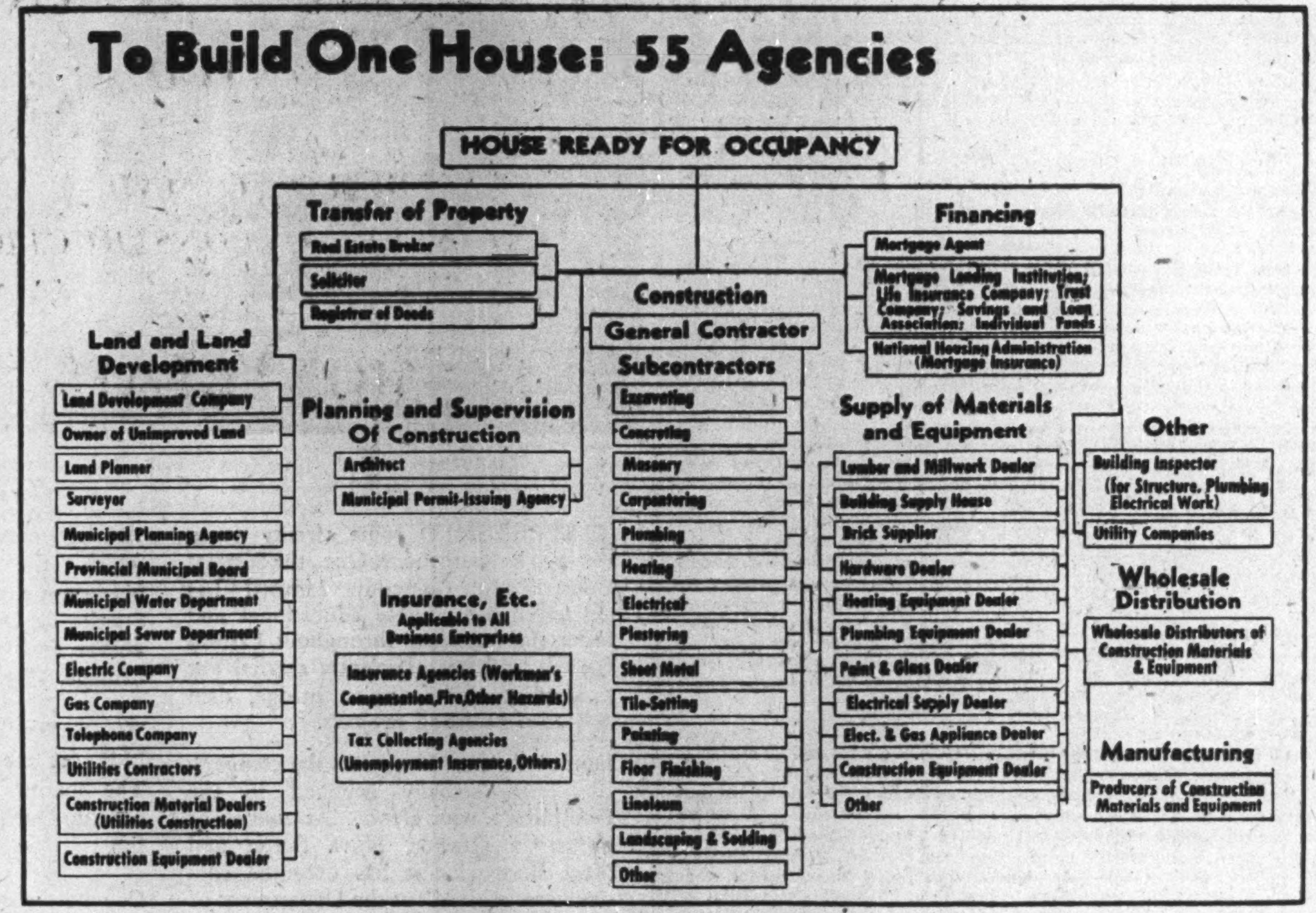
'Neighborhood' Builders May Help Find the Way Toward Better, Cheaper Houses — Easier Buying

Canadian cities, by all the signs, are going to see more mass building, less ordinary one-house-at-a-time building. A lot of it will be "neighborhood building," relatively new in the general picture in Britain and United States, newer still in Canada.

What benefits does neighborhood building promise in more houses, better houses, lower prices and easier selling terms for houses? What is it and how does it work? Where is it being applied in Canada thus far? First of all, the indicated benefits.



Gains to be Shared

To the investor and investing institution, neighborhood building seems to offer controlled area development and therefore something of the longer-term mortgage security that Finance Minister Ilsley may have been thinking about when, announcing the new National Housing Act, 1944, he said that smaller down payments and a 25 or even 30-year loan repayment period would be extended to areas having an effective master plan of development.

To the professional house builder, neighborhood planning may prove to be a new defense against premature marketing of unproved factory-prefabricated houses; a means of winning new public faith in the ability of the established construction industry to "mass produce" a a pleasant, convenient, high quality house at an increasingly "popular" price.

To the home buyer, neighborhood builders now offer better investment security—assurance that Joe Doakes won't build a wigwam or hot dog stand next door. When victory in Europe releases men and material for civilian enterprise, neighborhood builders will be able to cut costs and therefore reduce prices by building 40 to 100 houses at a time. And, if the Government and lending institutions find a way to favor neighborhood building with special terms or a special priority call on mortgage money, men and materials, there may be easier installment buying and a further drop in home prices.

To the community and nation, neighborhood building may promise a faster pace of construction, a quicker break in the housing shortage. And this in turn offers the possibility that more of the existing owner-occupied houses in older urban areas may become available to families requiring rental accommodation.

How It Should Work

An ideal neighborhood building project might be defined thus:

A construction program, directed throughout by experienced builders under one management and which involves:

Purchase of large acreage of low-cost land, usually suburban, in a district where established zoning regulations afford protection against low stanadrd or declining development on the flanks, and where public transportation is available or assured.

Preparation of a complete plan covering curved streets, "hidden" utilities services, wide community areas and substantial community buildings—and stores too if established shopping areas are far away.

Subdivision into wide, deep lots of not less than a quarter acre per house.

Resale of land to the house buyer at cost of land, plus cost of road, watermain and other utilities installed, plus overhead, plus a modest profit.

Mass merchandising, i.e., contracting with 25 or 50 buyers at one time (but by separate contract with each) to deliver that number of houses to agreed upon plan and on fixed dates (in periods of normal supply).

Reservation by the developer of control of siting and basic design of houses.

Adoption of economical design standards on a limited number of basic patterns to enable, at once, some standardization of components, variation in appearance and high value, utility, comfort and pleasure as first principles.

Adoption of mass-building methods and on-site prefabrication of wood and some other components (in periods of normal supply).

Pursuit of agreements with manufacturing and distributing agencies for mass-purchase discounts.

Passage to the home buyer of most of the savings from the lower production costs achieved through mass building and mass purchase.

That, very briefly is what the neighborhood building idea in Canada may turn out to mean.

New Selling Plan?

The reader may be busily adding his own footnote to the foregoing reference to "mass merchandising." Maybe he is already dreaming of a day when neighborhood building will have drawn together in central offices the many advisory and professional agencies which he may now reach only via a costly and wearisome office-to-office trek.

If neighborhood building could indeed thus streamline the difficult procedure of home buying, it could hardly fail to reap huge rewards. The builder, supplanting only the land developer, and co-operating intimately with the rest — mortgage loan agent, land planner, house designed, realtor and lawyer—might discover substantial gain for all concerned, but more particularly for the buyer.

The latter inevitably will visualize a well-appointed office, centrally located. In this office of his imagining he will find courteous attention and all the answers. Financing and legal procedures will be as simple and direct as in buying a car. He'll be told promptly and exactly what his costs will be and why; will be shown plans and photographs of the neighborhood and of the lot and house he will buy. He will see—in this fancied homeseeker's core-of-the-world — a showroom full of building materials, components, fixtures and possibly even apliances.

In an informal sitting or two with the architect, the buyer and his wife will help plan their house, choosing first from the basic plans and siting arrangements, then dictating the exterior pattern, room arrangement, choice of materials and details that meet their own needs and tastes. They will sign up, drive out to the job every other Sunday for a couple of months to observe progress of the house they helped design and may want to live in for the rest of their lives.

Canadian Samples

Toronto, with several neighborhood developments launched or in advanced stages of planning, so far is the Canadian centre of the movement. In Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Montreal and some other larger cities, large-scale builders of low-cost single family houses announce plans for expanded operations as soon as war restrictions are off and civilian supplies nearer normal. But it seems likely—in the absence of contrary indications—that these operations will be largely on the traditional pattern.

Montreal's most notable (and probably Canada's earliest) approach to large-scale neighborhood building in 1940 with launching of the "garden city" of l'Union Economique d'Habitations (nonprofit charter) in suburban Rosemount Ward. Utilizing National Housing Act financing, the garden city so far has featured medium-cost houses — $6,000 to $9,000 — which about 150 or more have been built. The management plans, The Post is told, to devote part of the remaining land to lower-cost development; but there is no declaration for mass-building methods.

Old hands at large-scale building of low-cost housing in the Toronto area include Eastern Agency Ltd., Long Construction Co., Salter Construction Co., Park Road Land Co., George M. Garton & Co., Bert Grant & Co. Most of these, some others, have carried mass production to considerable lengths and in some cases are selling houses at relatively low prices—for example, Eastern Agency's $5,700 experimental house with four bedrooms (two upstairs unfinished).

Few, however, have attempted a fully planned and integrated community fitting the neighborhood pattern arbitrarily adopted in this article. Garton might be considered among those close to it—his company combines most of the functions involved in siting, building and selling a house; his area is neighborhood planned by Norman Wilson and zoned to protect property values; he has been building on average 65 or 70 houses a year (340 since 1939 out of 590 planned); and off-street parking, a theatre, bank, 22 stores and five 20-suite apartment blocks are proposed.

But most of the established house builders who have been approaching the "packaged community" idea, have done so in easy stages and there is, of course, the possibility that the gradual approach is most conducive to success.

Closing stages of the war in Europe have seen entry into the building picture of new personalities whose plans on the whole appear to represent a more direct approach to neighborhood building. And whether lack of experience in housing will impede their progress or moderate their success can only be revealed by results.

Vary In Price Class

Amid indications that still other individuals and groups are quietly planning to enter the field as soon as building conditions are more favorable, at least three have jumped the gun.

First came Herbert E. Thomas—apartment builder turned neighborhood developer—and his Winston Park community being built in North York twp. by R. W. Waites Construction Co. (see Financial Post, March 10, 1945, p. 11).

This month, Marshall McLagen Foss and associates launch Thorncrest Village Club, an Etobicoke twp. community styled to middle-income living, with a thoroughgoing plan by Town Planning Consultants Ltd. Thorncrest (see The Financial Post, March 24, 1945, p. 11), will offer control by members, conservative mortgage finance, oversize lots, homes averaging $7,000 to $12,000. Foss, young RCAF officer who commanded the Malton air observer school until it closed down recently, and who is president of Thorncrest Village Co., reports the opening of a downtown Toronto office (80 Richmond St. W.) and commencement of the development's first two houses.

Nonprofit Project

In the last few weeks, a group of young professional people have organized the Institute of Modern Residential Planning with a provincial nonprofit charter and a wide-open membership of heads of families considering the building of a house. Their idea, basically, is to eliminate land profits and shave construction costs by mass building under their own management, but they admit readily that their building plan has not yet taken shape.

Sparkplugging this ambitious scheme for co-operative building are James Murray, of the University of Toronto's school of architecture; Harriet Lang, of the provincial department of planning and development; William Lockwood, Research Enterprises Ltd.; Eugene Starnaman, lawyer; William McBain, architect; Arthur Kennedy, mechanical engineer.

With trained professionals and a growing membership, the Institute of Modern Residential Planning hopes to develop far-reaching technical studies on house building and equipment; is aiming single-mindedly at a better house for less money.

New Aid Here?

Is the problem of sewage treatment a major barrier to suburban neighborhood building? Are individual installations—such as septic tank systems—the last word in low cost and high performance? Can we adapt for the coming miniature community—and with major savings—the new, small-scale sewage treatment plant now serving military cantonments and war industry? The Post asked a leading engineer-manufacturer of sewage disposal installations and got an answer something like this:

"A sewage disposal plant giving complete treatment will cost perhaps $20 per capita in a community of a thousand or so households. The treatment plant represents only about one quarter of the total cost of sewage disposal facilities; three quarters (or $50 per capita) representing the cost of installing sanitary sewers. Putting aside the question of relative efficiency of individual and community sewage treatment systems, we believe an average septic tank installation with a reasonable amount of drainage tile would cost at least $300 to $500 for an average family of four, or $75 to $125 per capita this estimate may be high), as against $80 per capita for complete sewage treatment including sewers."

It would appear that community sewage disposal for neighborhood projects is at least worth study. It may turn out to be an important aid.

Contracts Down First Quarter

Ontario Largest Loser as Industrial, Engineering Work Declines

Construction contracts in Canada totalled $19.6 millions in March, 1945, according to a Dominion-wide compilation by MacLean Building Reports. This is $11.3 millions lower than the March, 1944, total of $31 millions. For the first three months of 1945 construction contracts awarded totalled $44.3 millions, a drop of $11.7 millions from the $56 millions total for the first quarter of 1944.

Practically the whole decrease took place in Ontario, where volume dropped to $6 millions for March, 1945, from $18.3 millions for March, 1944. Quebec was practically unchanged at $6 millions. In the West volume jumped appreciably for a March, 1945, total of $6 millions, a gain of $0.9 millions.

Residential construction continued at a high level with a March, 1945, volume of $9.2 millions, up $0.4 million from a year ago. Commercial construction was also up sharply at $5.6 millions, a gain of $1.7 millions. Industrial construction, however, slumped to $2.4 millions from $15 millions. Engineering construction was also down at $2.3 millions, a drop of $0.9 million.

Largest award during the month was for new reservoir and filters at the Montreal water works, an award of $1.4 millions to the Atlas Construction Co.

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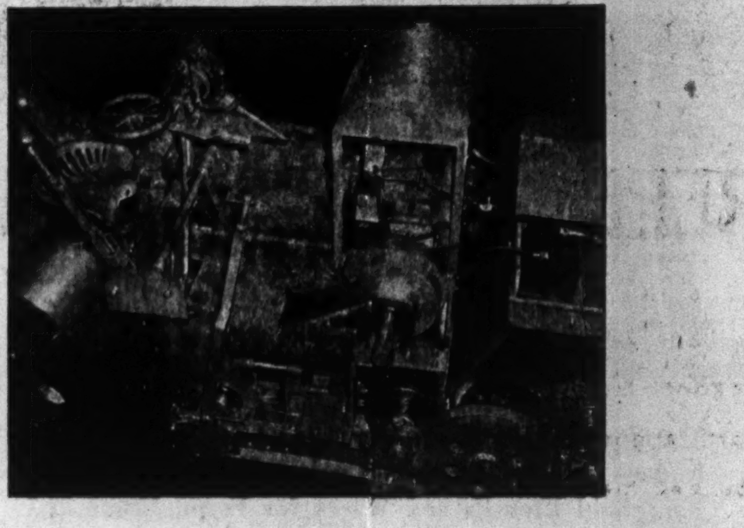

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Spotlight Turns On Canada's 2.5 Million Families As Top Postwar Prospect for Construction Industry

Three long-term tendencies in modern life are currently combining to make residential building—the Cinderella of the construction industry—step into its glass slippers and go to the ball. Big-time construction has been chiefly interested in the business engineering and industrial categories. But events of the past decade have begun to turn the spotlight on the home.

Chief of these is the relative decline in the amount of nonresidential building to be done. While the country was expanding under the impetus of the opening of the West, while the world was expanding under the impact of tremendous population growth, great volumes of industrial and engineering construction had to be undertaken each year to keep pace with the ever-widening demand.

Expansion Slows Down

Now, while the expansion is still continuing, economists point out that it is continuing at a lower rate. Replacement expenditures have formed a steadily greater part of the annual volume of construction (until the war) and the prospect is for this to continue into the future. The huge construction pattern that we have developed to take care of mushroom expansion can't exist on replacements alone—and for the sake of the economy it must continue to exist.

To fill the gap left by the dwindling margin of new capital formation, one of the best bets is increasing residential construction. And here again, several forces operate quietly in the background.

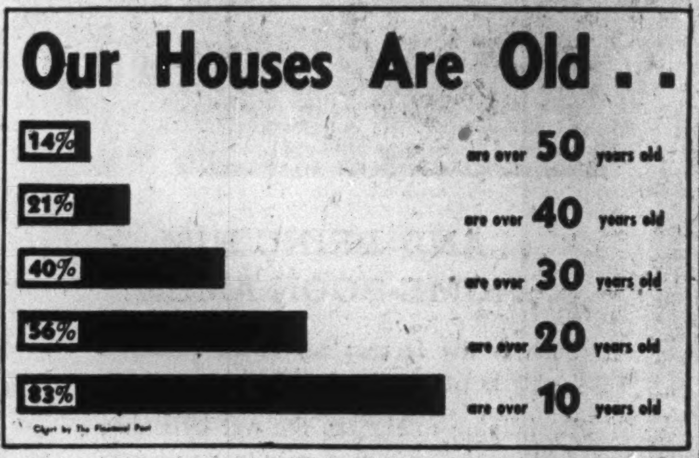
The first of these is the move toward the cities. In 1881, Canada was 80% rural; now she is over 55% urban. Sudbury's population for example increased 74% between 1931 and 1941. And every net move to town means that a new urban dwelling unit should be constructed. When the movement is as large as it has been in Canada in the past 10 or 20 years, it means the opening up of whole new areas, new suburbs of old towns. The growth of Canada's major cities has long ago ceased to take place within the city limits . . . it is in the suburban areas that the big jump in numbers has been noted. This means—or should mean—new utilities, new stores, new churches, new schools.

The second of these factors is age-distribution of the Canadian people, which will soon show a bulge in the "marriageable age" groups—hence in the number of new families wanting houses or apartments.

However, no one now questions the need for more and more housing in Canada. Estimates of the number of houses and apartments necessary to accommodate Canada's 2.7 million households adequately run from 300,000 in five years to well over a million in 10 years. What is bothering the family, the Government, and the construction industry is how to turn that need into effective demand . . . cash on the line.

Subsidize Some?

Several authorities say that some of it will probably have to be subsidized housing; because the need for houses early in the postwar is so urgent that it will be difficult to wait for the slower process of development to get under way. But this brings social, psychological and political factors into the picture.



Canadians have a very sharp sense of obsolescence when it comes to cars, furniture, clothes and ideas, but is much less acute when it comes to houses. Some of the 14% of Canadian houses that are over 50 years old, many of the 56% that are over 20 years old, are probably in excellent living condition; but many of them are not, and few of them are the designs for comfortable modern living that they might be. Here is part of the "backlog for building"—the development of a new sense of obsolescence that will make Canadians spend their money to make their homes as well-designed as their cars.

For the construction industry the main job will continue to be self-liquidating housing, and there is a long-term tendency at work which may help the situation considerably in the future. That is the changing pattern of income distribution in Canada and most other free enterprise countries.

Gradually but steadily, we are paring down the numbers of the very rich and very poor and building up the numbers of the comfortably situated middle class—the people who form the mass market that keeps up sales volume for housing and everything else. This is being accomplished by several means. One is, of course, taxes. Apart from the abnormal wartime situation, which bears heavily on all and is a matter of going where the money is, there has been a long-term movement away from taxes that bear heavily on the low income earner. Consumption and excise taxes are being replaced by graduated income and inheritance taxes. This, in free enterprise countries dates from before the last war; it is based on the principle that a penny means more to a $25 a week clerk than it does to a $25,000 a year business executive.

But this "moral" principle of fair play in bearing the upkeep of the country's facilities in relation to the ability to profit by them has been reinforced lately by recognition of another principle: that an extra penny held by the $25 a week clerk will almost certainly be spent, and hence make a market for somebody's goods, and wages for somebody else; while the extra penny held by the $25,000 a year business executive will probably lie idle, because his wants are not extravagant enough to keep up to his income. Except in times such as these (when every nickel saved by the banker or the clerk is loaned to the Government to be spent on the war) this "not-spent" penny, multiplied by thousands, may be one of the many straws that lead to unemployment and hard times . . . trouble for both business executive and clerk.

This other reason for what is known as "progressive" taxation is therefore chiefly a desire to put the most money where it will most likely be spent on consumer's goods, durable and otherwise, and therefore keep the pace of business fast and sweet. And a more recent addition to the same sort of scheme has been the social security payment—again designed partly to keep up the purchasing power of the mass market—which is really a positive aspect of the same thing.

Home Buying Power Broadens

Besides these more or less "artificial" methods of spreading income where it will do the most buying, the general wage and salary picture in Canada shows a reflection of the same over-all tendency. "Real wages"—goods and services that can be purchased with the average year's work—have been increasing steadily in Canada. And, in the long run, more and more Canadians are moving up into categories where their income will cover more and more of the goods they want.

Granted that incomes can be kept above depression levels, that the trend is toward higher "middle" incomes, it is obvious that the potential market for residential building on a self-sustaining basis is apt to be brisk. Its actual size will depend, as markets always do, upon the interaction of several forces.

Naturally, the most important is what the construction industry has to offer. There will be an assured market of people who have to have houses and will pay what they have to for what they can get. There is always a market like that for any necessity product. But if the boundaries of the market stop there, residential building will remain a small-time operation . . . because the big market will be among people who have the money to spend, but who have an adequate place to live. Unless the industry can offer them something more than adequate, a product that can compete with the glitter of a new car or a trip to California, this group of purchasers—nearly a million of them—will remain untapped.

But Renting Holds Its Own

Another change in concept that will have to take place is the notion that the market consists of home-owners. The Canadian is becoming increasingly industrialized, increasingly the employee rather than the proprietor. For both these reasons he finds—and probably will find in the future—mobility increasingly necessary. He is therefore increasingly a renter, rather than a home-owner. Of the 1.4 million homes and apartments in use in 1941, only 41% were owned and home-ownership has been declining ever since 1921, as O. J. Firestone points out.

The ease of owning a home under the NHA plans undoubtedly increases the proportion of home ownership. But there will be an upper limit to that increase; and above the limit will be a market consisting of Canadians who can afford to pay proper rent for good accommodation, but who will not buy. To leave these people out of the calculation is again to cut down the size of a potentially rich market.

The typical Canadian is supposed to spend about 20% of his income for rent. Total income payments in Canada last year were over $8 billions—and 20% of that is more than a billion and a half dollars. Translated into terms of willingness to pay for shelter it indicates a reservoir that is not, as the saying is, peanuts.

The construction industry is apt to get an indirect benefit as well as direct income if it fastens its attention on the residential market. If new suburbs are built as fast as increasing households and adolescence of old structures makes desirable, those new suburbs will need new commercial buildings. And it has been amply demonstrated in the past that with each new home comes a market demand for new appliances, furniture and fixings. The possession or occupancy of the new home stimulates the desire to have other possessions equally new. And the demand thus stimulated is apt to lead, in the long run, to the construction of new furniture factories, new textile plants, for example. The construction industry here scores twice; once when the houses are built and again when the factory is constructed. And employment scores all along the line.

House Building Usually Lagged

Even the building boom of 1920's left 15% of the total urban population sharing dwellings, with still others overcrowded. Firestone points out that in the peak year of U. S. building, which was 1925, about eight housing units per 1,000 of population were built, compared with only five per 1,000 in Canada's peak of 1928. Later, the NHA stimulated the building of 26,000 houses in nine years, and Wartime Housing has accommodated just under 100,000 persons.

Because of the importance of housing in the lives of the Canadian people and of construction in the Canadian economy, the Government—all governments and political parties—takes a keen interest in the whole question of housing. But the whole answer, the efficient answer, isn't at the disposal of governments.

The Government can help to provide the atmosphere and environment of business confidence and free enterprise that will keep Canadian wage earners secure in their jobs and earning the highest possible incomes. But the building of houses in response to the demand stimulated by that favorable environment will be up to the construction industry. There is a big job in the offing, a big continuing job, because surveys have shown that the home is becoming steadily more important to the consumer. It may be that some of the techniques of the industrial and engineering builder could be applied to housing to get the job faster, smoother and cheaper. But whatever the pattern of the future, the construction industry as a whole is becoming strongly conscious that in the eyes of customers, governments, sociologists and economists, postwar prospect number one for construction is the Canadian family.

Business World Is Prospect No. 2 For 'Sell Toward Stability' Plan

Business management is prospect No. 2 in Construction's suggested new approach to selling. If the industry is to sell its way toward market stability, it may start in housing where apparently growing responsibility and opportunity constitute a sharper challenge. But there are parallel opportunities in the field of commercial and industrial building.

When the scramble to make good wartime depreciation is over, there will still be plenty of Canadian firms with obsolete or obsolescent plant or equipment. In many cases, this may be costing them money by faulty arrangement — money they don't even see.

Industrial contractors—often in co-operation with architects or engineers with whom they have a working relationship—could do a real service to themselves and to the community in general by seeking out such plants, making estimates of savings possible with proper replacements, and approaching the management with the cold, hard facts in hand.

Market To Stay Wide

Building product manufacturers, architects, engineers and contractors have made important strides in recent years in learning how to raise the productivity of workers with the addition of comfort and safety facilities, use of color, proper lighting and ventilation, improved layout and facilities for material handling and processes.

Yet relatively few firms have taken advantage of the new money-savers—partly because it involves sometimes substantial capital outlay, partly because the method may seem an intangible way of saving money, partly because this fairly complex idea has not yet been properly sold on a dollars-and-cents basis to enough people.

During the depression of the 1930's, few firms did more than touch the fringe of their depreciation allowances . . . they allowed buildings to fall into disrepair until repairs could no longer be postponed, or until sales began to show some signs of cyclical upturn.

If construction salesmen, representing manufacturers, jobbers, architects, engineers and contractors, could find closer community of operation, and some means (short of any cartel-like division of markets) to reduce the worst phases of uneconomic competition, they might find mutual advantage in higher sales during business decline.

Salesmen, co-operating in some such manner might be able to persuade wide areas of business to spend in the critical years of a downswing — by selecting firms which would really "make money by spending money," by pointing out the advantage of building or improving when costs are down and service up and of building before the competitor, by "packaging" the job and demonstrating on a total expenditure, total savings basis what the business has to gain from spending on construction at that time.

The result probably would be, on the one hand, to stabilize the construction industry's widely fluctuating market and, on the other hand, **by doing so,** to stabilize business conditions generally and thus make the construction salesmen's rosy predictions come true.

And to Grow Bigger

The market for business-industry construction, like the market for houses, is really as big as we make it, in this sense — that until the whole country is housed in modern homes, until every natural resource in Canada is being used at the most efficient level with the most efficient plant and equipment, there is someone or some corporation who can profit in comfort or dollars by some building.

One problem may be to produce houses and factories and sewage disposal plants at prices that increasing numbers of consumers can pay. But even more important is to sell the consumer, to achieve the volume output which is the secret of most low costs.

In 1924 the automobile market was regarded as saturated, because there was a car on the road for every 42 Americans. By 1941 there was an automobile on the road for every five. The secret was production for the key market—the vast numbers of low-income consumers, continuous improvement of product and method, and marketing policies which related the product to the market available and kept the consumer sold on the need for the automobile.

Urban Building Up 60% in '44

The dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that building permits issued by the 204 municipalities making monthly returns to the bureau were valued at $128.7 millions in 1944 against $80.2 millions in 1943, an advance of 60.5%.

Of the total for 1944, new construction accounted for $97.2 millions and additions, alterations and repairs for $31.4 millions. Residential permits increased over 1943 by $32.9 millions, industrials by $4.2, millions, commercial by $6.3 millions and institutional by $8.6 millions. Other construction permits declined by $3.6 millions.

Value of building permits issued in Canada during February was $7.1 millions compared with revised value of $5.4 millions for January. During February new construction of all types amounted to 59.2% of the total value, while the percentage of new residential construction was 38.3%.

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New Glass Products, New Ways of Using Old Have Big Place in Postwar Building Plans

Glass, ancient building material, in recent years has recaptured the imagination of industrial designers, architects and the public, and its added forms and uses appear to assure the material unusual prominence in postwar construction.

Recent experimentation, in many cases speeded by war, has developed some surprising products from this centuries old window material.

Glass ingredients now are emerging in blocks of foam-like materials or mats of a wool-like substance for heat insulation in walls and roofs; in fibre twisted into yarn for fireproof and mothproof textiles; in glass-plastic for molded structures and wall materials.

Flexibility Added

There are entirely new kinds of the ordinary transparent substance familiar in bottles, tumblers, windows, windshields and the like—safety glass that can be bent like heavy rubber; "case-hardened" plate in solid glass doors.

And strange things have been done to ordinary plate and window glass so that it now appears in a dozen guises—glass that you can see through only one way; glass containing tint compounds that filter out the bleaching effect of sunlight, or that permit entry of energizing violet light, or that exclude sun heat in summer; glass in double or triple-size windows which provide heat insulation because they have two or even three panes sealed together at the edges.

These are some of the glass industry's newer products for homes, offices and factories and many of them already have been released for civilian use. Some of them arrive with fairly high price tickets, but the industry holds out hope of cost reduction by the time the popular market and low-cost home have been reached in the course of distribution.

Britain, U. S. are Leaders

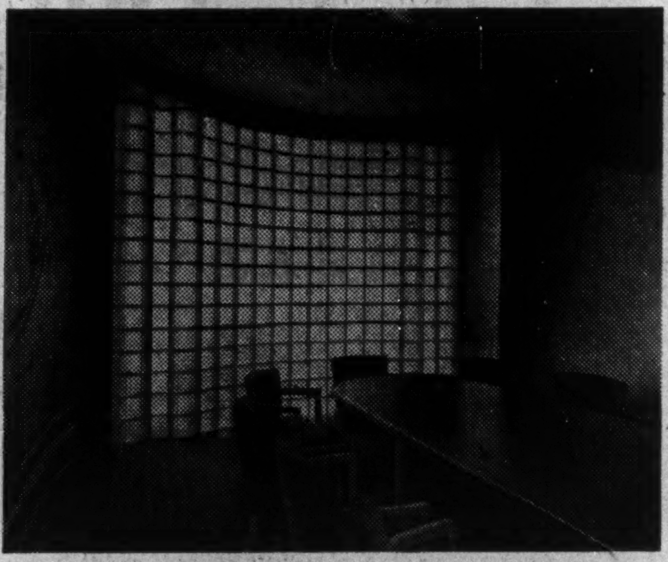
Canada's glass production is almost entirely confined to what the trade calls "crown glass" used in making blown or molded containers. In the past, several factories set up to roll or cast flat glass for windows have had to abandon operations—they could not compete with imported glass.

Pre-war, our imported glass came from Belgium, the largest exporter, England second, United States third; British glass came in duty free, but there was a 15% impost on the American product and 12½% on the Belgian. Incidentally, it is cheaper to ship from Europe to Vancouver via the Panama Canal than to send it overland from Montreal to Winnipeg.

The world's leading glass firms are represented in Canada, plants here trimming and bevelling imported glass for dealer distribution.

Glass Fibre Newest

Fine fibres or filaments of glass represent one of nowest of new glass materials. Developed in United States by Owens-Corning Corp., it is made in Canada by Duplate Co., Oshawa, under the name "Fiberglas." It first proved valuable as an air filter but just before the war was being woven into all-glass fabrics that defy wrinkling, wear, moth or flame attack. Since then the fibres have been made smaller and, with production by Owens-Corning of a filament .00002-in. in diameter, a white, fluffy wool-like mass of glass has emerged for a new role in thermal insulation of buildings and machines, Today it is used to insulate high-altitude bombers; soon it will be available for home building.



Glass blocks, not new, are however winning wider use in Canadian building as part of a trend to greater emphasis on glass generally in modern architectural design. Here's one architect's application, lending distinction to a board room.

Before the war, European architects in France, Germany and Sweden led a trend in architectural design—houses, factories, department stores, hospitals, schools, etc.—featuring entire walls of glass. It was not long before this trend embraced Britain and began to take hold in the Americas.

Current industrial design in Canada, for example features ever wider expanse of glass for factory walls and roofs and glass experts and some architects predict extension of the trend to commercial and residential structures.

"Picture" Windows

Wide corner windows and almost wall-size windows generally now can be built into houses without danger of heat-loss in winter. Already in Canada, houses—so far in the higher cost category—are appearing one by one with "picture" windows of this kind, affording a new degree of interior daylighting, spacious view and something entirely new in window insulation.

These windows are fabricated of high quality glass for clear vision; they are made up of two, three or more panes welded together on all four dimensions by a newly developed metal-to-glass bond.

The problem that has always faced architecs seeking the advantages of sunlight has been that although ordinary glass let in the warm rays of the winter sun, the heat was immediately dissipated by conduction. Windows were bitter cold to the touch; their chill resulted in frost deposits; they "padded" the fuel bill.

Discovery of a method of bonding metal to glass has resulted in development of "transparent insulation," i.e., metal-sealed double-pane windows that exclude the cold by utilizing the captive air principle that is the foundation of most thermal insulation. Placing one's hand on the inside of a double-glazed window on a winter's day is like placing it on a solid wall. The inner pane never becomes cold enough to frost or mist. Instead of robbing the coal bin it imports so much warmth from the radiance of the sun on a bright day that the heating system must be checked.

Eventually, say some farseeing architects, even low-cost houses may be equipped with adaptations of this type of window.

New Plate Products

Commercial and residential applications of "case hardened" glass appear certain to expand rapidly. It will bend, twist and can resist hard knocks and wide temperature variation. It is a natural glass manufactured from ordinary polished plate and as there is no introduction of an organic interlayer there is no change in transparency or discoloration even with years of use or when the glass is subjected to severe changes of temperature.

Its toughness is illustrated by the window of a "blitzed" British hospital which stood heavy bomb shock without splintering, even though sections of the metal case were blown off.

The glass in various thicknesses is already gaining use for windows, partitions, entrance doors and kitchen equipment. It is recognized as standard equipment by Canadian automobile manufacturers. It's protective qualities lie in the fact that on breakage it does not fly into splinters with razor-like edges, but disintegrates into small pieces which are neither large enough nor sharp enough to cause serious injury. This type of fracture occurs because of the stresses set up in the glass by the hardening process.

These, the new fibre, "wool," cloth, "foam," the new flexible and safety glasses, the new double-glazed picture windows and the rest, are just some of the new materials for postwar building from an industry which, though among the oldest, undoubtedly is among the most progressive and research-minded.

Lake St. John Power

Lake St. John Power & Paper Co. reports a substantial increase in net profits in 1944 over the previous year. Capital expenditures of $213,767 were chiefly used for the extension and improvement of the sulphite department, President R. I. Rankin states.

During the year the company relinquished the right to develop power sites under lease from the Province of Quebec and the sum of $108,694, representing survey expense with respect to these power sites was written off fixed assets and charged to reserve for contingencies. Redemption of bonds and debentures was substantially in excess of requirements. The 1944 financial statement reflects determination of position in respect to income and excess profits taxes.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	†$1,526,703	*$1,491,354
Less: Deprec.	480,825	543,059
Depletion	103,693	......
Bond int.	269,855	287,683
Deb. int. accr.	162,598	174,625
Prov. for taxes	200,962	300,000
Net profit	308,770	185,987
Less: Pref. divds.	108,000	108,000
Surplus for year	200,770	77,987

†Including $625,156 premium U. S. funds.
*After depletion.

Times Interest Earned:		
Bonds:		
Before deprec.	▲5.66	5.18
After deprec.	■3.49	3.30
Debentures:		
Before deprec.	▲7.73	6.89
After deprec.	■4.13	3.78

▲Before (■after) deprec. and depletion.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$17.15	$10.33
Paid or payable	8.00	6.00
Common: Earned	2.01	0.78
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bds.	$1,431,913	$841,410
Accts. & bills rec.	629,089	520,094
Inv. cos. own bonds	......	175,189
Inventories	1,719,830	1,934,019
Total curr. assets	3,780,882	3,470,712
Misc. assets†	658,184	1,091,075
Fixed assets	13,145,727	13,047,784
Total assets	17,584,743	17,609,571
Total curr. liab.	334,884	396,768
Funded debt	7,997,900	8,622,100
Depr. & depl. res.	6,035,516	5,429,799
Other reserves	408,943	517,637
Capital stock	2,300,000	2,300,000
Surplus	507,500	343,267
Working capital	3,445,948	3,073,944
†Incl. Hearst notes	632,188	1,032,324

Sterling Rubber Co. reports current assets of $143,229 as against current liabilities of $43,116 as at Dec. 31, 1944. Earned surplus stood at $79,632. Total assets amounted to $252,533 after deducting the depreciation reserve of $175,047 from the capital assets.

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Welding Cable

has played a vital part in the Canadian shipbuilding programme.

Canada Wire has made an important contribution in the development of the tough rubber sheath to resist wear. This results in greatly increased life, improved efficiency and speed of welding.

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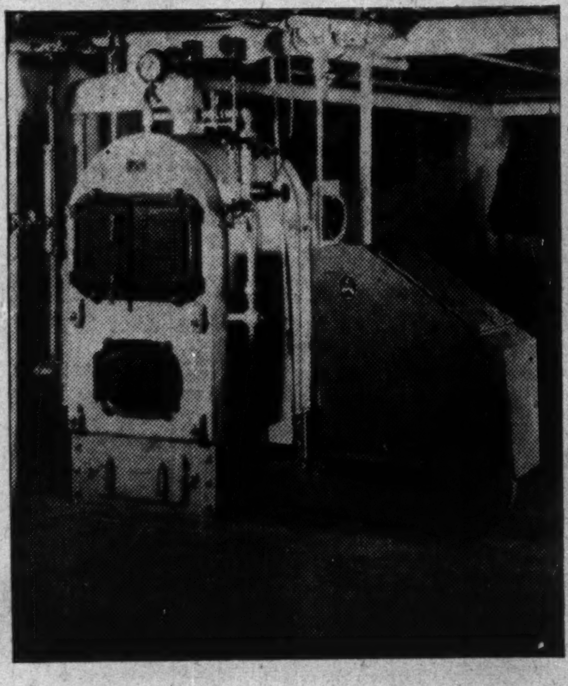

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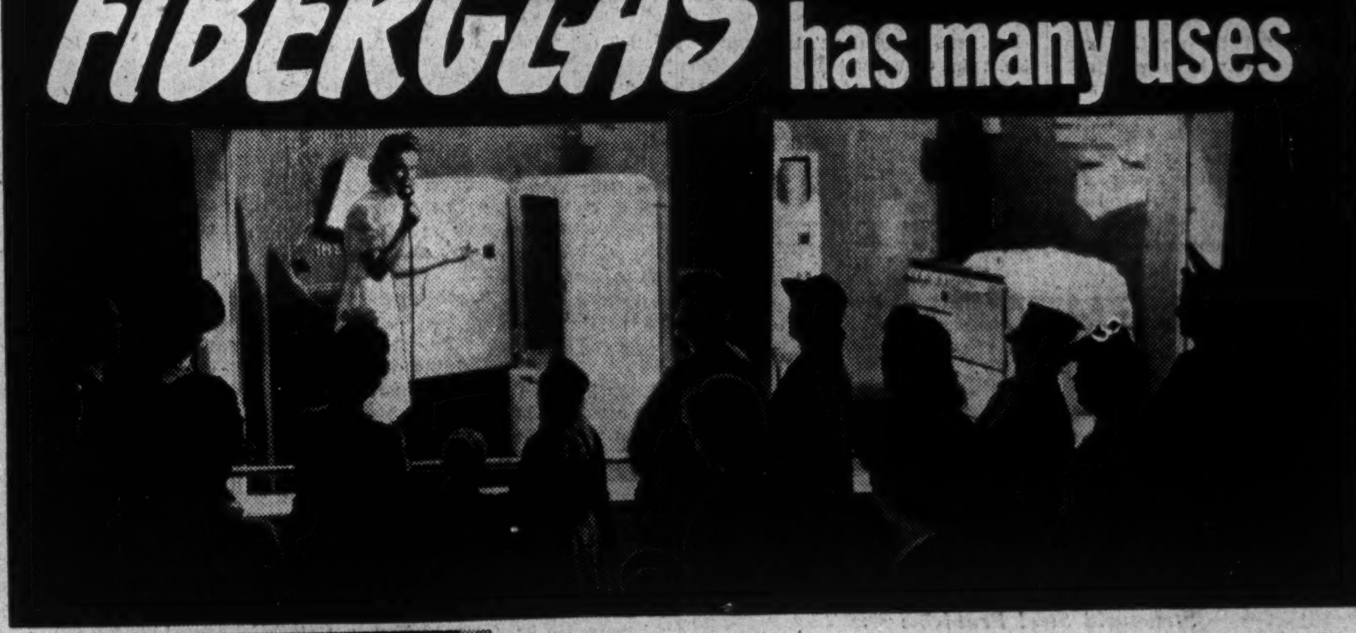
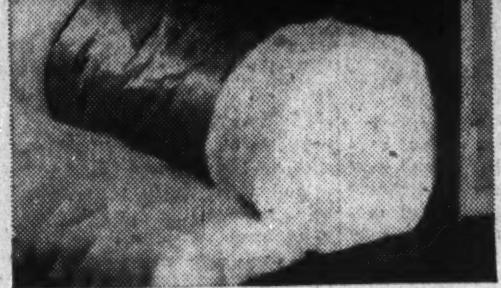
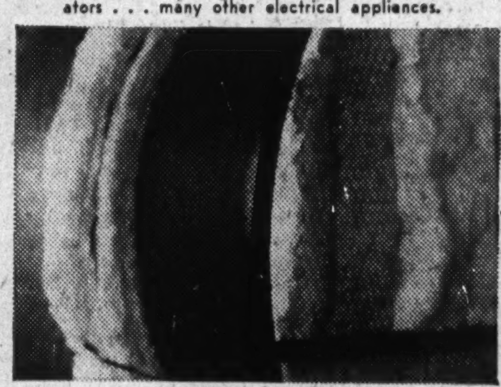




In this fluffy form, Fiberglas insulates ovens, refrigerators . . . many other electrical appliences.



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In its various forms for electrical insulation . . . tapes, sleevings, tying cords, wire-winding thread, cloth, etc. . . . Fiberglas prolongs life of motors, provides efficient resistance to heat and electric current.

Public Works Aid Question May Stay on Shelf Until Dominion-Provincial Conference Is Held

OTTAWA—If it can be avoided, there will be no green light given by Ottawa on assistance to postwar public works prior to the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

That seems an inescapable conclusion to be drawn from the veil of silence that has covered any federal pronouncements on the degree of assistance which Ottawa intends to offer toward provincial and municipal highway, public works, buildings and other postwar projects.

What may happen during an electon campaign, and whether or not individual ministers of the Crown may get themselves out on a promissory limb during that time, cannot of course be predicted. But at the moment, the attitude here is to make no commitment as to the extent, nature and conditions of federal postwar assistance on public works, prior to the holding of the post-election Dominion-provincial parley.

New Agreements Sought

Obviously there is an important and obvious reason for making no such commitments.

What the Government wants at the present time (next only to being re-elected at the polls on election day) is a large measure of co-operation on the part of the provinces in working out new postwar fiscal and tax agreements to replace the present temporary war emergency program.

The Government wants as well, some assurance from municipalities and provinces that the "timing" of public works after V-E day and V-J day, will be subject to some measure of co-ordination so that the big backlog of "desirable" public expenditures which almost every community and province will want to make as quickly as possible, does not pyramid into a vast postwar bottleneck and run headlong into more essential expenditure by private and industrial concerns which carry a higher degree of urgency from the point of view of creating productive employment.

If these two goals are to be achieved, the Government feels it would be unwise and impolitic to announce prematurely the degree of assistance it is prepared to offer provinces and municipalities by way of aid on postwar projects. In fact, the amount of that assistance may be quite impossible to determine prior to some broader settlement of Dominion-provincial fiscal relations generally.

Public Works Demoted

Actually, the whole field of postwar public works investment has so far been put somewhat to one side in the work and planning of the Department of Reconstruction. There are three reasons for this:

(1) Inability to get someone to head up the branch of the department which is going to be devoted entirely to this problem;

(2) The need for prior establishment of regional advisory councils to act as liaison between Ottawa and the various provincial and municipal authorities which are now working individually on this and allied problems;

(3) The delicate nature of Dominion-provincial fiscal relationship at the present time.

These handicaps will, it is hoped, be overcome shortly. Already, chairmen of the Reconstruction Advisory Councils have been named for each province and members of the councils themselves are expected to be named. Some appointments have been made to the Public Works division of the department and others are in prospect.

There is also another important reason why the Government has not acted in this area as promptly as in some other divisions of the postwar conversion and re-employment problem.

Works "Shelf" Idea Grows

That reason is the belief that postwar projects must and should be kept very largely as a residual and balancing item in the postwar balance sheet.

It is recognized, of course that considerable number of public works will rate very high as a postwar "must." Certain highway projects would fall in this class. So will certain types of buildings whose postponement has only been necessary on account of the war and whose consummation would facilitate and assist the removal of bottlenecks in other types of postwar development and planning. It is also recognized that certain planning of this type must be done and projects available, in case local employment conditions are such as to warrant the immediate use of public works where otherwise labor and materials might be idle.

Generally, the hope is, that only a relatively small amount of such expenditure will be necessary in the months immediately following V-E day and that the great bulk of construction manpower and materials (the latter expected to be in continued short supply for most items) will be concentrated on essential and productive types of "employment-creating" expansion.

This difference between various types of so-called "public works" has also been recognized by the segregation, within the Department of Reconstruction, of what are termed strictly "public works" and what are productive natural resource projects.

When Mr. Howe announced the personnel of his department a few weeks ago he named A. A. Mackay, president of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy as "Co-ordinator of Resources Development." He also named Hon. J. A. Brilliant, member of the Legislative Council of Quebec, as Co-ordinator of Public Projects.

What is intended here is to differentiate between those projects which are linked with the development of natural resources—minerals, waterpowers, forests and the like—and those which are strictly "public works" in the narrower sense of the term.

B. C. Towns Disappointed

The Government of British Columbia as the year began asked Ottawa to clarify its position on reconstruction and rehabilitation questions, particularly works financing and works priorities. Answers in letters from Finance Minister Ilsley and Reconstruction Minister Howe, according to the Vancouver Province (news story from Victoria on Jan. 15 and editorial comment Feb. 28) were full of sharp disappointments. Said The Province on Jan. 15:

"The vast municipal postwar programs of B. C. municipalities received a severe setback today when they heard that Ottawa would give them no priorities and perhaps not much money.

"Letters . . . said 'third priority' would be accorded the normal works plans of municipalities which had been held up by war. These would have to be financed by the municipalities themselves.

"The other more elaborate schemes would have to wait and financial assistance for them would depend on their nature. If they were primarily designed to relieve unemployment, help would be forthcoming; otherwise, it was hinted, it would not be.

"The letters gave first priority to the Ottawa Government's own program which they said was now virtually completed. This was chiefly for the rehabilitation of veterans.

"Second priority was resumption of private business and investment, which would come ahead of municipal postwar projects.

"Mr. Howe said a director-general of public projects would list, rate and co-ordinate all public works, whether federal, provincial or muncipal."

Expanded Wartime Housing Program May Be Ordered to Meet Shortage

Wartime Housing Ltd. — The Munitions Dept. agency set up early in the war to administer the building and operation of temporary rental houses for war workers—may get a life-extension and a new role as an agency of the Reconstruction Dept. in the transition to peace.

There are some indications that its current building program—for returning servicemen and for dependents of servicemen still abroad—may be expanded, may accommodate other tenancy categories, and may be extended into the peace to provide additional temporary accommodation while the building industry gradually gathers labor, materials and operational momentum for its full-out postwar program of permanent houses.

If the program for temporary housing is expanded, Canada may have embarked on a postwar house building program bearing some similarity to that of Great Britain. And the problem of ultimate disposal of temporary houses—called serious by some, nonexistent by others—may become more perplexing.

The question of further emergency building by Wartime Housing Ltd., is being discussed in Ottawa by the Cabinet, The Financial Post understands, and it is expected that a new policy will be announced shortly, possibly as part of the reconstruction program.

Back of current official discussion is a plea from a dozen Canadian cities for more rental housing accommodation, particularly for returned men. There is little interest effective as yet in low-rent housing on the part of private builders. As regards owner-housing, building operations are crippled by wartime shortage of labor and material. Those are the main factors in the housing shortage, a shortage intensified by influx of discharged servicemen setting up households. And there is little agreement among experts that congestion in munitions centres will be solved by V-E Day cutbacks.

Right now, Wartime Housing officials tell The Post, only 224 or a little over 1% of the 18,700 temporary houses built in 1941-42 for war workers are now vacant, and most of the vacancies are in Quebec Province.

The Soldiers' Program

Wartime Housing's current program--approved or under way—covers up to 1,500 "soldiers' houses" in nine or ten cities, as distinct from the program of the Soldiers' Settlement Board under the Veterans' Land Act, which calls for building on 1-acre individual "miniature farm" holdings just beyond ordinary suburban building areas.

The current Wartime Housing program calls for siting wherever improved vacant lots with services installed may be found in the selected cities. This is a departure from the 1941-42 program which in the main covered houses in large groups and involving utilities construction. Another departure from the earlier program is in on-site construction as distinct from panel prefabrication; the new houses are of ordinary frame construction and they have foundations of concrete instead of posts. The new houses cost between $3,000 and $3,500 each as against the $2,800 average for the earlier bolted-panel houses for war workers. A utility room, containing a coal bin, storage and laundry facilities, is attached at the rear. Monthly rent ranges from $22 to $30.

Under the current program, Toronto gets 117 houses, Edmonton 100, with comparable numbers for Vancouver, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, London, Brantford, Ottawa and Hull.

In addition to the building program, centres such as Windsor and Winnipeg have asked that flying schools in their districts which are not being used be converted to small housing units. Edmonton asked that unused U.S. Army-built bunkhouses at Dawson Creek on the Alaska Highway—more than 500 miles from the city—be shipped down and converted. Investigation, however, proved that the idea was impractical, officials of Wartime Housing state. Toronto secured and converted the accommodations of the "Little Norway" flying school but the result is called "drop in the bucket."

See no Disposal Problem

Officials of Wartime Housing Ltd. aren't worrying about what can be done with the temporary houses in the postwar period; they are only concerned with relieving the shortage now and providing accommodation for returning veterans. It is pointed out that the temporary structures will also provide a stopgap after the war until permanent housing gets under way.

"We aren't looking ahead any farther than that at the moment. Any large units—dormitory blocks at war plants—which cannot be used after the war will be turned over to War Assets Corporation."

Wherever possible, wartime houses have been moved to coincide with war production shifts. Last year, 20 units were moved from Welland to Fort Erie. More recently, 66 were taken from Nobel. Orillia received 21 of these and the remaining 45 were sent to an undisclosed war plant. Hull has received 72 units from Arvida.

Howe Statement Year Ago

Munitions Minister Howe on March 28, 1944, in Parliament made certain remarks, which, while necessarily guarded because of legal agreements with municipalities, indicated the minister's personal belief that most of the residential building, erected for war purposes will continue to be utilized after the war. Said Mr. Howe:

"Our agreement with practically every municipality in which wartime houses have been built provides that at the end of the war, the houses will be dismantled and moved away. I am not sure what will be done when that day comes.

"These are quite comfortable houses, and I imagine that the eventual disposal will be to put good basements under them, install heating plants and regard them as permanent houses.

"However, that will be up to each individual municipality. The Government will be prepared to carry out its agreement if the municipality so desires. With that uncertainty, it would be quite improper for me to discuss any disposition of the houses, other than to carry out the agreements which stipulate that the houses will be removed at the end of the war."

New Communities Developed

Examining more closely the way new communities have been developed, under the Wartime Housing, Ltd., it becomes evident that much of the construction work done can and will be converted to permanent housing. Prime Minister King has indicated that a goal of 500,000 new houses has been set for after the war to house returned soldiers and working people, and other estimates have been that up to one million housing units will be needed in the first 10 years of peace. Inasmuch as the problem of converting the temporary housing into permanent buildings would be relatively simple—involving, as Mr. Howe says, only the digging of basements and installation of heating equipment—the quickest, and most inexpensive way to get a head start on new building would be to use the Wartime Housing dwellings—if the location of such buildings is right, and the housing need relatively keen in sections where such "temporary" housing is located.

Actually, most of the Wartime Housing operations have been in industrial cities, and in other congested districts. In cities, such as Windsor, Hamilton and Halifax, more than 1,000 homes have been erected in each.

Schools have been erected, community councils formed, recreational and fire protection facilities provided—in other words, self-contained communities have developed some of which may continue to function after the war.

In general, the housing development has been centred in industrial districts most of which are seen likely to hold their own or expand after the war.

Great West Saddlery Control Is Changed

Following a change in the control of the Great West Saddlery Co., Russell A. Adams was recently elected president of the company. Mr. Adams was born in Brandon, Man., has been in the manufacturing and jobbing leather goods business practically all his life and is also president of Adams Bros. Harness Ltd. The new board of directors consists of Mr. Adams, Ewart R. Angus, A. Victor Shaver, E. D. J. Pugh, Hugh T. Murray, John H. Marshall and Alfred K. Harvey.

The new interests will continue the company's operations as in the past, and the change in control will mean no change in policy, Mr. Adams announces. At the annual meeting A. G. A. Spence, the retiring president, stated it was not the intention of the old board to stand for re-election.

Sell Propeller Plant For Warehouse Space

MONTREAL—The big plant of Canadian Propellers, Ltd., constructed by the Canadian Government during the war at a cost of $1 million, and rated as one of the finest industrial plants of its type in Canada, has been sold by the Government to Samuel Steinberg, Montreal, for $500,000, it is reported here.

Mr. Steinberg, who is head of the large Montreal chain store system, Steinberg's Wholesale Groceterias, Ltd., bought [illegible] building, and the equipm[illegible] ing removed and sold [illegible] It is understood that [illegible] berg will use the building [illegible] vide him with added warehousing facilities.

ESTABLISHED 1907

The Only Structural Steel Plant In The Eastern Townships

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HEAD OFFICE: SHERBROOKE, QUE.
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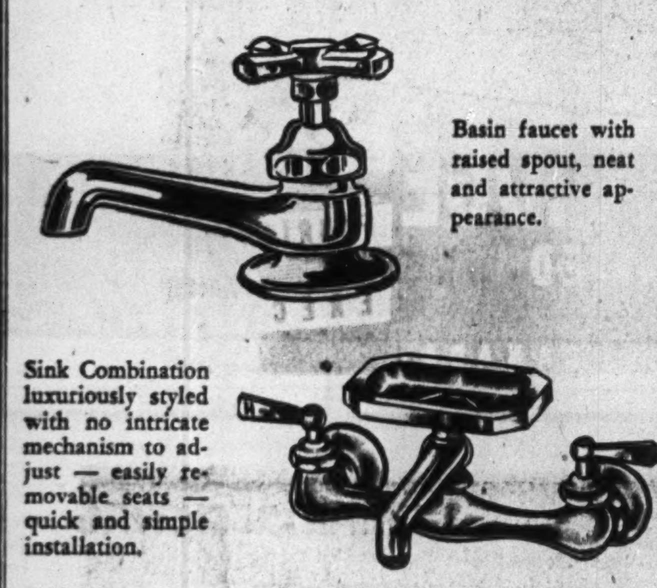

Basin faucet with raised spout, neat and attractive appearance.

Sink Combination luxuriously styled with no intricate mechanism to adjust — easily removable seats — quick and simple installation.

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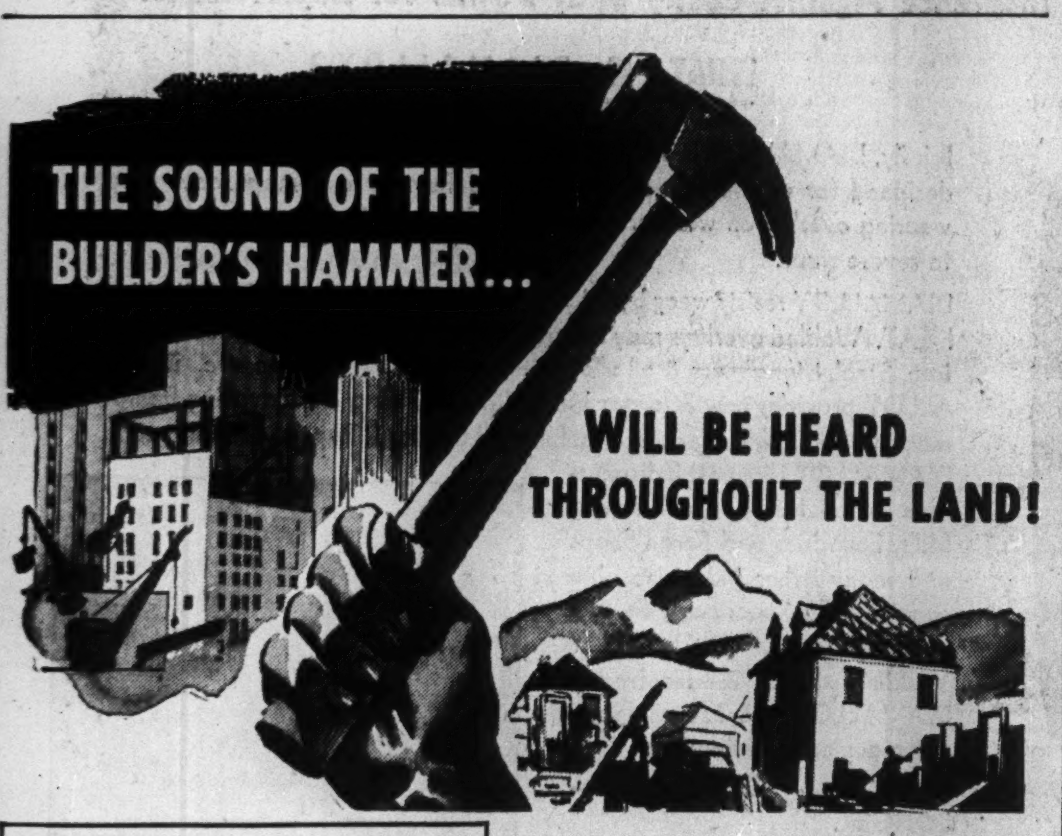

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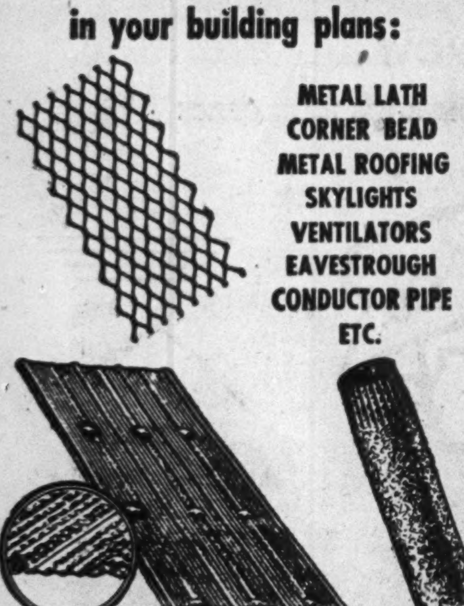

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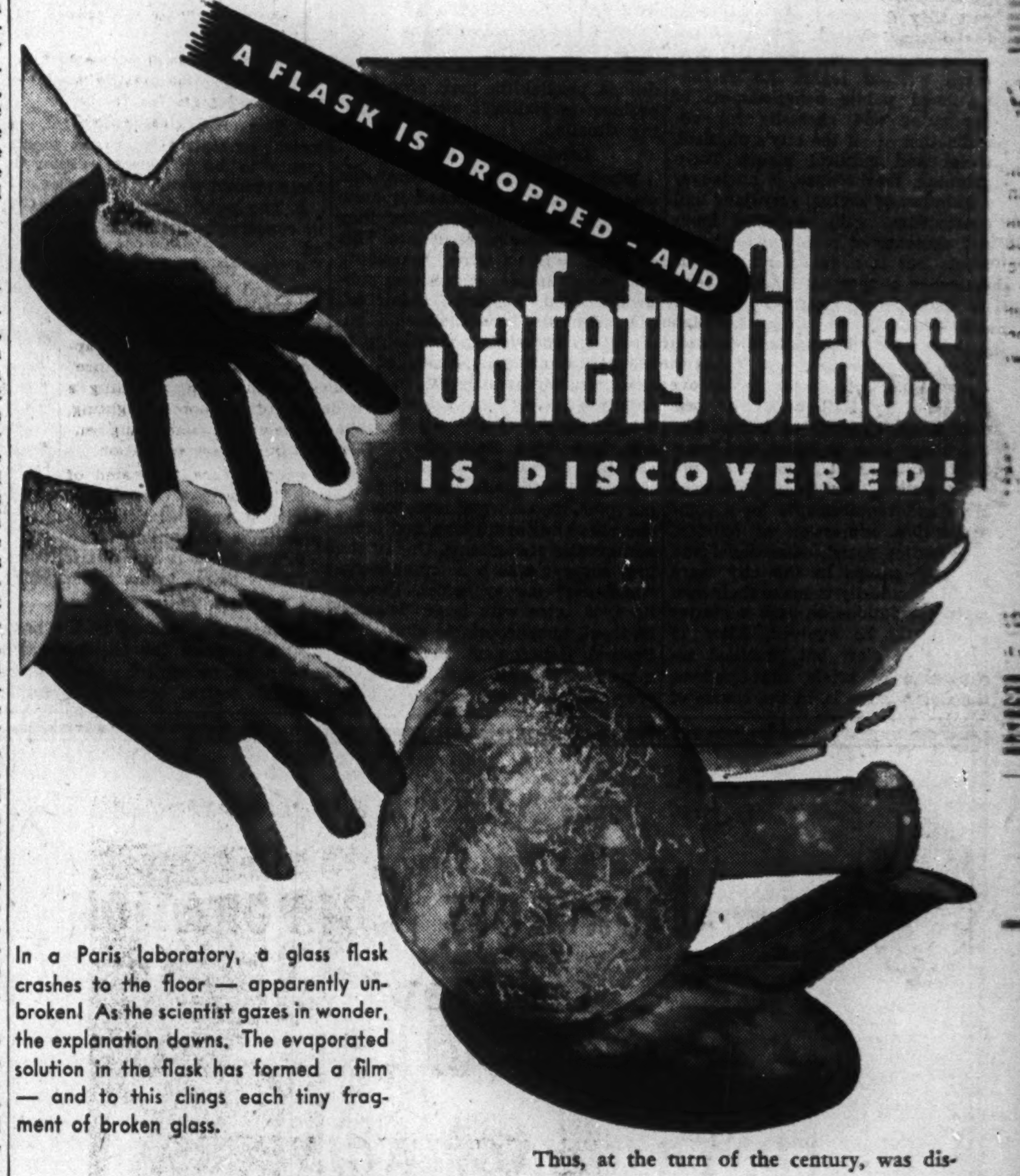
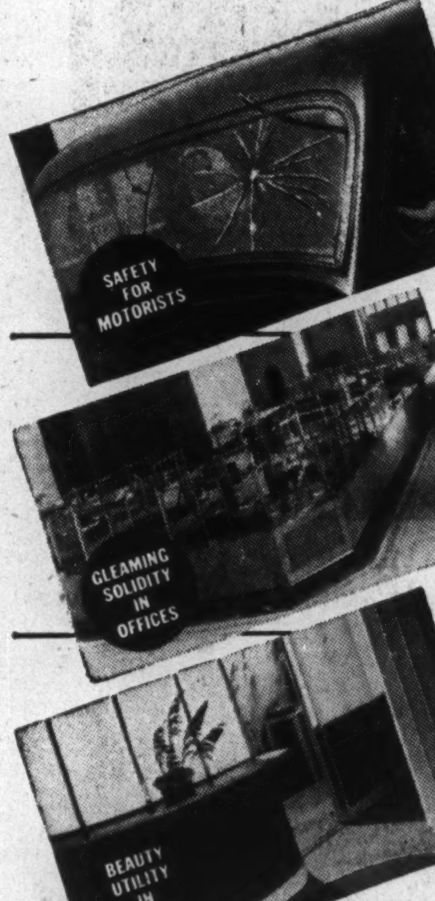


In a Paris laboratory, a glass flask crashes to the floor — apparently unbroken! As the scientist gazes in wonder, the explanation dawns. The evaporated solution in the flask has formed a film — and to this clings each tiny fragment of broken glass.

Thus, at the turn of the century, was discovered—*safety glass!*



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DUPLATE Armourplate, single-sheet glass hardened and toughened by a secret process, gives to the side windows of your car a similar protective quality. It has tremendous strength and flexibility, and if broken, it crumbles into granules without cutting edge. Today, in shops, offices, banks and industries, where formerly glass offered a hazard that restricted its scope, DUPLATE Armourplate finds a thousand uses.

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DUPLATE Armourplate Glass imparts new beauty and utility to home furnishings and fittings. Table tops, mirrors, fire-screens, doors, countless articles of gleaming, non-scratchable utility, can now be made safely of Armourplate Glass, whose beauty, cleanliness, permanence, are revolutionizing domestic equipment and decoration.

Bring your Problem to Duplate

Constant research, experiment, testing and handling enable DUPLATE to provide you with the latest information and advice on any matter involving GLASS. We invite you to use these facilities. Bring your problem to DUPLATE.

DUPLATE CANADA LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

Town Planners Frame Broad 'Master' Charts To Guide Future Street Making and Building

Town planning experts are getting new support from progressive elements in municipal and provincial government—and from an increasing section of public opinion—for their long-range plans to remedy decay at the centres of Canada's cities and keep better order in the development of suburban streets and building.

Typical of the trend to "master planning" is the program of the City of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The Halifax of the future will be an improved community over the war-crowded seaport of today if the master plan of the Civic Planning Commission of Halifax is applied as judiciously as the plan is formulating. Appointed in the fall of 1943 on the initiative of Halifax's youthful and enterprising Mayor J. E. Lloyd, the Civic Planning Commission is comprised of 11 representative citizens who form a cross section of the city industrial concerns, its welfare agencies, trades and labor, service clubs and other public-spirited groups. Directing the planning studies and co-ordinating the work of the commission are architect Harold Lawson of Montreal, and engineer Geo. T. Bates in the official capacities of associate consultants.

Is People's Own Plan

Canada's east coast seaport, like many cities, has had many surveys made, and several well intended prospectuses have been drawn up only to find that public opinion always lagged behind the practical inspiration of the city planners. The present commission decided that the first requisite of a successful long range plan of civic development hinged on creating a public demand, and public participation, in the formulation of its ultimate master plan. Plans which had failed in the past they discerned had gone into the discard primarily because the entire project was studied and executed without regard for an enlightened public consciousness of the value and necessity for coordination of all the city's physical, social and cultural assets. Town planning, they realize, is no longer a question of zoning, surveying and construction with dramatic maps and sketches of proposed improvements but is a realistic task that embodies a thorough study of all the sociological factors involved.

So instead of formulating a grandiose plan independent of local public support, the Civic Planning Commission sets itself up in the Halifax City Hall under the coordinating influence of its resident consultant Geo. T. Bates, and went to the citizens at large, and local civic groups, for their individual ideas and requirements for a comprehensive expression of opinion. The leading social, educational and business groups in the city were asked specifically to make their own recommendations on how a master plan could be evolved. After 18 months of slow but practical assimilation of briefs and opinions, the Commission is, in the course of the next two months, going to present to city council its presentation of the citizens' own conception of postwar Halifax.

Halifax has many problems peculiar to colonial communities which were first established as a military base where community and social amenities were secondary. When Lord Cornwallis founded this historic old city his surveyors laid the town out beneath the imposing ramparts of Citadel Hill, and the town, in time, began to sprawl out along the harbor, clinging more or less precariously to the sloping shore line. The established custom of a public commons, where the community cattle grazed, lay to the north and the west of the octagonal fortifications atop the Citadel hill. The city is almost an island with the Northwest Arm and the Bedford basin forming a narrow isthmus. This sea-girded site has expanded in more than 300 years until its 4,400 acres now has a population in excess of 70,000, the 1941 census figure. Of this total acreage approximately 1,800 acres is residential, and 560 residential acres are vacant and undeveloped.

> **"Planning is the thought before and for action.**
> **"Town planning is the conscious effort of a people to control and determine its environment for its common needs and purposes." — John Layng, Canadian planning consultant.**

The Civic Planning Commission has estimated that the 1,230 odd acres of residential property have a gross population density of 17.7 persons per acre, and a net population density of 64.9 persons per acre. Two study areas of congestion totalling 15.8 acres show an exceeding high net population density of 228 persons per acre. These population clots, contributing as they do to overcrowding and slum living conditions, provide the most provoking problem in Halifax's current housing situation.

Land-use First Study

When the planning commission was authorized to proceed it drew up, for its own agenda, what they termed an order of procedure. This working drawing of the procedure recognized, besides stimulating public interest by mutual self-interest, the necessity for commission research in all matters pertaining to the future orderly growth of the city. Halifax, for example, has perhaps the largest percentage of tax free properties of any city in Canada, and large scattered acreages are in possession of the Federal Government for military and naval purposes, the railways, local schools, churches and institutions, and other nonrevenue assessments. One of the first surveys was a comprehensive "land use" survey which showed its 4,400 acres with large "islands" of fixed, unappropriable sites. The Federal Government has approximately 360 acres, the institutions over 400 acres, the railways over 300, the Harbor Board over 100. With 883 acres utilized for street thoroughfares, and 384 acres for parks and playgrounds, more than half of the total area of the city is subject to little or no face-lifting, and in many cases precludes any radical change in the present pattern of the city.

These significant facts revealed that city planning and social improvements depend upon a co-ordination of effort with the Federal and Provincial Governments, the railways, the county of Halifax, and in its ramifications with every private landowner. The commission, to the best of its ability, has determined the postwar plans of all interests, civic and industrial, to enable it to incorporate them into a well integrated plan of action. They base their plans on a minimum period of 25 years' growth and expansion, with a minimum population of 85,000 in the postwar period, and a possible growth to 100,000.

The master plan to be submitted by the planning commission envisages a degree of control over the following potential civic enterprise:

1. The network, of course, the length and width of the main highways to be conserved, modified or constructed.
2. The spaces and the reserves, whether wooded or not, to be created, maintained or developed for the establishment of parks, public squares, markets, playgrounds, beaches, and for any other planning purpose.
3. The sites to be reserved for monuments, public buildings or public services.
4. The natural, archaeological, historical or artistic sites and monuments to be preserved, either in their present state or otherwise.
5. The public health facilities to be conserved, modified or constructed.
6. The zones and areas of which the land usage shall be reserved for industry, commerce, housing, or other special category of construction.
7. The zones and areas where it shall be forbidden to establish and operate any new industrial or commercial enterprises and expand any of the presently existing establishments.
8. The zones where display of advertising and bill posters shall be prohibited or regulated.
9. The limits of the district economically linked to the municipality.

Seek Better Service

With public welfare as the basis of the program the city plan will undertake to control and improve general traffic conditions, public transportation, public lighting, water supply for domestic purposes, sewers, refuse disposal and sanitary land drainage. A thorough overhauling of civic by-laws with respect to building construction, the height, volume, character and density of new buildings, civic sanitation by-laws, low cost housing, conservation of trees, and other essential civic legislation deemed advisable.

Basically the plan attempts to improve (1) Housing (2) Transportation and (3) Civic Recreation facilities in that order. Housing of course has a priority interest and the commission estimates the immediate demand for 3,000 more dwellings to accommodate the present and immediate postwar population. In its conception of a postwar Halifax the raising of living standards is the paramount concern of the commission. No other city has undergone wartime privations in quite the same manner as Halifax, and the urgency of an immediate plan for improvements in housing, in transportation vital to the city's commerce, and more adequate recreational facilities, dominates the first phase of the commission's work. The war has brought home to Halifax the potential conditions of overcrowding, and its own shortcomings in past planning. Notoriously staid and conservative in its outlook, the city realizes now that it can, with federal and provincial financial assistance, plus the assistance of private enterprise, obliterate many of its wartime scars and plan a wiser course in the future.

Dartmouth Bridge Project

One of the major improvements forecast which must be reckoned with in the city's designation of slum clearance and new thoroughfares, is the revival of the plan to build a bridge linking Halifax and Dartmouth. This project which is financially beyond the city, and the town of Dartmouth, may materialize as a postwar rehabilitation scheme under the Federal Government sponsorship. While the bridge is in no way connected with the actual master plan under review, it has been accounted for in the patterning of Greater Halifax. The city area with some 560 acres of vacant and undeveloped land is hardly adequate to support a much larger population, and a bridge between the two communities would open up large tracts of vacant land immediately adjacent to the city.

Since the establishment of the Civic Planning Commission, and its future interest in the economic and social welfare of the city has been determined, the recommendation that the city provide for a permanent civic department authorized to carry on this work is a certainty. The present voluntary public interest on the part of the commission headed by its chairman, Ira P. Macnab, will, it is believed, be perpetuated in a permanent body. Also serving on this commission are: Mrs. F. A. Lane, Halifax Welfare Bureau; Frank W. Doyle, Halifax Herald & Mail; Miss Kate Skinner, National Selective Service; Geo. A. Smith, president Halifax Trades & Labor Council; W. Stanley Lee, Wartime Prices and Trade Board; L. E. Shaw, YMCA; J. B. Miller, Rotary Club of Halifax; Archibald J. Murphy, Halifax Trades & Labor Council; E. J. Cragg, Junior Board of Trade; and Rev. Dr. C. F. Curran.

Construction's War Job Source of Public Pride

The record of the Canadian construction industry in this war is one that should bring pride to every Canadian. When France fell in the spring of 1940, huge munition contracts were quickly placed in this country and an almost unbelievable construction program got frantically under way. Since that time construction projects, and equipment installations, ordered by the Dominion Government are valued at about $1.381 millions or close to $130 for every Canadian.

Here's how this sum breaks down:

War Building Record
(Value of construction projects and equipment installations in Canada and Newfoundland, ordered by the Canadian Government to end 1943).

Account:	Outlay $ millions
Total	1,381.3*
New plants, additions, and their equipment; commitments for	755.4†
Buildings, etc. (4,027 projects) for armed services	393.7
Airports (195) and runways	50.0
Defense works, miscellaneous	80.7
Other capital investment, miscel.	23.2
Wartime Housing, Ltd., including general costs	78.3‡

*Includes machine tools and equipment (about one third of total); does not include large works on U. S.-U. K. order, such as 320 miles of Alaska Highway. Construction proper on direct war account amounts to over $1 billion.

†Includes $57.3 in awards by M&S construction branch; does not include large sums spent privately by manufacturers.

‡Temporary type family dwellings 16,817 and 550 at Sarnia and Edmonton with brick walls and basements; 194 block housing and service buildings, streets, water and sewage systems, etc.

Faster — Faster

The time factor has been the all-important element in the industry's struggle to get Canada producing. War news was bad and getting worse—faster, faster, was the order constantly hurled at the industry—and the industry responded magnificently even against heartbreaking shortages of supply and manpower, against tricky transport problems and extremes of weather and terrain in regions that had never seen a bulldozer or truck.

Time and again weeks and even months have been clipped from tight construction schedules as giant new plants, airports, highways, housing and cantonment groups have been completed in half the time they would have taken before the emergency.

The largest explosives plant in Canada is an example. First sod was turned in February, 1941; by September of the same year the plant was in partial operation; by January, 1942, the entire job was completed. What had been a nine-mile-square bush lot had become in less than a year a layout of 450 separate buildings.

M & S Department

The Department of Munitions and Supply came into being in the dark days of early 1940 and began by taking over the Defense Projects Construction Branch which had been established by Canada's Defense Purchasing Board just before hostilities broke out. The branch did not build in the field but has handled the business arrangements of defense construction contracts.

Some $451 millions in contracts let by the Defense Construction Branch to the end of 1943 represents about one third of the total of construction work resulting from the efforts of the M&S Dept. as a whole. The branch has directed 4,800 projects in all, mostly for the Department of National Defense. After France fell the construction of flying training schools went forward as fast as drawings and specifications could be turned out. Military training centres were ordered for completion in six weeks. Aircraft factories were started. Work on munitions plants was undertaken.

During the war more than 701 hangars and hangar type buildings alone have been built. Some 5,506 buildings have been erected for the Commonwealth Air Training Plan and no less than 195 new airports have been graded, drained and paved—as a matter of exact measurement the paved runways on these war-built fields across Canada are equal to a highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific and back as far East as the Rockies.

Many millions have been spent and prodigies of performance turned in on shipbuilding and munitions plants, drydocks and other ship repair and outfitting facilities, coastal defense batteries, expansion in the chemical, mineral and metal working industries, 18,000 Wartime Housing units for war workers, power development projects and transmission lines.

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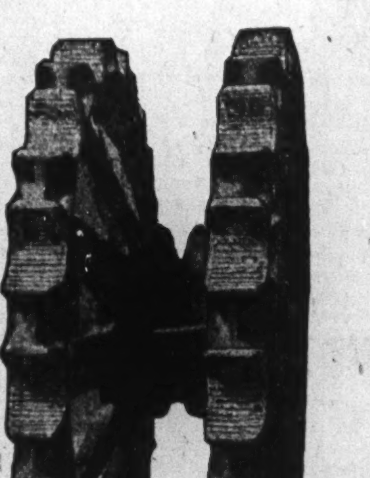

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COMPANY REPORTS

Viau Ltd.

During the year ended Jan. 31, 1945, the board of referees has determined the standard profits of Viau Ltd. and the financial statement takes the new standard profits into consideration. The income taxes for the two years ended Jan. 31, 1944, have been affected by an amendment to the Excess Profits Tax Act, assented to in 1944. Capital expenditures of $145,549 were made during the year for the purchase of machinery and to enlarge buildings.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Jan. 31:	1945	1944
Net earnings	$305,304	$348,757
Less: Interest*	5,900	2,957
Depreciation	47,040	39,862
Income tax▲	167,550	172,965
Net profit	96,614	138,867
Less: Pref. divd.	44,348	47,044
Surplus for year	52,266	91,823
▲Incl. refund. EPT	20,628	15,930
*Credit.		
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
1st pref.:		
Excl. ref. EPT	$11.01	$15.12
Incl. ref. EPT	13.36	16.85
Paid	5.00	5.00
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	1.16	2.04
Incl. ref. EPT	1.62	2.40
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Jan. 31:	1945	1944
Cash & Dom. bonds	$267,056	$341,891
Accts. rec.	181,713	106,151
C.s.v., life ins.	560	300
Inventories	257,541	275,755
Total curr. assets	706,870	724,097
Refund. EPT▲	65,720	33,466
Fixed assets	1,252,197	1,124,023
Trademks., g'will, etc.	320,000	320,000
Total assets	2,344,787	2,201,586
Total curr. liab.	228,899	147,644
Deprec. res.	623,786	590,237
Capital stock	1,102,300	1,143,100
Surplus▲	389,802	320,605
▲Incl. refund. EPT	65,720	33,466
Working capital	477,971	576,453

A. J. Freiman Ltd.

A. J. Freiman Ltd, retained net profit for 1944 was $124,818 as against $106,084 for 1943. Current working capital at Dec. 31, 1944, was $1,400,648, compared with $1,164,858 at Dec. 31, 1943. The regular preferred dividend of 6%, plus 6% on arrears, was paid in 1944. Arrears at Jan. 1, 1945, amounted to $171,034, or $19.50 per share. Earned surplus is credited with $240,398 of life insurance on the late A. J. Freiman less c.s.v. of policies taken up in prior years.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$546,235	$532,379
Less: Deprec.	42,568	64,034
Amort. of improv.	2,778	2,778
Interest	......	43,983
Inventory res.	*4,939	65,500
Income tax▲	381,000	250,000
Net profit	124,828	106,084
Less: Pref. divd.	105,252	52,626
Surplus for year	19,576	53,458
*Credit.		
▲Incl. ref. EPT	60,000	30,000
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$14.23	$12.09
Incl. ref. EPT	21.07	15.52
Paid	12.00	6.00
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	0.85	0.63
Incl. ref. EPT	1.56	0.98
No dividends paid on common stock.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bonds	$681,714	$540,781
Life ins., c. s. v.	......	382,602
Accts. rec.	649,100	483,815
Inventories	909,417	877,118
Total curr. assets	2,240,231	2,284,316
Misc. assets▲	133,780	76,408
Fixed assets	2,013,025	2,004,084
Leasehold improv.‡	13,889	16,667
Total assets	4,400,925	4,381,445
Bank loans	132,724	655,000
Accts. & tax. pay.	706,859	464,458
Total curr. liab.	839,583	1,119,458
Mtges. pay., etc.	290,000	308,625
Deprec. res.	572,807	593,824
Invent. res.	147,861	152,800
Capital stock	1,352,800	1,352,800
Capital surplus	122,900	122,900
Earned surplus▲	1,074,974	731,038
‡After amort. of	......	33,333
▲Incl. refund. EPT	95,600	30,000
Working capital	1,400,648	1,164,858

Penmans Ltd.

Retained net profit in 1944 for Penmans Ltd. was $396,202, as against $362,409 in 1943. Expenditures on capital account were $112,588. Owing to write-offs of fixed assets, the General Reserves Account was reduced to $410,216. Adjustment was made to 1943 profits on account of subsidy claim in an amount of $144,030, while a similar amount was paid for income and excess profits taxes which included the refundable portion of excess profits tax.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$1,138,402	$1,114,561
Less: Depreciation	225,000	225,000
Bond interest	85,140	85,445
Income tax res.▲	432,000	440,000
Prem. on bds. red.	......	1,708
Net profits	396,262	362,408
Less: Pref. divds.	64,500	64,500
Common divds.	193,554	193,554
Surplus for year	138,208	104,354
▲Incl. refund. EPT	67,000	45,000
Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before deprec.	13.37	13.04
After deprec.	10.73	10.41
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$36.86	$33.71
Incl. ref. EPT	43.09	37.90
Paid	6.00	6.00
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	5.14	4.62
Incl. ref. EPT	6.18	5.31
Paid	3.00	3.00

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bds.	$1,536,544	$1,285,233
Accts. rec.	905,450	938,932
Inventories	1,780,769	1,759,572
Total curr. assets	4,222,763	3,983,737
Misc. assets▲	335,529	237,222
Fixed assets*	3,678,881	3,828,157
Total assets	8,237,173	8,049,116
Bank loan	53,735	47,321
Accts. & tax. pay.	712,425	696,125
Total curr. liab.	766,160	743,446
Funded debt	1,548,500	1,551,500
Reserve acct.	410,216	447,061
Capital stock	3,225,600	3,225,600
Earned surplus▲	2,286,697	2,081,489
*After depr. of	2,699,172	2,474,172
▲Incl. refund. EPT	182,000	115,000
Working capital	3,456,603	3,240,291

Candn. Intl. Invest. Trust

Market value of investments of Canadian International Investment Trust as at Feb. 28, 1945, was up approximately 26% over the same date of 1944. During th year $15,000 principle amount of the company's 5% collateral trust bonds were purchased in the open market. Also 325 shares of the 5% preferred stock were purchased and cancelled. The investment portfolio comprised 56.2% in common, 28.8% in preferred stocks and 15% in bonds. Geographically, the investments are distributed 75.1% in Canada, 22.1% in the United States and 2.8% in British and foreign. No decision has yet been given on the company's application to have its standard profits determined by the Board of Referees.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Feb. 28:	1945	1944
Net earnings	$146,169	$144,096
Less: Bond int.	50,735	50,938
Other int.	788	8,041
Income tax	20,296	21,023
Net profit	74,350	64,094
Less: Pref. divd.	65,825	33,680
Surplus for year	8,525	30,414
Times Bond Int. Earn.*	2.87	2.67
*After other interest.		
Earnings per Share and Divd. Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$5.72	$4.81
Paid	5.00	2.50
Com.: Earned	0.07	d0.02
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Feb. 28:	1945	1944
Cash	$65,833	$146,817
Accts. rec.	12,609	6,888
Total curr. assets	78,442	153,705
Invest. at cost†	2,788,460	2,739,273
Invest. in subs.	128,036	128,036
Co.'s bonds	342,550	327,250
Refund. EPT▲	1,900	1,900
Total assets	3,339,388	3,350,164
Accts. & tax. pay.	57,544	44,031
Bond int. accr.	20,833	21,146
Total curr. liab.	78,377	65,177
Funded debt	1,400,000	1,400,000
Capital stock	1,420,012	1,452,512
Surplus▲	440,999	432,475
▲Incl. refund. EPT	1,900	1,900
†Market value	3,152,000	2,503,000
Working capital	65	88,528

Brown Company

Brown Co. reports that consolidated sales in 1944 amounted to $32,328,663, an increase of $1,330,732 over the previous year, that there has been vigorous prosecution of work on plans for rehabilitation and reconstruction of the Brown Co. plants at Berlin, N.H., and substantial advancement in the work on improvement and modernization of Brown Corp.'s pulp mill at La Tuque. A settlement was made by the Canadian Board of Referees of the standard profits base of Brown Corp.

In regard to the current year, president F. G. Coburn states that improved earnings are being shown in comparison with the corresponding period of 1944, but that it is impossible at this time to forecast the results for the entire fiscal year.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Nov. 30:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$3,256,018	$3,244,358
Less: Funded debt int.	742,774	742,943
Income tax res.▲	1,215,000	1,375,000
Net profit & surplus	1,298,244	1,126,415
▲Incl. ref. EPT	128,506	156,755
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$8.99	$7.80
Incl. ref. EPT	9.87	8.88
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	0.216	0.13
Incl. ref. EPT	0.28	0.21
No dividends paid on either class of stock.		

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Nov. 30:	1944	1943
Cash & Dom. bds.	$3,335,097	$3,609,688
Accts. rec.	2,846,030	3,002,102
Inventories	10,275,887	8,664,799
Total curr. assets	16,457,014	15,276,589
Misc. assets▲	3,259,308	2,375,507
Fixed assets*	22,429,411	22,824,641
Total assets	42,145,733	40,476,737
Accts. & tax pay.	2,363,251	1,756,853
Other curr. liab.	709,569	721,873
Total curr. liab.	3,072,820	2,478,726
Funded debt	15,326,656	15,332,912
Other liabs.	......	12,392
Invent. & cont. res.	2,725,000	2,190,000
Capital stock	16,447,959	16,447,959
Capital surplus	2,496,283	2,476,684
Earned surplus▲	2,077,015	1,538,064
*After depr. of	30,338,827	29,201,091
*After depl. of	6,564,259	6,491,535
▲Incl. refund. EPT	375,351	246,845
Working capital	13,384,194	12,797,863

General Products Mfg.

The annual report of General Products Mfg. Corp. for 1944 is the first under the company's new name, as previously it was known as Supersilk Hosiery Mills Ltd. President W. S. Thompson reports that during the year the company purchased the assets of Langmuir Paint Co., which is now operated as Langmuir Paints Division. The company also purchased a large building in the business section of London, Ont., during the year, which has now become known as General Products Building. Sales of Supersilk Hosiery Division were again severely restricted in 1944, although the diversification to other activities has improved earnings. Such dividends as have been received from Standard Tube Co. since its acquisition have been used to write down the value of this investment and will continue to be so applied during the war years, the president states.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earns.	$148,986	$138,115
Less: Taxes	60,000	52,000
Cont. res.	......	14,207
Net profit	88,986	71,908
Less: Pref. divds.	21,428	22,045
Surplus for year	67,558	49,863
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$20.91	$16.66
Paid	5.00	5.00
"A" & "B"	0.68	0.50
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash	$145,687	$62,986
Life ins. c. s. v.	5,086	4,370
Accts. rec.	158,172	132,053
Inventories	101,608	88,801
Total curr. assets	410,553	288,210
Misc. assets	18,629	28,163
Investments	436,905	549,091
Fixed assets	986,571	824,202
Total assets	1,852,658	1,689,666
Total curr. liab.	152,602	115,878
Arrears certif.	22,680	22,680
Mortgage pay.	15,600	......
Depreciation res.	621,094	576,149
Cont. & bd. debt res.	156,977	152,913
Capital stock	450,600	456,500
Surplus	433,105	365,546
Working capital	257,951	172,332

DIRECTOR

Ralph Presgrave joins the directorate of York Knitting Mills Ltd. He is vice-president and general manager of Woods Bros. & Associates Ltd., industrial consultants.

Bidgood Kirkland

Development of the new No. 21 vein northeast of the main shaft formed the highlight of operations of Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mines in 1944. This vein, which was opened for 219 ft. with muck samples returning a cut grade of $14, has offset disappointing results in Nos. 12 and 14 veins and has opened up further possibilities in a new area.

While working capital was approximately $24,000 lower at $260,627, the company, at the end of 1944, had $24,270 of refundable excess profits tax and market value of securities was $129,672 against $102,806 the year previous.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Bullion sales	$347,105	$556,537
Add: Sundry rev.	7,730	8,178
Total income	354,835	564,715
Less: Oper. exps.	423,920	414,959
Net earnings	*69,085	149,756
Less: Deprec.	28,041	56,075
Dom. taxes	......	26,500
Net profit	*97,126	67,181
*Loss or deficit.		
Earnings per Share	d$0.024	$0.017
None paid.		

OPERATING STATISTICS

	1944	1943
Tons milled	48,594	49,835
Aver. recovery	$7.14	$11.17

Can. General Electric

Volume of orders received by Canadian General Electric Co. during 1944 was approximately the same as in the previous year, while sales billed were 7½% higher. Production has continued to be devoted mainly to a large variety of electrical and mechanical apparatus and devices for war purposes. Plans are well advanced for the resumption of normal operations as soon as conditions permit, including expansion and modernization of manufacturing facilities, D. C. Durland, chairman and president, states. Capital expenditures in 1944 totalled $1,076,057.

The Department of Munitions and Supply have indicated a desire to renegotiate the profits attributable to war business; any additional refunds, however, resulting therefrom will be largely recoverable out of income and excess profits taxes paid or accrued, the auditors report.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$8,535,768	$8,533,796
Less: Deprec.	1,115,211	1,724,493
Income taxes	5,300,000	4,800,000
Less: Ref. EPT	750,000	685,000
Postwar adj. & cont. reserve	750,000	685,000
Net profit	2,120,557	2,009,303
Less: Pref. divd.	115,000	115,000
Com. divd.	1,510,760	1,510,760
Surplus for year	494,797	383,543
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Excl. ref. EPT	$46.10	$43.68
Incl. ref. EPT	62.40	58.57
Paid	2.50	2.50
Com.: Excl. ref. EPT	10.62	10.03
Incl. ref. EPT	14.59	13.66
Paid	8.00	8.00

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
	$	$
Cash & Dom. bonds	14,726,118	11,932,712
Accts. receivable	6,316,217	7,321,386
Inventories	11,371,655	13,331,857
Less: Adv. pay. on contracts	2,305,189	2,210,492
Total curr. assets	30,108,801	30,375,463
Invest.† less res.	1,702,455	2,320,312
Misc. assets▲	2,622,997	1,711,367
Fixed assets*	8,325,416	8,345,931
Total assets	42,759,669	42,753,073
Accts. & tax pay.	7,939,215	9,429,685
Divds. payable	406,440	406,440
Total curr. liab.	8,345,655	9,836,125
General reserve	8,592,426	8,340,157
Postwar adj. & cont. reserve▲	1,980,000	1,230,000
Capital stock	11,742,250	11,742,250
Surplus	12,099,338	11,604,541
*After deprec.	14,104,191	13,309,485
†Mkt. value	2,152,002	2,567,666
▲Incl. refund. EPT	1,980,000	1,230,000
Working capital	21,763,146	20,539,338

Brompton Pulp & Paper

Sales of Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. for 1944 were maintained in both domestic and world markets, but distribution suffered some dislocation by reason of various government orders and of the necessity of supplying additional quantities of products to the British Ministry of Supply. During the year a decision was reached in regard to standard profits base, which enabled the company to adjust its income and excess profits taxes back to 1940.

Important progress was made during the year on construction of the new sulphate pulp mill at Red Rock, Ont. Expeditures totalling $1,967,411 were made in 1942 and 1944 and an estimated further expenditure of $3,700,000 is required to complete the project, Arthur F. White, president, states.

The cost of manufacture continued to increase during the year, chiefly in respect of labor and wood. Raw materials used, such as alum, coal, felts, pulpstones, resin and pulpwood, have increased by over 50% in price since 1940. It became increasingly difficult to obtain supplies of wood during the year. Even with continued and strong representations to all government departments concerned, sufficient wood was not obtained to enable mills to operate at full capacity. The situation is critical and operations during 1945 will have to be limited strictly to the amount of wood which it may be possible to obtain during the year, the president, states. Several new products are being considered for production at the end of hostilities.

Completion of the mill at Red Rock will necessitate rearrangement of productive facilities and will result in a reduction of output for a temporary period, he adds. Some falling off in earnings in 1945 is therefore to be expected.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Net earnings	$1,002,813	$1,005,299
Less: Deprec.	405,886	407,007
Depletion	30,707	30,146
Income taxes res.	256,468	267,287
Net profit	309,752	300,859
Less: Dividends	300,000	300,000
Surplus for year	9,752	859
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common: Earned	$1.03	$1.00
Paid	1.00	1.00

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash	$210,768	$964,299
Accts. rec.	1,155,469	1,354,063
Investments*	58,121	765443
Inventories	2,653,866	1,747,214
Total curr. assets	4,078,224	4,831,019
Misc. assets	31,583	31,153
Fixed assets	10,119,030	8,925,101
Total assets	14,228,837	13,787,273
Total curr. liab.	789,917	757,708
Funded debt	475,976	475,976
Depr. & depl. res.	4,690,865	4,346,806
Capital stock	7,500,000	7,500,000
Capital surplus	135,654	135,383
Earned surplus	636,425	571,400
*Market value	70,000	770,000
Working capital	3,288,307	4,073,311

Public Utility Earnings

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power

	1945	1944	Inc.
	$	$	%
Feb.:			
Gross earnings	4,802,854	4,431,018	8.4
Oper. exp.	2,421,204	2,177,088	11.2
Net earnings	2,381,650	2,253,930	5.66
Two Months Ended Feb. 28:			
Gross earnings	9,805,759	8,995,073	9.0
Oper. exp.	4,956,682	4,396,614	12.7
Net earnings*	4,849,077	4,598,459	5.4

*Before deprec. and amort.

Operating results as shown in dollars are taken at average rates of exchange. All figures will be subject to final adjustment when annual accounts are made up.

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Position of Chartered Banks of Canada as of Feb. 28, 1945, Shown by Monthly Returns to Minister of Finance

LIABILITIES

NAME OF BANK	Notes in Circulation	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Dominion Government	Deposits by and Bal. Due to Provincial Governments	Advances from Bank of Canada Secured	Demand Deposits in Canada	Savings Deposits in Canada	Deposits in Canada in currencies other than Canadian	Deposits Elsewhere	Bal. due to other Banks in Canada	Due to banks in U.K.	Due to Banks Elsewhere	Letters of Credit outstanding	Other Liabilities	Dividends Declared and unpaid	Reserve Fund	Capital Paid Up	Total Liabilities
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	7,694,107	127,719,750	22,216,062	....	472,365,464	629,644,464	5,853,349	128,493,715	2,619,620	14,771,435	20,957,537	14,422,025	2,891,260	550,000	39,000,000	36,000,000	1,525,198,894
Nova Scotia	2,811,147	32,554,943	1,068,746	....	125,934,656	220,843,742	2,035,402	96,424,895	4,219,033	2,318,043	3,417,674	24,360,318	739,763	14,360	24,000,000	12,000,000	552,746,628
Toronto	997,573	23,217,221	4,092,188	....	88,257,914	154,680,846	399,334	....	93,404	1,200,996	771,356	1,439,303	....	150,852	12,000,000	6,000,000	293,307,021
Provincial	761,065	4,734,316	195,814	....	20,254,079	78,389,470	40,635	....	....	....	48,111	124,402	6,720	54,017	1,000,000	4,000,000	109,608,642
Commerce	6,421,888	68,482,333	20,914,973	....	390,130,084	498,671,021	6,610,615	101,560,053	2,004,185	7,336,415	9,265,545	21,926,573	....	52,343	20,000,000	30,000,000	1,183,377,985
Royal	8,530,238	97,314,009	27,352,103	....	505,631,731	877,046,697	28,422,639	368,649,998	6,041	5,292,747	16,670,587	36,632,184	1,404,955	575,058	20,000,000	35,000,000	1,728,529,880
Dominion	1,210,716	22,363,590	1,599,854	....	77,424,592	129,873,493	454,933	8,772,075	2,925,434	1,953,621	591,643	6,663,717	280,606	4,039	7,000,000	7,000,000	268,118,319
Nationale	1,288,552	14,036,393	1,311,855	....	68,119,268	188,340,696	606,470	....	1,718,992	44,811	803,084	527,458	70,565	110,917	5,000,000	7,000,000	288,991,066
Imperial	1,321,517	24,458,416	32,145,077	....	104,920,878	146,259,198	1,318,233	....	2,385,531	1,393,532	787,892	5,113,041	....	9,078	8,000,000	7,000,000	335,113,398
Barclays	256,640	5,192,089	11,518	....	6,390,431	6,825,449	5,793,695	....	386,019	2,590,088	1,213,122	1,528,980	79,358	....	750,000	1,500,000	32,517,344
Total	31,293,533	420,073,060	110,908,192	....	1,859,429,087	2,930,584,076	51,535,305	703,900,736	16,360,118	36,910,538	54,529,551	112,741,001	5,473,236	1,520,680	136,750,000	145,500,000	6,317,509,177

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NAME OF BANK	Capital Authorized	Capital Subscribed	Last Dividend	†Loans to Directors and firms of which they are partners	Greatest Amount of Notes in Circ.	Bills rediscounted with Bank of Canada
	$	$	%	$	$	$
Montreal	50,000,000	36,000,000	6	480,639	7,914,282	....
Nova Scotia	15,000,000	12,000,000	10	995,708	2,859,536	....
Toronto	10,000,000	6,000,000	10	442,998	1,008,383	....
Provincial	5,000,000	4,000,000	5	22,200	786,390	....
Commerce	50,000,000	30,000,000	6	889,341	6,497,525	....
Royal	50,000,000	35,000,000	6	680,419	8,755,370	....
Dominion	10,000,000	7,000,000	8	533,343	1,261,141	....
Nationale	10,000,000	7,000,000	6	111,687	1,342,702	....
Imperial	10,000,000	7,000,000	8	540,108	1,336,727	....
Barclays	1,500,000	1,500,000	....	6,262	275,420	....
Total	211,500,000	145,500,000	....	4,702,705	32,037,586	....

†And loans for which they are guarantors.

ASSETS

NAME OF BANK	Gold and Subsidiary Coin held in Canada	Gold and Subsidiary Coin held Elsewhere	Notes of Bank of Canada	Deposits with Bank of Canada	Notes and Cheques of Other Banks	Govt. and Bank Notes other than Canadian	Balances due by other banks in Canada	Due by banks in U.K.	Due By banks elsewhere	Dom. Gov. Short Term Sec.	Dom. Gov. Long Term Sec.	Prov. Gov. Short Term Sec.	Prov. Gov. Long Term Sec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal*	2,656,025	16,068	32,132,247	107,273,654	50,375,949	942,378	643	6,934,926	38,820,661	495,242,297	281,635,268	52,467,360	31,770,285
Nova Scotia	695,594	916,492	11,891,933	26,978,387	17,982,491	22,945,900	....	10,413,690	25,345,493	128,120,975	82,965,774	7,644,455	13,988,095
Toronto	439,656	....	6,341,281	18,744,033	12,211,501	141,343	....	661,998	5,736,837	74,442,553	84,643,027	4,544,893	8,089,201
Provincial	435,605	....	3,243,423	7,120,262	5,118,887	71,475	1,697	31,907	1,753,380	30,997,821	16,385,280	1,645,294	9,888,058
Commerce†	1,593,498	212,204	23,930,031	91,719,209	28,086,403	6,372,517	....	6,179,510	24,510,484	331,862,965	229,482,953	17,999,838	22,479,406
Royal	2,157,980	1,517,287	33,179,885	85,431,464	62,512,892	64,715,259	3,006	14,156,163	92,064,240	474,223,380	273,587,439	37,586,027	30,167,493
Dominion	467,429	359	4,015,471	17,871,644	9,060,824	228,179	....	1,714,945	4,075,885	74,572,699	59,928,585	909,777	1,241,613
Nationale	1,018,145	....	9,090,581	20,137,921	8,454,380	162,314	1,805,232	67,322	2,723,901	88,481,462	47,373,042	7,486,559	22,346,778
Imperial	571,507	....	7,465,444	19,719,163	10,726,162	191,872	711,841	402,034	5,459,537	113,557,438	55,536,967	4,197,677	7,892,449
Barclays	16,348	....	234,142	2,938,714	292,899	6,821	153,151	1,909,511	7,602,771	3,860,076	8,441,901	144,021	485,184
Total	10,051,797	2,663,410	131,524,408	397,634,451	205,786,478	95,778,058	2,675,570	42,472,006	208,093,189	1,810,361,672	1,139,980,186	134,625,901	148,298,562

NAME OF BANK	Canadian municipal securities	Public Securities other than Canadian	Other bonds and stocks	Call and short loans in Canada	Call and short loans elsewhere	Current loans in Canada	Current loans elsewhere	Loans to provincial governments	Loans to municipalities	Non-current loans	†Real estate other than Bank premises	Bank Premises	Deposit for note circulation	Other assets	▲Total assets
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$*	$
Montreal*	23,211,510	54,309,721	28,237,570	9,579,776	29,512,081	235,734,895	5,250,286	2,205,330	6,452,412	207,395	262,374	12,900,000	481,554	2,718,761	1,528,793,666
Nova Scotia	6,377,298	15,110,721	7,160,771	11,824,187	3,834,349	115,792,734	14,585,598	110,970	1,156,781	84,028	64,203	5,121,857	206,589	2,372,421	555,025,117
Toronto	1,075,175	....	5,741,217	4,724,708	....	62,175,276	....	12,629	645,368	21,104	10,330	2,793,912	64,935	219,635	294,870,017
Provincial	10,453,790	....	1,238,297	6,007,284	....	14,692,170	....	28,138	451,361	34,998	578,597	1,761,061	64,253	62,428	110,184,827
Commerce†	5,186,977	55,144,862	18,572,274	13,916,507	19,902,853	229,467,487	17,437,434	880,990	2,845,350	436,029	1,536,695	12,742,176	500,000	4,787,069	1,180,501,029
Royal	17,705,483	80,369,040	29,693,762	20,884,233	37,490,185	233,251,466	83,314,764	1,277,848	2,484,834	417,918	930,499	12,274,154	625,000	4,124,586	1,732,777,551
Dominion	768,510	2,493,026	2,240,893	1,792,440	4,290,458	71,285,024	110,767	....	428,636	15,115	51,763	4,361,267	101,549	385,827	269,276,125
Nationale	10,824,674	576,887	4,385,001	3,936,479	....	52,060,633	....	583,849	1,834,512	16,460	1,179,277	4,348,710	108,657	801,060	289,828,206
Imperial	6,444,901	....	1,303,681	6,988,825	....	84,014,659	....	183,470	1,155,892	11,240	....	4,938,905	92,325	79,718	336,758,760
Barclays	1,000	77,000	....	355,100	....	3,635,388	....	....	200,000	115	....	693,260	24,352	8,095	32,607,836
Total	84,049,318	208,081,266	98,573,466	80,009,539	95,028,726	1,102,109,732	123,698,849	5,072,224	17,655,046	1,244,401	4,613,738	62,434,302	2,268,213	15,030,600	6,339,623,234

*The business of the Bank in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of a locally incorporated company and the figures are incorporated in the above return.—Footnote to Bank of Montreal return.

†The Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) has been incorporated under the laws of the State of California to conduct the business of the Bank in that State and the assets and liabilities of the Canadian Bank of Commerce (California) are included in the above general statement.—Footnote to Canadian Bank of Commerce return.

‡Includes mortgages.

▲Total assets include $112,741,001 letters of credit outstanding as shown in liabilities.

Rouyn Interest Mounts to Still New Heights As Senator, Eldona, MacDonald, Make Finds

Not since the days when Noranda was making mining history in the twenties has a boom comparable to that of 1945 quickened the Rouyn mining area. While Quemont interest remains unabated, three new operations are now sharing the mine-finding limelight as the result of what may prove important new discoveries.

Here is the score:

Senator-Rouyn—has pulled a deep drill hole with an officially confirmed 58-ft. horizontal width at the 2,000-ft. horizon averaging $9.45 in the main ore body.

Eldona Mines—east of Donalda—has pulled a deep hole showing four gold-bearing sections including 53 ft. averaging $3.95 and 1.7 ft. averaging $25.20 (both at $38.50 gold).

MacDonald Mines, in northern Rouyn adjoining east of Continental Copper, has been securing interesting results in a big program of drilling.

Early enthusiasm for shares of Senator-Rouyn carried volume to over a million shares but this tapered off when it became known that an agreement had been entered into calling for sale of 500,000 treasury shares (to be created) at 30 cents a share.

Little is established yet as to just how important the Eldona find is—this was only the second hole in the present deep program—but an anticlinal structure or ridge has been found and drill holes completed have shown a lot of alteration, suggesting good possibilities.

With MacDonald Mines beginning to get results, work programs are being predicted for other properties in the immediate area including the Insco property of Inspiration Mining & Development Co.

Quemont in Values Again

Quemont came into the news picture again last Monday when assays were released on the first part of No. 18 hole. The official statement reads as follows:

"Hole 18 was located so that it would cut the projection of the ore zone at a point about 100 ft. west of the intersection in Hole 13. The hole is not yet finished and is not expected to be completed until the latter part of the week. However it has passed through what appears to be the westerly extension of the 'main ore zone with the following results:

"The core from 573 to 638 ft. or 65 ft. core length, averages 0.15 oz. gold and 1.85% copper. Included in this is a core length of 35 ft. which averages 0.25 oz. gold and 1.94% copper. The true width for the whole intersection is calculated to be about 35 ft. The vertical depth at the middle is 430 ft.

"North of this intersection, a new zone was cut and the section from footage 472.5 to 481.0 or 8.5 ft. averaged 0.11 oz. gold and 1.18% copper."

This hole has not yet reached the area of highest readings in the anomaly and plans call for its extension to 1,300 ft. to pass through the most attractive part of the showing. The hole at last report was still in good looking material with scattered sulphides.

Results secured by the four leaders—Quemont, Senator, Eldona and MacDonald Mines have started heavy market action in Rouyn stocks generally. Developments have been most impressive:

Quemont this week broke $9 for the first time.

Senator came close to quadrupling its price.

Eldona, active for weeks, passed the dollar mark Tuesday with almost a million shares changing hands.

MacDonald Mines, which could have been purchased around 35 cents a few weeks ago, reached $2 a share.

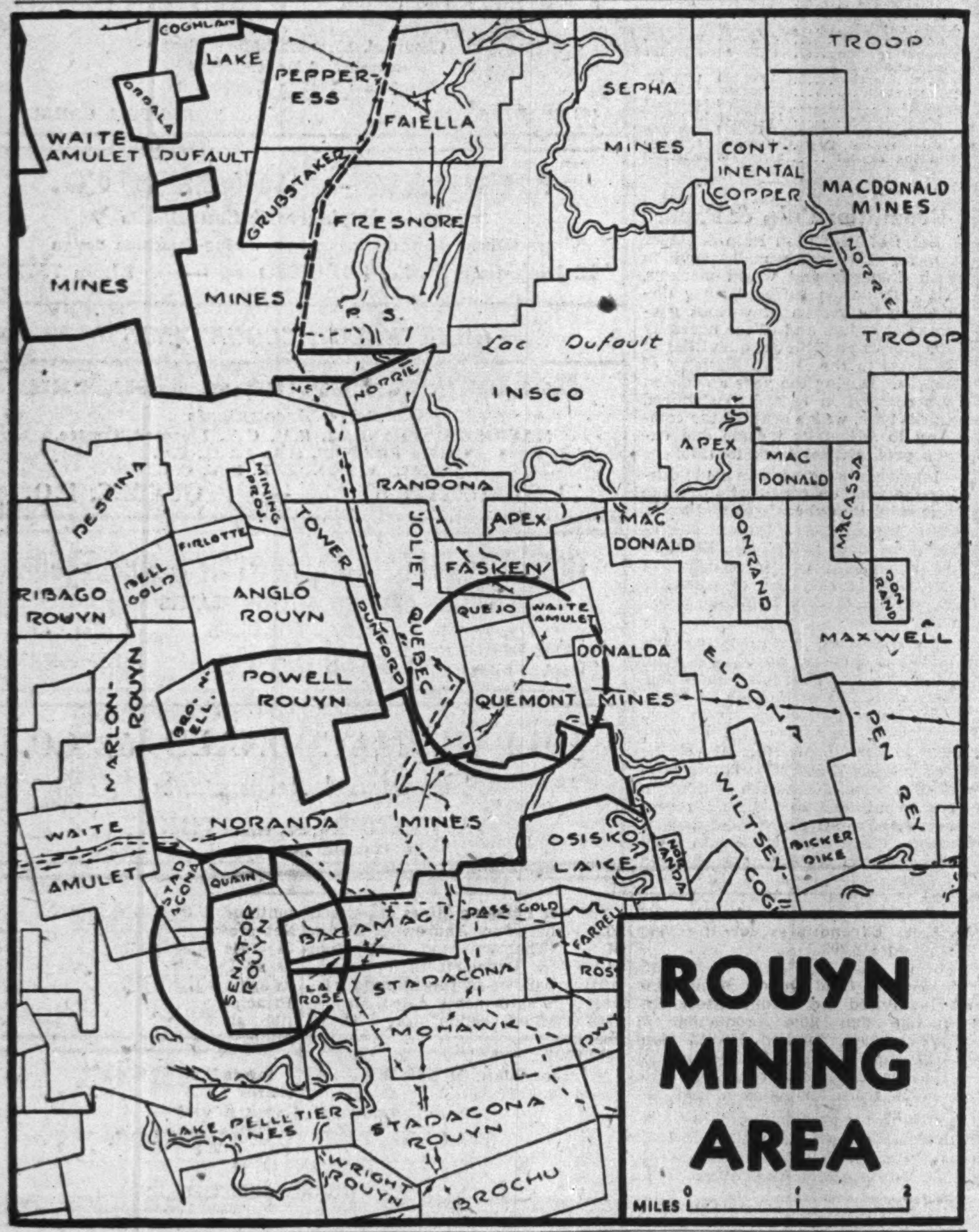
It appears now that a great supply of capital will be available for testing of other Rouyn properties during 1945.

How avid investor enthusiasm has been for Rouyn issues is well demonstrated by the case of Abbeville Mines. Although Toronto brokers were telling clients that to the best of their knowledge Abbeville shares were valueless, clients still insisted on buying the stock last week. (The company fomerly held ground adjoining Senator-Rouyn.)

To protect themselves, brokers were putting on confirmations that shares were believed to be valueless! Most shares were sold around a half cent a share.

When demand for the shares was heaviest, a Toronto house got in touch with a Montreal house to see if any further "stock" was available. The Montreal house said 100,000 shares were available for a good hat.

But most of the Rouyn excitement appears to have been backed up by new finds.



ARE YOU WITH HIM?

The war may seem nearly over to us here in Canada but to the men over there the difference between nearly and quite may be the difference between life and death. We can't let them down *now!* Let's all buy more and *more* Bonds this time!

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OIL PRODUCTION

Mid-East Crest Team Plans Two More Wells

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY—The Mid-Continent Oil & Gas and East Crest Oils team is continuing its exploration program in the Conrad area, on the southern Alberta plains, where its No. 1 well was recently completed as apparently the best oil sand producer in the province.

This week the team was slated to commence drilling at its No. 3 well, staked in L.S.D. 1 8-6-15w4 quarter of a mile due east of the No. 1 discovery well. Location has also been staked for No. 4 well, in L.S.D. 8 of the same section, quarter of a mile north of No. 3. This well will likely be drilled in May when No. 3 has completed.

Indicative of the speed of the program is the fact that the Mid-Continent-East Crest No. 1 was spudded on Feb. 19, completed at 3,158 on March 10. No. 2 well was spudded in on March 20, and on April 7 encountered the Ellis sand at 3,183 ft., with oil saturation showing from 3,181 ft. It was expected to be "shot" the end of this week.

* * *

Oil Worth $1.10 a Barrel

The discovery well, No. 1, commenced experimental pumping test on March 30, and by April 4 had filled the two 500 bbl. storage tanks at the site, forcing a temporary shutdown while trucks commenced movement of the oil to the Pacific Oil & Refineries plant at Lethbridge, 50 miles northwest. Oil will be sold for a well-head price of $1.10 per bbl. The crude tests about 27 deg. API.

During the experimental pumping test, output ranged between 240 and 340 bbls. per day rates, under varying stroke lengths and rates. When placed on steady production, it is expected the well will be pumped at around 220 bbls. daily, which is considered an efficient rate for it. At this rate it will be the best producer from a sand in Alberta, nearest competitor being the California-Standard Conrad No. 77-33B well, 1½ miles to its south and east, which is capable of 165 to 175 bbls. daily.

* * *

May Market Princess Gas

The California-Standard Co. is prepared to deliver natural gas from Princess to the Canadian Western National Gas Co.'s distribution system (supplying Calgary and a number of smaller towns) for 7¾c. per 1,000 cu. ft., the price now being paid for Turner Valley gas, provided the company is assured a market for 15 million cu. ft. daily. The announcement highlighted testimony of John O. Galloway, executive vice-president of California-Standard, before the Alberta Natural Gas Utilities Board hearing last week. His company would expect the sole right to provide gas from the Princess area should it be given a gas contract. The company would lay a 56-mile pipe line from Princess to Bow Island, the southern terminus of the Canadian Western 16-in. pipe line, with the 7¾c. price applying at Bow Island.

Asked if his company, on the basis of its present information on Princess, would be ready to consider the heavy expenditures involved in providing as to the Canadian Western company's system, Mr. Galloway replied that he would be ready to take a chance.

Frobisher Exploration Co. advises that a senior officer of the company has exercised his option on 3% of the capital stock outstanding to the extent of an additional 56,867 shares. Issued capital is 2,467,456 shares.

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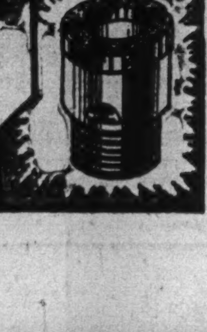

He found the Key TO THE CLOCKWORK OF THE SKY

Copernicus, brilliant Polish scientist, was appointed Professor of Astronomy at the University of Rome in 1499. He became convinced that the sun and not the earth was the centre of the universe. Giving up his professorship, he spent thirty years in research work in astronomy, and so gave to the world the Copernican Theory of the movement of the earth and the planets around the sun.

JUST as Copernicus solved a vast problem through painstaking research, so Nickel scientists use research to solve many modern problems. When industry requires a special material to meet special conditions, Nickel scientists try to discover a new combination of metals that will meet those conditions. Thus are new alloys and new uses for Nickel added to today's long list.

Today Nickel is required in nearly every industry in making top quality products or for keeping production costs down. The research that has helped to bring this about will be expanded in the years after the war.

The information collected by Nickel scientists is available to Canadian engineers, designers and metallurgists seeking better materials for any product or process.

Research reveals new uses for Nickel. Increased use of Nickel from Canadian mines and plants means employment for Canadians and brings many benefits to Canada.

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MINING INVESTMENTS

Believe Copper Now Sold Up to End of September

According to an executive of one of Canada's largest copper producing companies, an extension of the Canadian market for copper in the United States until at least the end of September is likely and it is possible contracts covering this may have already been signed.

So far apparently, the Allied success in the European theatre has not resulted in any major cutting down in the demand for Canadian copper although this must be reckoned with in the months ahead.

While some disruption in copper marketing may occur between the time war demand slackens off and reconstruction demand begins, confidence is expressed in industry circles that demand for Canadian copper will continue strong although the United Kingdom, the usual Canadian copper buyer, is not in the market.

• • •

New Chances For Teck

Some mines, like old soldiers, never die!

Teck-Hughes, one of the fine old producers of the Kirkland Lake camp was considered to have but a very limited life even before the war. But despite difficulties, the mine has struggled on, greatly assisted by opening of further ore in branch veins.

Now a further study of geological conditions and these particular branch veins is stated by President D. L. H. Forbes to have given "favorable indications of the existence of several new ore bodies that appear to be of sufficient importance to warrant the adoption of a long-term plan of development on all levels from 4 to 35."

This development plan embraces new motor haulage roads to be driven at every fifth level and ore and waste passes to be raised from them to intermediate levels to permit economic handling of ore and waste as well as easy access to outlying ore bodies.

• • •

Coal Gets Attention

The Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy has recognized the fact that coal is a "problem mineral" in the Canadian economy, has brought together the engineers of all Canada's coal districts in a newly formed division of the C.I.M.M.

At the April 17-19 convention, the new Coal Division will present a brief on the fuel problem. It is expected that this brief, the joint effort of the technical men from all the colliery districts, will aid the Royal Commission on Coal in presenting a report whose adoption will bring assistance to the people of Canada.

CIMM Holds Three-day Meet April 17-19 in Quebec City

Annual meeting of members of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy is slated for the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec, April 17, 18 and 19, and a large attendance is forecast from all across Canada.

One of the questions which will receive attention from assembled mining men will be the problems arising from conversion of mining from war to peace and subsequent expansion to assist in meeting the needs of postwar employment.

See Many Jobs Ready

Provision of many thousands of jobs is forecast by re-opening of closed gold mines and a return to normal of other mines which have been denuded of men by the labor shortage.

Discussing this situation a C.I.M.M. release comments:

"Added to this is the probability that some of the many hundreds of mineral prospects now awaiting development will show sufficient ore to make mines. All told, the mines of Canada can be counted upon to provide well paid jobs for an appreciable part of the ex-service men and munition workers who will be available."

Recognition of the fact that mineral resources can be expected to play a large part in reconstruction is seen in the appointment of A. A. McKay, well-known engineer and president of the Canadian Institute of Mining & Metallurgy as "Co-ordinator of Resources Development" in the new Department of Reconstruction at Ottawa under Hon. C. D. Howe.

Expansion Anticipated

A number of technical papers to be presented to the several hundred people expected to attend indicate that a period of expansion is anticipated in the mining industry after the war is over. Some international aspects of mineral resources will be presented by G. C. Bateman, former Metals Controller and now Canada's representative on the Joint Production Board in Washington.

The possibilities of Labrador and Ungava becoming one of the most important sources of iron in the world will be discussed by Dr. J. A. Retty who will describe the immense deposits of high-grade iron in this area whose development he has been directing in recent years for Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines.

Constructing a railway 250 miles long from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to tap these resources, is thought to be the type of project which will provide on a large scale for postwar employment.

Is or Isn't There Oil at Kamsack?

The Calgary Herald, in receipt of literature of a Toronto firm holding forth on oil possibilities at Kamsack, Saskatchewan, finds little to back the optimism expressed.

After noting a statement in the circular to the effect that "shallow drilling has produced a great number of producing gas wells, and a large number of seepages are evident, the Herald reports:

"If there is an important oil drilling program in progress around Kamsack which would justify investment by the public, little is known about it in this City of the Foothills . . ."

MINING OPTIONS

Arken Gold Mines—By March 7, 1945, agreement, Doris M. Stewart agreed to purchase 200,000 shares at 5c. per share, payable forthwith and optioned 1,499,995 shares as follows: 200,000-share blocks at 7½, 10, 15 and 20c.; 100,000 share-blocks at 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 and 80c., with 99,995 shares at $1 per share, all payable on or before Feb. 15, 1947. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,300,005 issued, of which one million shares are escrowed. Qualified March 10, 1945.

Courageous Gold Mines—By Feb. 28, 1945, agreement, Norman Investment Corp., agreed to purchase 300,000 shares at 5c. and 100,000 shares at 10c. per share, payable as required by the company and at the same time optioned 1,599,995 shares as follows: 200,000 share blocks at 10 and 12½c. with 100,000-share blocks at 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90c. and 299,995 shares at $1 per share, payable $5,000 monthly, commencing within five months from date of permission. Terms of the agreement are to expire within two years. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,300,005 issued, of which 850,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified March 10, 1945.

Dulama Gold Mines—By Jan. 15, 1945, agreement, Darien Mining Syndicate Ltd., agreed to purchase 500,000 shares at 10c. per share, payable forthwith and optioned 500,000 shares as follows: 300,000 shares at 15c. and 200,000 shares at 20c. per share, all payable on or before March 1, 1946. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,700,005 issued, of which one million shares are escrowed. Qualified March 13, 1945.

Elder Gold Mines—By March 14, 1945, agreement, Close Traders optioned one million shares in 200,000-share blocks at 20, 25, 30, 50 and 75c. per share, all payable within 25 months. Authorized capital is four million shares with 2,900,005 issued, of which 1.1 million shares are escrowed. Qualified March 14, 1945.

Emerald Yellowknife Mines—By Feb. 28, 1945, agreement, Park Thompson agreed to purchase 300,000 shares at 5c. per share, payable forthwith and optioned 1,699,995 shares as follows: 200,000 share blocks at 7½, 10 and 15c.; 100,000 shares at 20c.; 200,000 share blocks at 25 and 35c. with 100,000-share blocks at 45, 55, 65, 75 and 85c. and 99,995 shares at $1 per share, payable $2,500 for the months of June, July and August, 1945, and thereafter $5,000 monthly. Terms of agreement are to expire within two years. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,000,005 shares, of which 900,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified March 15, 1945.

Gold City Porcupine Mines—By March 7, 1945, agreement, Clifford H. Howard optioned 1.5 million shares as follows: 500,000 shares at 15c.; 200,000 share blocks at 20 and 25c. and 100,000-share blocks at 30, 40, 60, 80c., $1 and 1.50 per share, to be taken down a block of 25,000 shares at 15c. per share, payable within 30 days and an additional 40,000 shares at 15c. per share, payable within 60 days and thereafter 50,000 shares monthly until 900,000 shares have been taken down and then payment of $15,000 monthly. Terms of agreement are to expire within two years. Authorized capital is four million shares with 1,600,005 issued, of which 1,440,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified March 15, 1945.

Governor Gold Mines—By Feb. 8, 1945, agreement, Winnifred Knauff optioned one million shares as follows: 200,000 share blocks at 5 and 6c. per share with 100,000-share blocks at 7, 8, 9 and 10c. and 200,000 shares at 15c. per share, all payable on or before July 17, 1946. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,118,557 issued, of which 990,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified March 15, 1945.

Lake Fortune Gold Mines — Company has filed the necessary documents authorizing the purchase or re-sale of its issued shares. Authorized capital is four million shares with 2,538,378 issued.

Pershon Gold Mines—By March 3, 1945, agreement, Mas Holdings Ltd., and E. M. Tice agreed to purchase 200,000 shares at 5c. and 200,000 shares at 7½c. per share, payable forthwith, with Mas Holdings Ltd., optioning 1.8 million shares as follows: 200,000 shares at 10c., payable within two months from the time mining restrictions are removed by the Dominion government with 200,000-share blocks at 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 55, 70 and 85c. per share, payable on or before the expiry of 24 months after removal of such mining restrictions. Authorized capital is 3.5 million shares with 1,200,006 issued, of which 1.2 million shares are escrowed. Qualified March 12, 1945.

Porcupine Reef Gold Mines—By March 7, 1945, agreement, Broulan Porcupine Mines Ltd. agreed to purchase 78,000 shares at 12½c. per share, payable by March 31, 1945, and 200,000 shares at 15c. per share payable by Feb. 28, 1946, and optioned 1.5 million shares as follows: 200,000 shares at 20c., payable within four months from the time mining restrictions are lifted by the Dominion government, with 200,000-share blocks at 22½, 25, 30, 35, 37½ and 45c. and 100,000 shares at 50c. per share, all payable within 18 months. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,966,755 issued, of which 686,954 shares are escrowed. Qualified March 14, 1945.

Simon Lake Mines—By March 12, 1945, agreement, Federal Trading & Agency Co. Ltd. agreed to purchase 300,000 shares at 15c. per share, payable by Oct. 15, 1945, and optioned 1.7 million shares as follows: 200,000 shares at 25c. and 500,000-share blocks at 30, 40 and 50c. per share, all payable by Dec. 31, 1947. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,000,005 issued, of which one million shares are escrowed. Qualified March 15, 1945.

Vanda Mines—By March 5, 1945 agreement, Philip H. Dover & Co. optioned one million shares in 100,000-share blocks at 5, 7½, 10, 12½, 15, 17½, 20, 30, 40 and 50c. per share, all payable by Oct. 1, 1947. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,000,005 issued, of which one million shares are escrowed. Qualified March 12, 1945.

McGinn Gold Mines—By Feb. 15, 1945, agreement, John G. Brown purchased 100,000 shares at 5c. and optioned 900,000 shares in 300,000-share blocks at 10, 15 and 20c. per share, the whole to be taken up and paid for within two years. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,000,005 issued, of which 900,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified Feb. 19, 1945.

Norcourt Gold Mines (also security issuer)—By Feb. 26, 1945, agreement, Federal Trading & Agency Co. Ltd., agreed to purchase 500,000 shares at 10c., of which $20,000 was to be paid within seven days after qualification and $30,000 payable within 90 days, and optioned 1.4 million shares as follows: 100,000-share blocks at 14, 16, 18, 20, 25 and 30c. with 200,000-share blocks at 40, 50, 75 and $1 per share, the whole to be exercised within 36 months. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,020,000 issued, of which 900,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified March 1, 1945.

Normar Gold Mines—Treasury shares authorized for sale on the basis that 75% of proceeds from sale of such shares to the public will go into the treasury of the company, Feb. 28, 1945. Authorized capital is four million shares with 1,750,005 issued, of which 1,750,000 shares are escrowed.

St. Maurice Gold Mines (also security issuer)—By Jan. 26, 1945, agreement, John Fred Davies agreed to purchase 100,000 shares at 25c. per share, payable on or before March 31, 1945. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,000,006 issued, of which 900,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified Feb. 27, 1945.

Transean Investors—By Feb. 20, 1945, agreement, J. E. Bureau agreed to purchase 100,000 shares at 50c. per share, payable within 30 days and optioned 1.9 million shares as follows: 900,000 shares at 50c. and one million shares at $1 per share, to be taken up and paid for not less than 100,000 shares within two months and not less than 100,000 shares within each succeeding month thereafter. Authorized capital is five million shares with 2,000,007 issued, of which 1.8 million shares are escrowed. Qualified Feb. 21, 1945.

Vine Pershing Mines—By Feb. 17, 1945, agreement, M. K. Tyndall purchased 200,000 shares at 5c. per share and optioned 1.5 million shares as follows: 300,000 shares at 5c.; 250,000-share blocks at 7½ and 10c.; 100,000-share blocks at 15, 20, 25, 30 and 40c. with 200,000 shares at 50c. per share. An amount of not less than $4,000 is payable by May 23, 1945, and at least $4,000 each succeeding month thereafter. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,000,005 issued, of which 900,000 shares are escrowed. Qualified Feb. 19, 1945.

Zaker Gold Mines—By Feb. 15, 1945, agreement, S. G. Downer optioned 1.5 million shares in 200,000-share blocks at 5, 7½, 10, 12½ and 15c. and 500,000 shares at 20c. per share, payable $2,500 within 30 days and a like amount payable within 60 days, an additional $5,000 payable within 90 days and thereafter $5,000 in each 30 day period. The whole amount of the option is exercisable within two years. Authorized capital is three million shares with 1,000,910 issued, of which 900,905 shares are escrowed. Qualified Feb. 19, 1945.

PACALTA SIGNS CONTRACT

Pacalta Oils Co. advises that 100,000 shares have been sold to J. R. Finlay of Calgary, Alta., for 10 cents a share, payment to be made forthwith. The company has entered into a contract with three other companies to drill an oil well in the Princess field in Alberta to cost approximately $65,000 and has committed itself to pay 25% of the cost. The proceeds from sale of these shares will be applied against the company's share of the cost. Issued capital is 1,375,005 shares.

Petitclerc Mines has been incorporated under Ontario laws to develop the former Sim-Clerc group of 10 claims adjoining the Louvicourt Goldfield property. The company has commenced cutting lines in preparation for a magnetometer survey preparatory to diamond drilling. Directors comprise A. W. White, Jr. president and treasurer; J. M. Brewis, vice-president and managing director; T. M. Fyshe, secretary, all of Toronto, and J. C. Peticlerc and J. W. Peachy, directors, Montreal.

MINING CONCENTRATES

Audley Gold Mines reports that hole No. 3 is drilling to probe No. 3 anomaly on its Belleterre property. The company reports cutting a section similar to structure encountered in a 1-ft. quartz vein occurring in massive andesite in No. 2 hole. Samples have been cut and sent out for assay.

• • •

Belrosa Mines advises that exploration results in 1944 on the 21 patented claims in Lebel twp., Larder Lake area, were inconclusive with further extensive exploration work necessary before it will be possible to determine whether orebodies of commercial grade are to be found within the boundaries of the property. Current assets as at Dec. 31, 1944, amounted to $6,934 as against current liabilities of $2,638. Expenditures for the year totalled $18,292.

• • •

Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co. has advised the Toronto Stock Exchange that gold production in March, 1945, totalled $49,242 from 3,630 tons milled, an average of $13.57 gold per ton, compared with $55,324 from 3,407 tons milled, an average of $16.24 per ton in February.

Croinor Pershing Mines has issued 50,000 shares to Andrew J. Davis, M. A. Thomson and Inspiration Mining & Development Co., comprising balance of subscription provided in agreements dated May 8, 1944. Issued capital is 2,200,005 shares.

• • •

Graham Bousquet Gold Mines advises that arrangements have been made to participate in a prospecting venture which, it is expected, will continue for three years at least. Net profit for the year ended Dec. 31, 1944, was $901. Current assets as at Dec. 31, 1944, totalled $3,119 as against current liabilities of $785. Principal asset comprises 1.1 million shares of Bouscadillac Gold Mines valued at cost of $47,700.

• • •

International Uranium Mining Co. shares were listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange on April 9. Ticker abbreviation is INU.

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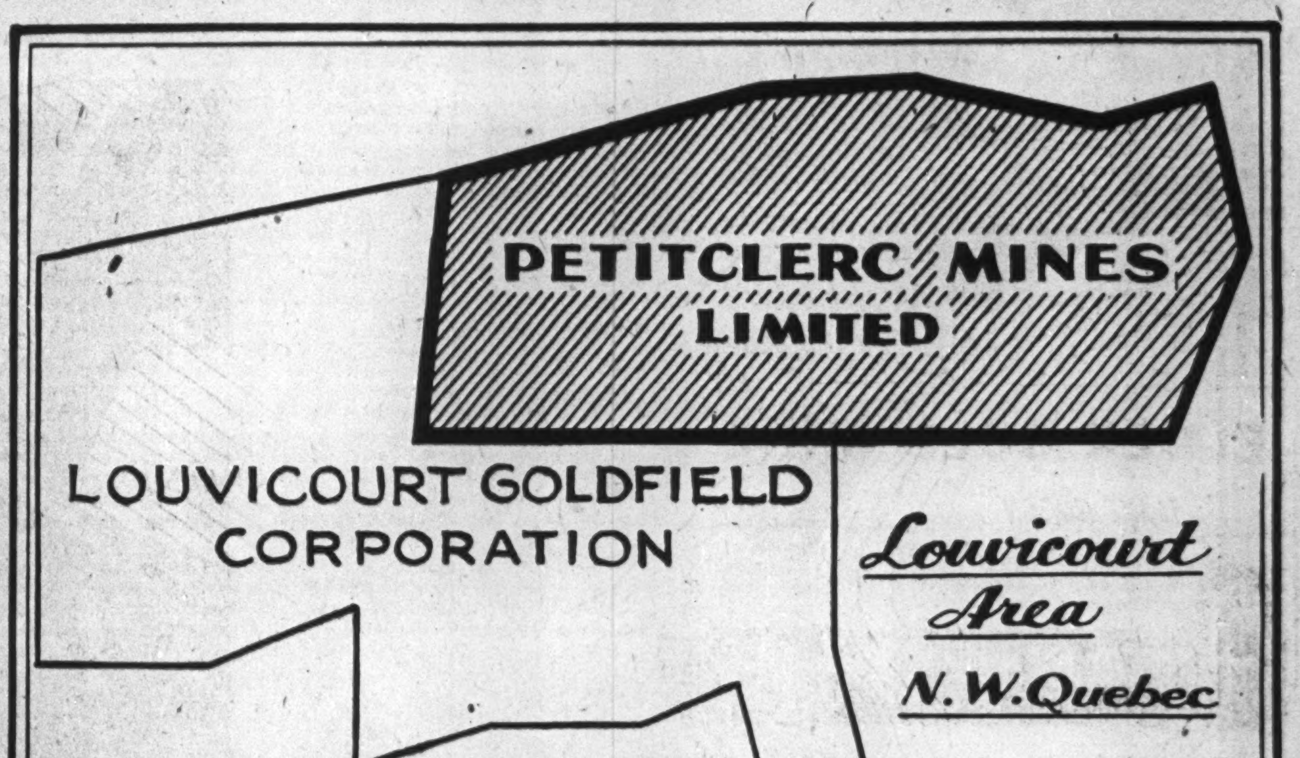

PETITCLERC MINES property consists of 10 claims approximating 400 acres, its location being readily identified as adjoining northern and eastern boundaries of Louvicourt Goldfield properties.

Being thus situated centrally amidst recent important gold discoveries in the Louvicourt area, Petitclerc Mines presents a speculative opportunity of outstanding merit.

CAPITALIZATION

Authorized ($1.00 Par Value)	3,000,000 shares
Issued for properties (Escrowed)	1,000,005 shares
In treasury (Under Option)	1,999,995 shares

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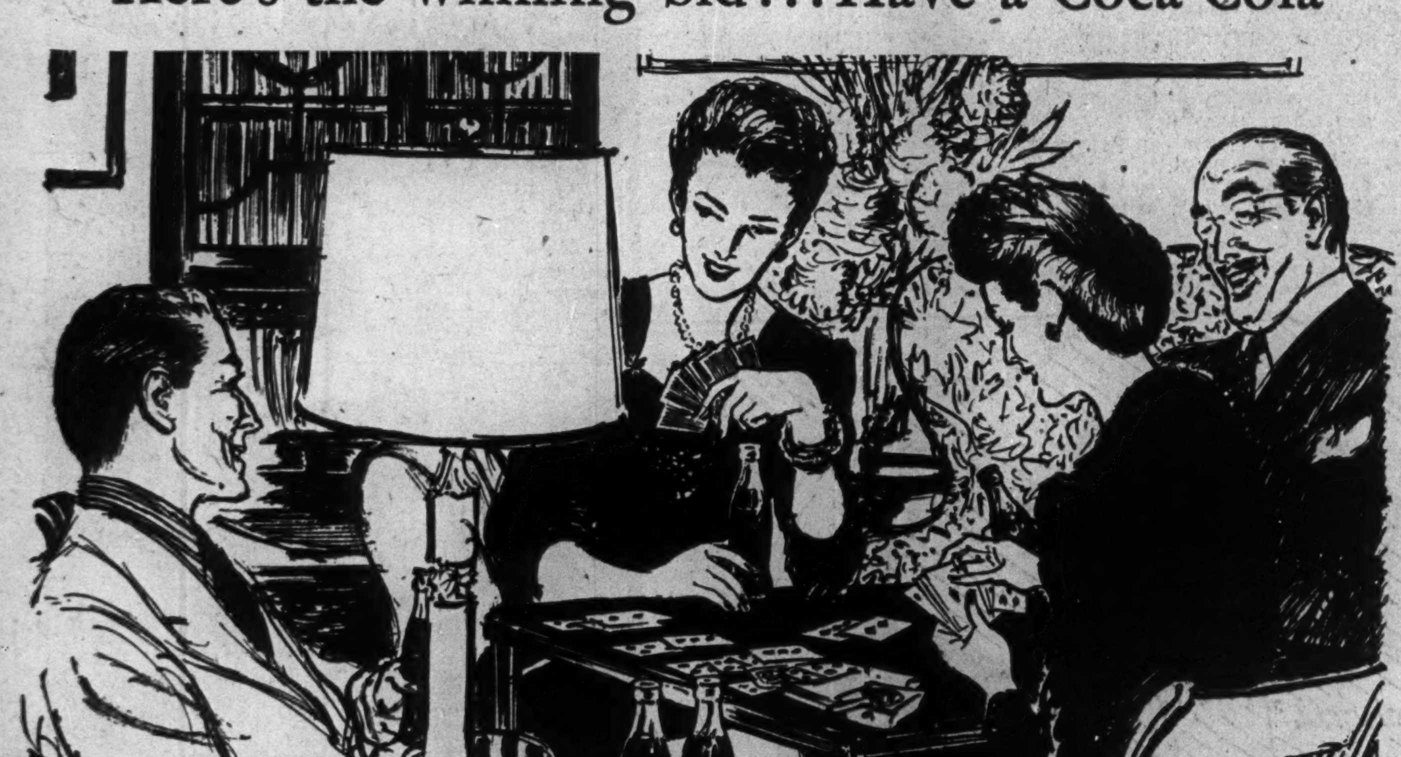

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There's always a time to pause in a bridge game. Ice-cold Coca-Cola can make it *the pause that refreshes.* Everyone welcomes its life and sparkle, the tang of its taste. *Have a Coke* can be your invitation on any occasion, if you remember to have a supply of Coca-Cola in your refrigerator. In homes everywhere, Coca-Cola has made *the pause that refreshes* a family custom . . . a happy interlude for friendly refreshment.

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IN YOUR OPINION

Postwar Prosperity for Canada?

The Question: America's Bernard Baruch declares United States will have five to seven years strong postwar prosperity with more work than workers. What is your view of the likelihood in Canada?

Hector Authier

Member of Parliament and publisher, Montreal.

Canada will share postwar prosperity with the United States. Mining and building trades will show greater activity; agriculture, transportation and forest operations should easily maintain their present levels or satisfactory levels during a few years. Our federal and provincial governments ought to cooperate in order to help necessary adjustments in industry in general. They ought to provide a fair measure of employment where private initiative fails to do it.

• • •

Charles S. Band

Vice-president, Gutta Percha & Rubber Co., Toronto.

For the past few years large savings have piled up because consumer goods have not been available. This will carry over for a period postwar, but when these consumer goods are again in supply in the domestic market there may be a temporary false prosperity until savings are spent . . then what?

About three eighths of Canada's population depends on export trade in one form or another, so in order to have a postwar prosperity in Canada much depends on the economic policies of Great Britain and the United States. If Canada's trade is to increase in volume with more work available for our workers, then very wise and prudent trade agreements between these two key nations are absolutely essential.

Reasonable employment and a high level of business activity postwar can only be achieved when these problems are solved, plus a willingness on our part to work and sacrifice where necessary.

• • •

Charles Bauckham

President, The Sterling Trust Corp., Toronto.

Subject to world events developing according to Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods proposals, and considering the buying power in the hands of the Canadians, plus the pent-up demand for all kinds of goods, I believe that Canada can supply jobs for all and that prosperity will prevail in the foreseeable future of, say, five years. All of which presupposes relief from taxation and government control at the earliest possible date and continuance of the free enterprise system.

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Hon. Elie Beauregard, K.C.

President, Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Montreal.

Canada's postwar prosperity and employment will be in direct proportion with her foreign trade and development of her mines. Foreign trade implies new markets—competitive prices and tonnage. Competitive prices in turn imply cooperation between capital and labor because both need free enterprise, reduction of taxes and limited state control. The U. S. position is unique on account of her tonnage, her diversified lines of goods, her bartering power, and her ability to extend credit.

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Roy Brown

Editorial director, The Sun, Vancouver.

My view is Baruch's estimate could be applied more safely to Canada than to United States for the next three to seven years. In Canada our production is more diversified according to population as related with United States and for this and other reasons extremes of boom and hard times do not hit quite as sharply. For several years the world will require our full production of natural resources—food and lumber—as much as we can produce, and with a good market for metals and manufactured goods. If we could abolish our internal disunity and overnight became nationalized on the basis of all out for all Canada we could command prosperity indefinitely. It's the time we waste on senseless bickerings that holds us back.

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S. S. Lee

Assistant general manager, Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford.

Postwar prosperity will be contingent upon the continuance of a sound business system with a gradual adjustment of taxation. An unsatisfied world demand for civilian requirements will be reflected in a continuing prosperity in Canada for at least three years following the cessation of hostilities. As time goes on, however, there will be a levelling off of conditions which will depend upon monetary controls and trade arrangements with different countries of the world. Also much will depend upon our ability to produce on a basis that will permit us to meet competition in export markets upon which Canada is so dependent for high employment and prosperous conditions.

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Norman MacKenzie

President, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

No one can prophesy with any certainty about the economic position and condition of Canada during the postwar years because our prosperity depends to a very large extent upon conditions and circumstances outside Canada over which Canadians have no control. If the United States enjoys a prosperity, which Mr. Baruch expects, then Canada will almost certainly share in this prosperity. If the war-wasted countries of Europe and Asia require our products and can pay for them, or if credits in respect of them are arranged, then again it is certain that employment and income will remain at high levels. Should, for any reason, our trade with the United States and overseas countries be halted or materially reduced, then Canada would be in for very difficult times. My own guess—and it is only a guess—is that based on the demands both within Canada and abroad we can expect several years at least of business and industrial activity and prosperity.

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Col. Frederick W. Miller

President, Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Montreal.

"The future of a country is the service its people give." The qualities which Canadians have demonstrated in the past should command for the future much prosperity in postwar years. If we face the problems courageously, hold our heads high and realize we are living in a country where honest toil has always produced its reward, the first few postwar years should be busy and profitable ones for those who, instead of changing their course based on past performances, look to the new horizon and see there the spirit of adventure and the joy of a race well run.

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W. W Southam

Vice-president and general manager, Southam Press, Montreal.

I wouldn't want to hazard a guess on postwar conditions. So much depends on how quickly the present government controls and restrictions on business can be withdrawn and also how quickly and how much the Government will lower the present terrific taxation on corporations and individuals. At best it seems we can hope for but a few years of prosperity. Money cannot be shot into the air in such huge chunks as during the present war without our having to struggle with a terrific financial reaction at some future date.

COMPANY REPORTS

St. Lawrence Corp.

St. Lawrence Corp. reports sale during 1944 of its holdings of 24,811½ common shares of Lake St. John Power & Paper Co. to St. Lawrence Paper Mills Co. which company already had a large holding of this stock. Proceeds of the sale were used to purchase and cancel 24,825 of the outstanding Class A preferred shares. This resulted in an increase in capital surplus of $546,550, President A. K. Cameron reports.

As a result of the reduction in the stock, the amount required for the payment of a $1 dividend on the Class A preferred stock was reduced so that a surplus was shown, after payment of dividends, in 1944 as against a deficit in 1943. Arrears of dividends on the Class A preferred were $18 per share after payment of 25c. per share on Jan. 15, 1945.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Brompton divd.	$298,302	$298,273
Less: Expenses	16,253	16,129
Net profit	282,049	282,144
Less: Pref. divd.	263,396	288,193
Surplus for year	18,653	‡6,049

‡Deficit.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref.: Earned	$1.07	$0.98
Paid or payable ..	1.00	1.00
Com.: Earned▲	d0.42	d0.51
None paid.		

▲After full year's pref. divd.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Subs. divd. rec.	$74,580	$74,570
Invests.*	14,960,937	15,673,516
Furn. & fixt.	1	1
Total assets	15,055,518	15,748,087
Bank loan, sec.	305,967	318,414
Divd. pay.	65,853	72,049
Capital stock	13,750,738	14,989,867
Capital surplus	895,086	348,536
Earned surplus	37,874	19,221
*Consisting of shares of:		
St. Law. P. Mills	510,613	510,492
Brompt. P. & P.	298,319	298,279
Lake St. J. P. & P.▲ ..	......	24,811½

▲Note:—In 1944, co. sold its holdings of Lake St. John P. & P. to St. Lawrence Paper Mills, proceeds used to purchase 24,825 shs. of its own class A stock for cancellation.

Canada Wire & Cable

A reduction in dollar value of products manufactured, together with rising costs, resulted in reduced earnings for Canada Wire & Cable Co. in 1944. However, retained net profit was about $95,000 above 1943 figures. Inventories of raw materials, goods in process and finished stocks were lower by 219,000 than at the end of 1943.

Renegotiation with the Government has been completed whereby an over-all settlement has been agreed upon adjusting profits arising from war contracts completed to Dec. 31, 1944. Owing to this over-all settlement neither the operating results nor the balance sheet are properly comparable to the 1943 figures. The refundable portion of the excess profits tax on the balance sheet was reduced as a result of the renegotiation.

A plan for general rehabilitation of manufacturing facilities has been instituted and postwar plans are under consideration, James Y. Murdoch, president, states.

CONS. INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Total net income	$1,812,590	$3,200,680
Rebate, 1944 war pfts. by renegot..	292,866	......
Less: Taxes♦	737,341	2,426,680
Depreciation	160,964	246,157
Net profit*	622,119	527,843
Less: Pref. div.	162,500	162,500
Cl. "A" divd.	118,672	118,672
Cl. "B" divd.	150,664	150,684
Surplus for year	190,283	96,007
♦Incl. refund. EPT .	61,925	415,244

*Note: Co's. report includes ref. EPT in net profit & surplus for year.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Pref: Excl. ref. EPT	$24.88	$21.11
Incl. ref. EPT	27.36	37.72
Paid	6.50	6.50
Cl. A: Excl. ref. EPT	15.49	12.31
Incl. ref. EPT	17.58	26.31
Paid	4.00	4.00
Cl. B: Excl. ref. EPT	2.28	1.64
Incl. ref. EPT	2.67	4.39
Paid	1.00	1.00

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at Dec. 31:	1944	1943
Cash & call loans	$514,139	$448,086
Investments‡	1,043,499	1,050,900
Accts. rec.	1,282,478	1,571,072
Taxes overpd.	68,637	......
Inventories	3,268,535	3,487,526
Total curr. assets ...	6,177,288	6,557,584
Misc. assets▲	538,022	709,902
Fixed assets*	1,401,910	1,439,734
Total assets	8,117,220	8,707,220
Accts. pay.	1,318,431	840,788
Prov. for taxes	52,721	906,671
Total curr. liab.	1,371,152	1,747,459
Res. for reels	214,507	138,583
Capital stock	4,075,000	4,075,000
Capital surplus	500,000	500,000
Surplus▲	♦1,956,561	2,246,178
*After depr. of	3,186,735	3,106,995
‡Market value	1,140,089	1,123,314
▲Incl. refund. EPT	485,209	636,047

♦After deducting rebate of war profits by renegotiation to Dec. 31, 1943, of $529,783.

Working capital	4,806,136	4,810,125

ANNOUNCING

Important Appointments in Canadian Industry, Finance, Business and Government.

Empire Universal Films, Ltd.—A. W. Perry, president.

Brantford Coach & Body Ltd.—Lt. J. A. Brown, manager, Winnipeg branch.

Trusts & Guarantee Co.—Lieut. J. G. Humphrey, trust officer.

James Robertson Co.—J. P. Campbell, director.

Commonwealth International Corp.—J. A. Lagueux, director.

York Knitting Mills, Ltd.—W. P. Walker, general manager; R. Presgrave, director.

Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Canada—H. V. Williams, agency manager.

Canadian Marconi Co.—S. M. Finlayson, general manager.

John Inglis Co.—H. C. Ramsey, director.

Canadian Kodak Co.—E. S. Currie, vice-president and general manager.

Dominion Mortgage & Investments Association—R. P. Baker, president; P. V. Wilson, first vice-present; R. H. Reid, second vice-president.

United Drug Co.—Col. G. S. Kinley, director.

General Motors Products of Canada—R. M. McIntyre, advertising manager.

Great West Saddlery Co.—R. A. Adams, president; E. R. Angus, vice-president.

Ontario Association of Architects—S. Lawson, Toronto, permanent secretary.

CNR—B. Wheelwright, chief engineer of system; E. R. Logie, central region, chief engineer.

Reconstruction Dept.—Chairmen, regional council; M. M. Porter, Alberta; N. A. Hesler, New Brunswick; M. McKay, Nova Scotia; P. Clark, Prince Edward Island; W. H. Carter, Manitoba.

Bank of Montreal—Munro Brown, public relations manager.

International Utilities Corp. has advised the Montreal Stock Exchange that its subsidiary, General Gas & Electric Co., has sold its investment in common stock of California Water Service Co. and San Jose Water Works to a New York banking group headed by Union Securities Corp. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., for a total cash consideration of $6,700,792.

Goldora Mines announces that hole No. 30 cut 12.5 ft. of core averaging $7 at a depth of from 225 to 237.5 ft. Hole No. 27, located 200 ft. north and 200 ft. west of No. 30, returned values up to $2.76 per ton from a 35-ft. quartz stringer section.

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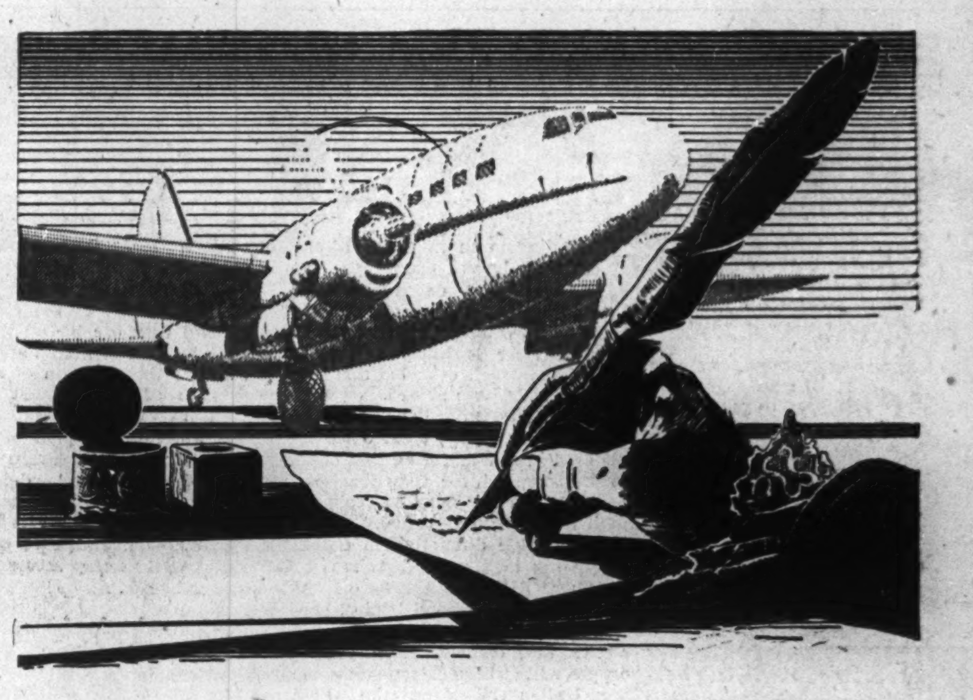
Keymor Gold Mines advises that diamond drilling has started on its property comprising 406 acres in the centre of the Rouyn-Quebec mining area. Drilling and exploration work is being concentrated on a vein having a width varying from 4 to 8 ft. and traced on surface for a distance of over 1,500 ft., it is reported.



"Despatch is the Soul of Business"

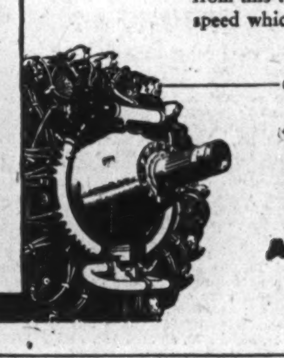
So Lord Chesterfield wrote, two centuries before air mail added real dispatch to business communications. Air mail offers nation-wide delivery overnight, reaches other continents in just a few more hours. It cuts waiting time for answers. It speeds sales orders, contracts, all other business or personal mail.

Yet think of the advantages if all first class mail moved by air. Not local letters, or from city to suburbs, of course, but all first class material moving more than, say, 150 miles.

Modern planes have the capacity to carry the mail loads which would result. Wright Cyclone engines give them the load-lifting power. At ordinary surface rates, the extra mail revenue would provide increased air transport service with national benefits. And both the business world and the general public would gain from this type of mail service and the increased speed which it would bring.

The Shape of Planes to Come

On world air routes you will see the Martin JRM-1 Mars transports, another type of Cyclone-powered plane for passengers and cargo. Long-range, heavy-capacity flying boats, the Mars transports can include in their cargo over 20,000 pounds of mail per plane. The power: four Wright Cyclone 18's of 2,200 horsepower each.

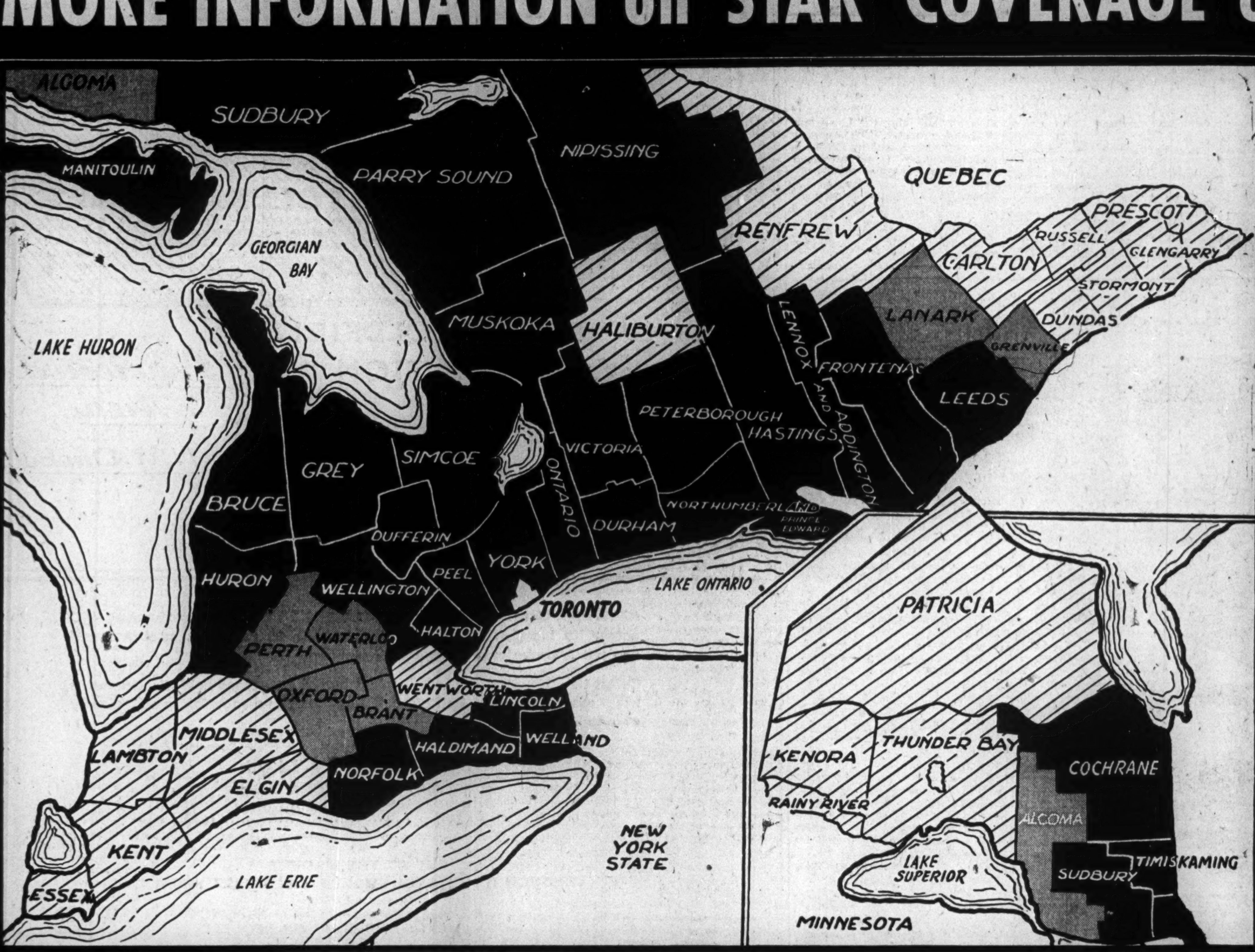


—CYCLONE ENGINES PAY THEIR WAY—

WRIGHT
AIRCRAFT ENGINES

CANADIAN WRIGHT, LIMITED
MONTREAL

MORE INFORMATION on STAR COVERAGE of ONTARIO



Map Shows the Percentage of Urban Families in Each County Reading the STAR EVERY DAY!

HERE IS THE KEY—

OVER 50% COVERAGE IN 18 COUNTIES

OVER 30% COVERAGE IN 12 COUNTIES

OVER 20% COVERAGE IN 7 COUNTIES

UNDER 20% COVERAGE IN 18 COUNTIES

At a single glance, this map proves why The Star is Canada's basic daily advertising medium . . . because it provides adequate daily coverage of urban families throughout most of Ontario, at one low cost. Make the Daily Star the keystone of your national sales promotion campaigns.

By Far the Largest Daily Circulation in Canada — Concentrated in Canada's Richest Market — Urban Ontario!

TORONTO DAILY STAR